

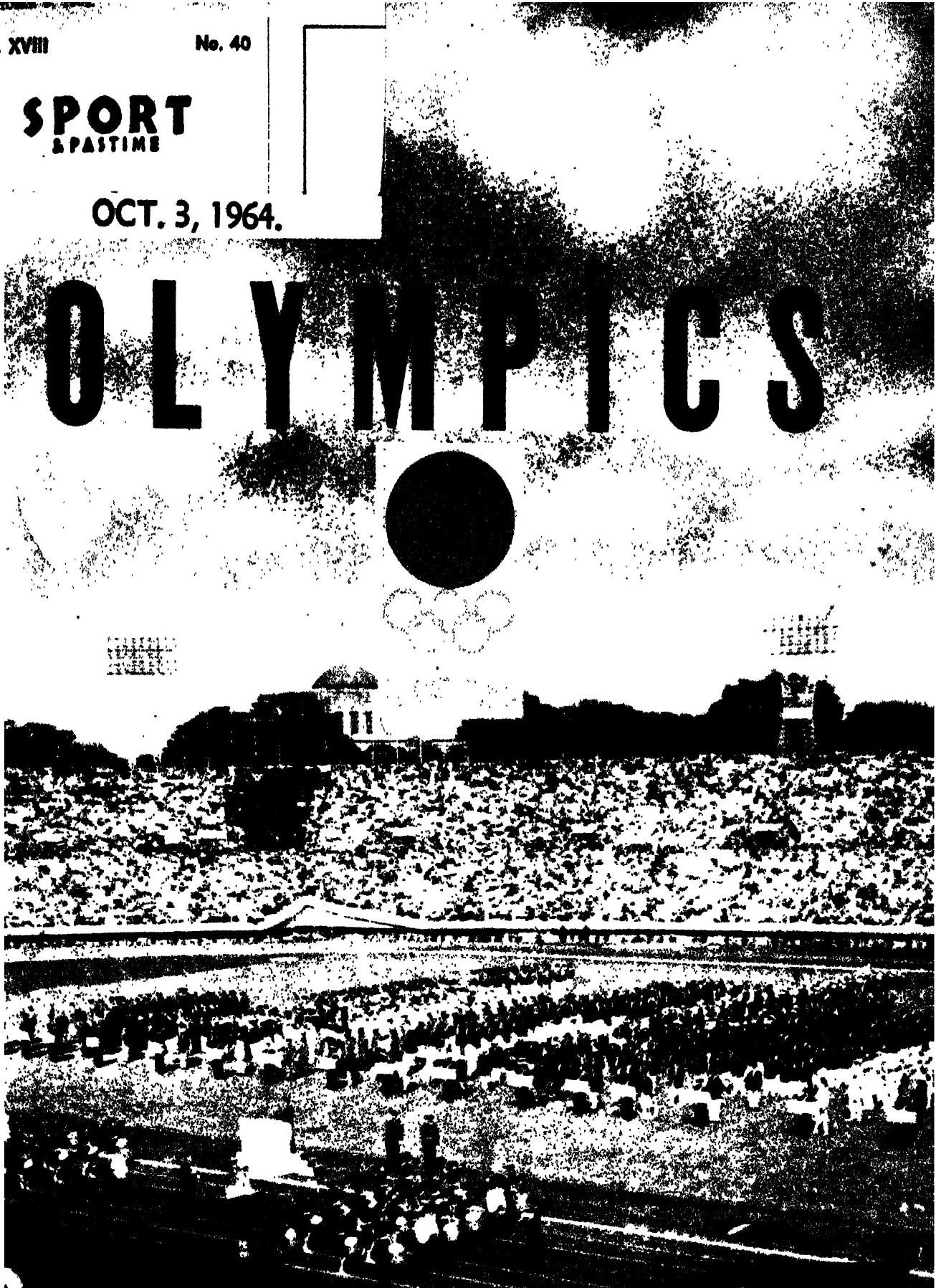
Vol. XVIII

No. 40

SPORT
& PASTIME

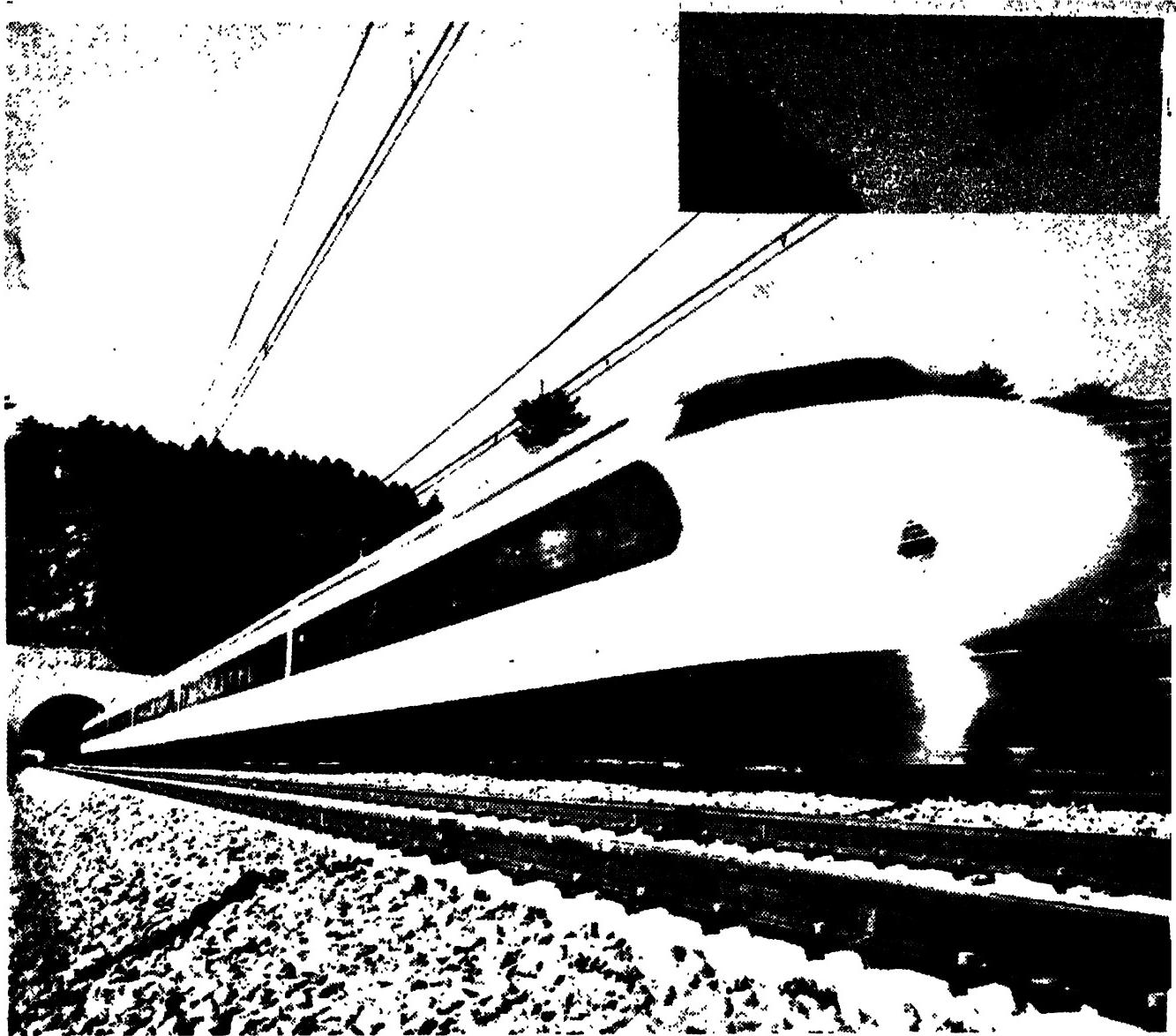
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OLYMPICS



38 Paise

Special Issue



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ok Ending Saturday,
ober 3, 1964.

ICLES & PICTURES

D. Parthasarathy	
key—Our Best Hope At	
Tokyo	... 6
V. Narain	
kyo—All Set For The	
Olympics	... 8
 ading Stars From	
S., Australia,	
K., Germany,	
S.S.R., etc.	12 to 35
Colour	
arbinder	... 25
Colour	
xipal	... 32
M. Ramachandran	
apan Tops In Films Too	... 36
lympic Medallists in	
rack & Field from 1896	... 39
pecial Supplement Insert	
6 Pages	

EXT WEEK

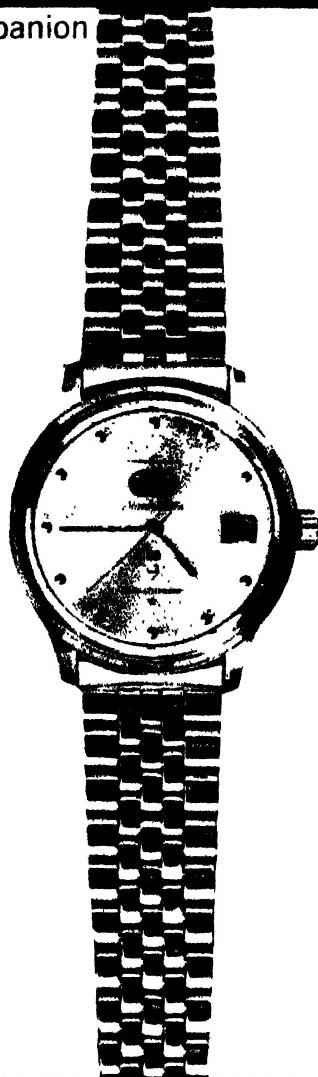
Benaud—A Great

Skipper

—S. K. Gurunathan

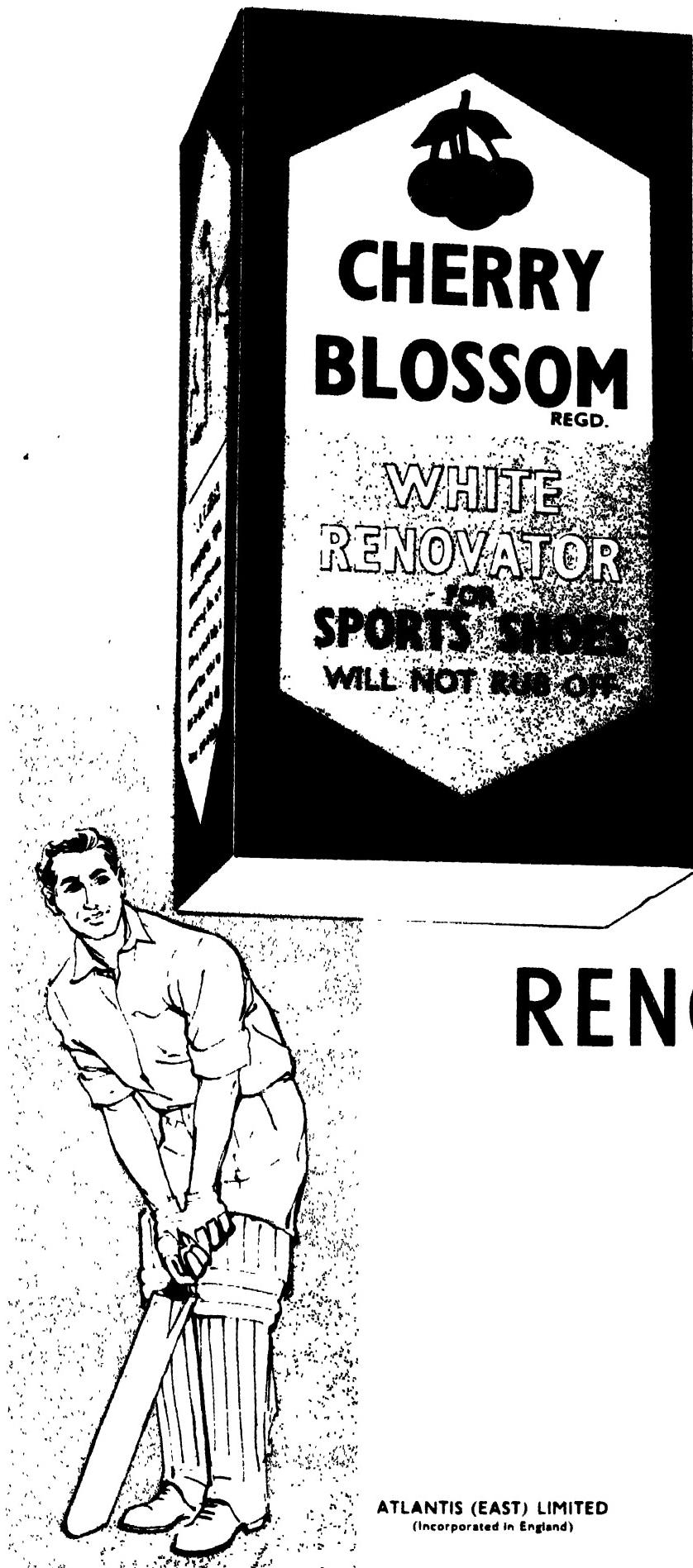
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His Majesty Emperor Hirohito

ON THE COVER

NEXT Saturday, the first Asian Olympiad, which will mark a turning point in Japan's world position as well as her entry as a fully recognised advanced industrial nation and world leader in many fields including sports, will begin at the National Stadium in Meiji Park, Tokyo. This exclusive picture was taken by our special photographer during the opening of the Third Asian Games in the same stadium in 1958. It was the wonderful organisation shown during the Asian Games then that really got Japan the chance of holding this biggest of sports festivals in the world. The way the Japanese gave the world an idea of their ability to organise, especially the closing ceremony, is still fresh in my memory. It was the best so far witnessed in any of the sports festivals. If they achieved so well for the Asian Games, how much more would they do to make the first Asian Olympiad the best ever to be staged! They are sure to make this Olympiad surpass all the previous ones in every aspect. They started preparing for this occasion right from then and their motto was "It must be finished before the Games". It applied to everything—like construction of apartment houses, hotels, sports venues, the monorail from Tokyo International airport to inner Tokyo,

By T. D. P.

the subway building programmes. All these with an eye on Olympic visitors from overseas! And they have now completed everything in time which should be considered something amazing. This reflects the pride of the citizens in the modernity of their great city and their desire to see Tokyo become the best organised and the fairest capital, second to none. The National Stadium, where the opening ceremony, closing ceremony, track and field events, football final and Grand Prix jumping will be held, will be the main focal point of the Games. When the Stadium was first built for the Asian Games it could accommodate 50,000 but now, with the addition of 22,000 permanent seats making a total seating capacity of 72,000, the Stadium will occupy a floor space of 260,000 square feet. Modern locker rooms for the athletes and rooms for all the essential facilities for the press, radio and TV are being added. A second electronic score-board is also there now. The Stadium is the largest in Japan and measures 600 feet on the long axis of the parallel sided plan and 400 feet on the cross axis. The central area has been turfed. Around this the main 400 metre track has been surfaced for all-weather use. The cost with all the extension is about 2.78 million U.S. Dollars.

YEAT another Olympiad! This time it will be in the land of the Rising Sun—Tokyo—for the first time on Asian soil. Doubts there were whether an Asian City could take up and stage this Olympian effort. But the excellent manner in which Japan not only staged the Third Asian Games in 1958 but also received the International Olympic Committee then opened the eyes of that august body to grant Tokyo this unique honour.

Having had a taste of the wonderful Japanese hospitality and tremen-



Haripal and Laxman

ous organising capacity during the Third Asian Games I am sure Tokyo will surpass all other Olympics in every aspect. Japan will exploit her vast scientific resources and national treasures to receive the foreign guests, train athletes and feed and house all the contestants coming to Tokyo for the Olympics from the world over. The first Asian Olympiad is seen as symbolising a turning point in Japan's world position and makes her entry as a fully recognised advanced sports capital of the world.

It is a common thing to hear during Olympics of many Olympic records being set up. Why is it that the ath-



Charanjit Singh — Captain

letes continue to go faster and faster every year? How long will Olympic records continue to be broken? For the answer to these questions we have to realise that these are no mere accidents. Intensive study and research are now going on with the training of the athletes. Added to this is the medical research that is proceeding simultaneously to study the effects on the body, of training from mild exercise to severe training in artificially provided climatic conditions. All the competing athletes aim at greater heights, faster speeds and ever-increasing strength which have become the goals of international athletes competing in successive Olympics down the ages. Success in such highly competitive sports requires dedicated training to improve physique and performance and the development of the strong will power to carry the body to its utmost effort. To these ends man's expanding sci-

possible 23 allowed by the International Olympic Committee.

This time India is sending to Tokyo a fairly representative contingent more so because it is for the first time that an Olympiad is staged on Asian soil. Unfortunately our soccer team failed to qualify for the tournament proper. Our best hope, as is well-known is hockey. It is this game that will be most keenly followed by all Indians during the Olympics. It will be our greatest achievement if we regain the Olympic hockey title. Until Rome our closest rivals used to be Pakistan only but now at Tokyo we have to meet stiff challenge not only from Pakistan but also from other nations like Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Kenya, Australia and Japan. Our selectors "claim" they have selected the best possible team which include a veteran in Udhamp Singh

From what I have seen of the Olympics we have to change from playing on a fast ground to one deliberately made heavy with profuse watering even on the day of the match, perhaps as a handicap given to the European teams. Mr. Rene Frank the Honorary Secretary-General of the International hockey federation who visited the playing fields at Tokyo



Christy and Prithpal

HOCKEY. OUR BEST HOPE AT TOKYO

By T. D. PARTHASARATHY

scientific knowledge of the human body and mind is devoted to transform the "Impossible" into the "Possible".

As in the recent past this year at Tokyo the clash of the giants—USSR and U.S.A.—will be an interesting one more especially in the track and field after the tremendous success of the U.S. team in the dual meet at Los Angeles in July. Japan who play host are also happy that Judo the sport that the Japanese excel in, is included in the 20 events out of the

was most favourably impressed with the three hockey fields very close to one another which have been laid out at the Komazawa Sports Park. He says they all form a smooth expanse of lawns. But he was not happy over the training grounds which are four in number. "Unfortunately," he says "these training grounds are rather far away from the Olympic Village. Moreover the distance to be covered from one point to another might give rise to difficulties. Indeed the Village is just over four miles



Gurbux and Dharam



Jagjit, Mohinderlal, Joginder, Patil, Peter and Udham

rom the Komazawa Sports Park which in turn is eight and half miles from the centre of Tokyo. The Olympic Village itself is composed mainly of small houses against a restful background of lawns and greenery. The atmosphere there will be less turbulent than in Rome—a point that the competitors will certainly appreciate". Even during the Third Asian Games in 1958 the Indians felt the same trouble regarding the training grounds.



Harbinder and Darshan

which were far away from the Dainchi hotel which housed the athletes.

I hope our hockey team will this time be managed well and given sufficient training in Japan before the final competition proper. Also they must move as a family and sit and discuss plans. These were found lacking on our previous tours. Our players must foster National spirit and integrity of purpose while playing. The authorities must try to stir all the Indian populace in Japan to come in their numbers and call out to encourage our players.

This I found lacking whereas other nations like Pakistan and Germany indulged in such propaganda. Above we must try to play our best men irrespective of the States they come from and also try not to bring in "ties" at every stage. One thing I noticed at Rome was our boys were not on the aggressive. They were always trying to defend and not bold in tackling or carrying the ball. It seemed as though they were a timid lot especially when they played against Pakistan. Another point to be noted is that our hockey men do not at all go and watch

when big teams were at play especially those teams who were likely to offer us stiff opposition. In any team game new tactics to catch the opposition by surprise are essential. That is why one often sees motion picture films made from the stands when top teams are engaged in competition play. Taking films are coaches and officials of rival teams hoping to ferret out tactical secrets of their rivals. This I saw with the Yugoslavs who won the soccer title at Rome. It is not enough if we see our men alone in action. Our hockey boys must be present in all the important games played by other nations.

Turning to track and field, it is doubtful whether our team could make any headway. In Rome there was a strong hope about Milkha, who was expected to win the 400 metres final. Although Milkha did not win a medal he did well in coming upto the final and achieved the rare distinction of being the first Indian to reach an Olympic track final. But this time it will be a great thing if any of our athletes reached a final. As it looks I don't think our athletes will pass the preliminary rounds. As for our other entrants they may not do anything striking and if they do it will be a great achievement!



Ali Sayeed and Rajinder

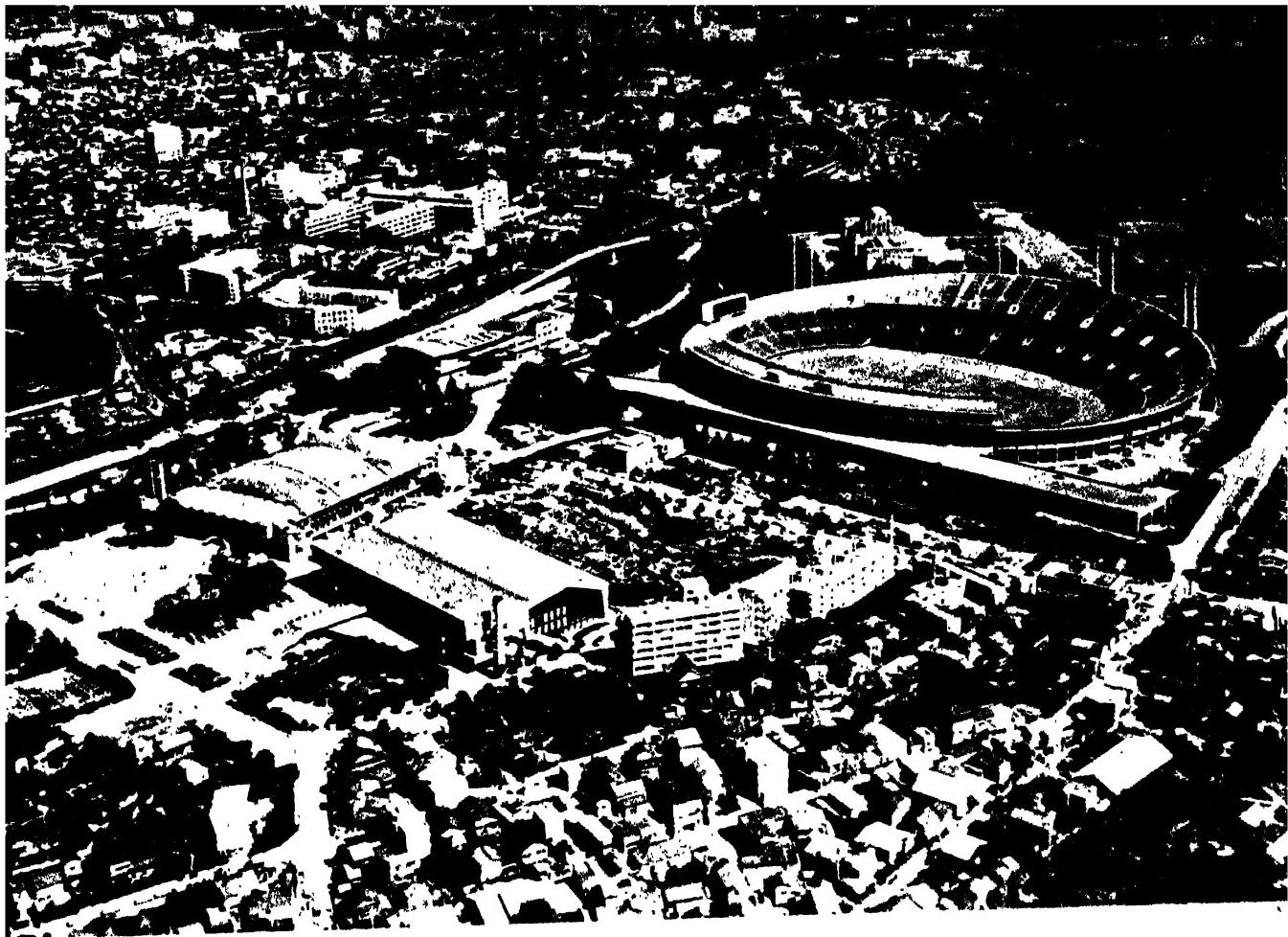
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An aerial view of the National Stadium in Tokyo, the main site of the Olympic Games.



Takayuki Okazaki (24) — triple jumper.

TOKYO

By K. V. NARAIN

A LIGHT, festival atmosphere has taken over the vast and sprawling capital city of Japan and the one thing uppermost in the minds of its ten million citizens right now is the 18th Olympiad. Like some irresistible epidemic, just about everyone in the metropolis has been bitten by the Olympic bug. It is the magic word in Japan to-day, with anyone wanting to get anything done in a hurry having done so by producing some link, however remote, with the Olympics. At the same time, however, many have been the sacrifices made to ensure success of the Games. It is not hard to sense the national pride of the peo-

ple at the opportunity to be able to play host to this great international festival of youth for the first time in Japan and in Asia at that.

The five-ringed Olympic mark is the symbol of the year and is widely in evidence. A popular pastime since the New Year has been to count down the number of days before the curtain goes up on the great festival on October 10. The multitude of local radio and television stations have devoted regular programmes to building up the people's Olympic consciousness and to enhance their sense of participation in it in their own ways, big or small. In endless newspaper and magazine articles the people have received the benefit of the advice of experts on how they

OCTOBER 8, 1964.

could contribute to making the Games a success by presenting a good picture of themselves and their country to the thousands of athletes, journalists and visitors flocking to Tokyo.

Olympic signs, big and small, greet their welcome to the Games' visitors all over the city. One gigantic sign adorning a large globe atop the roof of a multi-story building in the fashionable Ginza shopping district, which is arresting the attention of residents and visitors alike, says in English "The World is One, Tokyo Olympics—1964". Little posters stuck on the windows of subways, taxis, and other public transportation media proclaim "Let's render the Olympics a smashing success through good traffic ethics". The big department stores as well as thousands of small retail shops, restaurants, bars, hotels and barber and beauty shops sport signs with the initial IGS, meaning International Goodwill Shop. These shops undertake to give a good and lasting impression to the foreign visitors by maintaining high standards of honesty, cleanliness, and sanitation and to take no undue advantage in the matter of prices.

In the name of the Olympics, bursting Tokyo is getting the benefit of a gigantic face lift, an operation which the metropolis has long stood in need. As if by the waving of the magic wand by some superhuman being, wonders have been worked and the looks of the city changed.



Hideo Iijima (20) — sprint hope

especially in the areas which are crucial for the smooth running of the Games, in the short span of a few years, thanks to the dedication of the devoted men charged with

Continued on next page

All Set for the Olympics



Japan's Marathon trio—Kenji Kimihara (centre), Kokichi Tsuburaya (left) and Tetsu Teresawa

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Yamanaka (25) veteran freestyle swimmer, Kosuke Sato (21) 200 metre butterfly swimmer, and Shigeo Fukushima (20) 200 metre backstroke record holder

TOKYO — ALL SET FOR THE OLYMPICS

Continued from previous page

the task of undertaking the tremendous job. Money has been of no consideration, as it were, and has flowed like water. Astronomical sums have been spent to get the Olympic

sites and related facilities completed. Magnificent elevated highways capable of meeting the heavy rush of traffic in the areas of the main Olympic venues are ready. One of the new elevated expressways, running like a giant strand of ribbon for 20 kilometres, enables people to come from Tokyo's Haneda Airport to the Main Stadium or the nearby Olympic Village in under 20 Minutes, a distance which formerly took well over an hour or more during peak traffic hours.

Staging the Olympics is costing Tokyo nearly £24 million sterling. However, many times that, or, an incredible £670 million sterling has been spent on improvement projects

kilometres) in three hours. The cost: £380 million sterling. Lesser in scale but more impressive because of its novelty is the 15-kilometre monorail linking Tokyo International Airport with the city centre in a matter of minutes.

The various Olympic events will take place at many scattered venues in the Tokyo area, although some of them like equestrian and sailing will be held at sites quite far removed from the metropolis. By and large, however, they will be concentrated at the National Stadium and the brand new Komazawa Sports Complex in Tokyo and it is on these two places that interest will be chiefly focussed.

The National Stadium, built in time for the 3rd Asian Games in 1958, has been enlarged and improved by extending the outer edge 30 metres at a sharp angle, and the seating capacity increased to 72,000. Actually, however, over 80,000 can be squeezed in. The red cinder track has been maintained with meticulous care and should help produce some fine new marks, while, the green turf covering the field in the centre is like a smooth and lovely carpet. No longer is there trace of the bumps in the then-newly-grown turf which so bothered the Indian hockey players when they lost their world supremacy to Pakistan at the Asian Games in that year. The stadium has been improved by the installation of a new lighting tower, an enlarged 500-letter electric scoreboard and modified all-weather track. The Olympic cauldron has been shifted from its original position at the right of the main stand

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Yukio Endo (27), Japan's ace gymnast in individual events, Mrs. Keiko Ikeda (30), a veteran gymnast in individual events, and Mrs. Seiko Ono (28) an expert gymnast.

related to the Games. To mention one example, widening and completing a 2-kilometre stretch of the Aoyama Highway, which serves as the main artery to the National Stadium, has cost the city a fabulous Y2,620,000 (about £2,620 or Rs. 35,000) per metre of the road. Of course, improvements such as this are there for good; yet, it took the Olympics to provide the necessary impetus. Another stupendous project rushed in time to be ready for the Games is the new double-tracked bullet train service linking Tokyo and Osaka (a distance of 515

to the highest point of the enlarged rear stands. The National Stadium will be the most important single venue of the Olympics as it is here will be held the colourful opening and closing ceremonies and the athletic events in addition to the Olympic grand prix jumping competition and football final.

The Komazawa Olympic Park, a fine sports complex encompassing a number of facilities spread over an area of 410,000 square metres. It is very modern in concept and its component structures have monolithic straight lines with curve



Akio Kaminaga (27), who won the 1964 All-Japan Judo championship

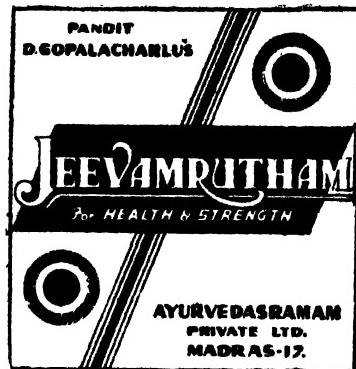
to produce an impressive effect. Just completed at a cost of Y4,600 million (£4,600,000 approximately), this park has a gymnasium, athletic stadium and its sub-track, indoor ball game court and two ball game fields, in addition to three soft baseball grounds. Komazawa will be the venue for all the hockey matches (at the two ball game fields and the sub-track), football (except the final), volleyball and wrestling.

The most unique and eye-catching venue of all is the National Gymnasium, an architectural marvel built right next to the Olympic Village, with an annexe. The National Gymnasium, with a 50-metre swimming pool and 25 x 22 metre diving pool, will be the site of the diving events and the water polo games. The main gymnasium has a unique suspension roof, only two pillars at the extreme left and right supporting the giant dome. Thick ultra-strong ropes extending from the tips of the two pillars support the oval dome which measures 180 metres by 120 metres.

Some idea of the job of feeding the Olympians is given by the food-tiffs ordered both at home and from abroad by the Japan Hotel Association which is in charge of the stupendous operation. The Association estimates that the participants will consume 340 head of cattle, 280 pigs, 60,000 chickens, 720,000 eggs and 85,000 loaves of bread among others and has stocked up these and other items accordingly.

The Japanese won unqualified praise for the grand manner in which the Third Asian Games were held here in 1958; the Asiad passed off with scarcely some minor hitches. Cynics have looked askance

at the hopes of the organisers to be able, through the best in planning and execution that Japanese ingenuity is capable of producing, to stage the finest and most colourful Olympics the world has seen. However, the Japanese people are known for their meticulousness and organising skill and, the wags notwithstanding, it would be surprising if the mighty sports pageant does not go off at least as smoothly as any staged elsewhere. If what has been achieved by way of the various grounds and stadia for the different events is any criterion, there is little reason to doubt that the hopes of the Japanese will be fulfilled in ample measure.



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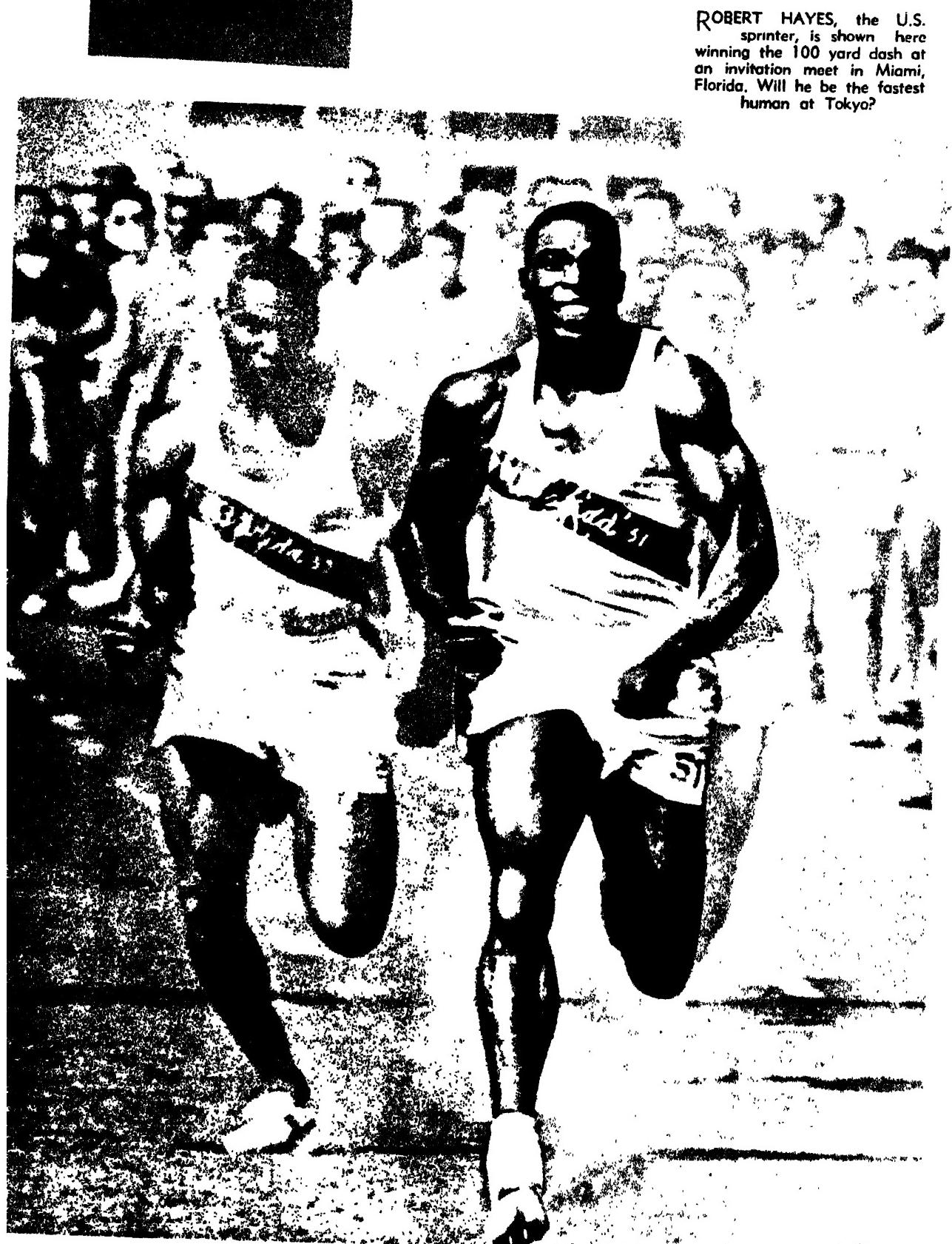
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DALLAS LONG

DALLAS LONG, the U.S. shotputter, is shown breaking his own world record with a toss of 66 ft. 7½ inches (20.3 m) at the West Coast Relays in California. He is fancied to win at Tokyo.

OCTOBER 3, 1964.



ROBERT HAYES, the U.S. sprinter, is shown here winning the 100 yard dash at an invitation meet in Miami, Florida. Will he be the fastest human at Tokyo?



FIBRE-POLE EXPONENT

BENDING backwards John Pennell (U.S.) starts his upward journey in the pole-vault.



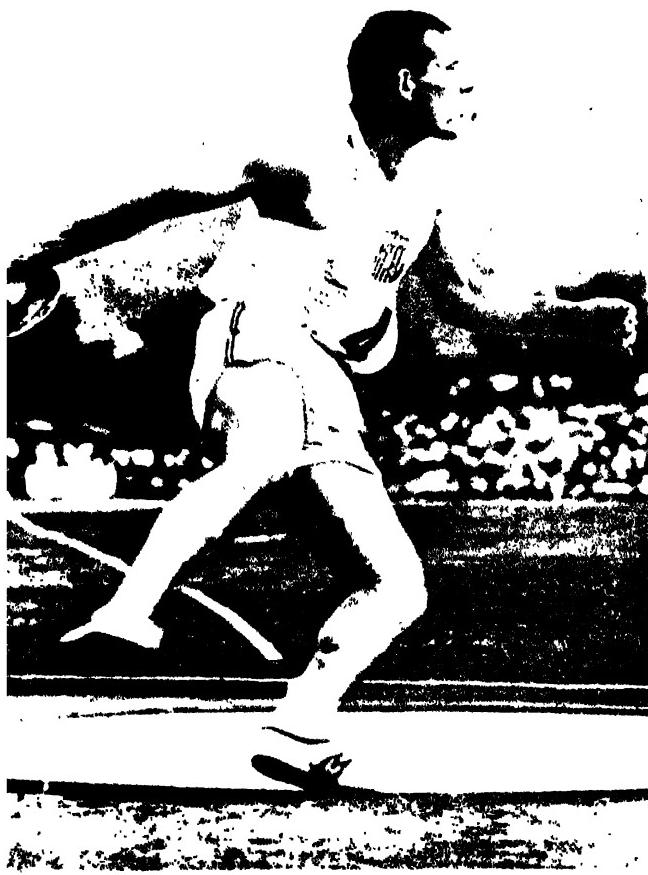
DON SCHOLLANDER

UNITED STATES sports critics believe that Don Schollander of Santa Clara, California, the first swimmer to break the 2 minute barrier in a 200 metre freestyle race, will be one of the outstanding performers of the 1964 Olympic team in Tokyo. Schollander, a 17-year-old secondary senior, first shattered the 2 minute mark for the 200 metre freestyle with a 1:58.8 performance in July 1963 at Los Angeles and has to his credit a timing even of 1:58.4. He was also a member of the U.S. quartet that set a new global time of 8:03.7 in the 800 metre freestyle relay.



TOP U.S. CHAMPIONS

Hayes Jones (left) U.S. hurdler, shown winning the 60 yard high hurdles event at an indoor meet in New York in February this year. Other runners are Russ Rodgers (centre) and Roy Hicks.



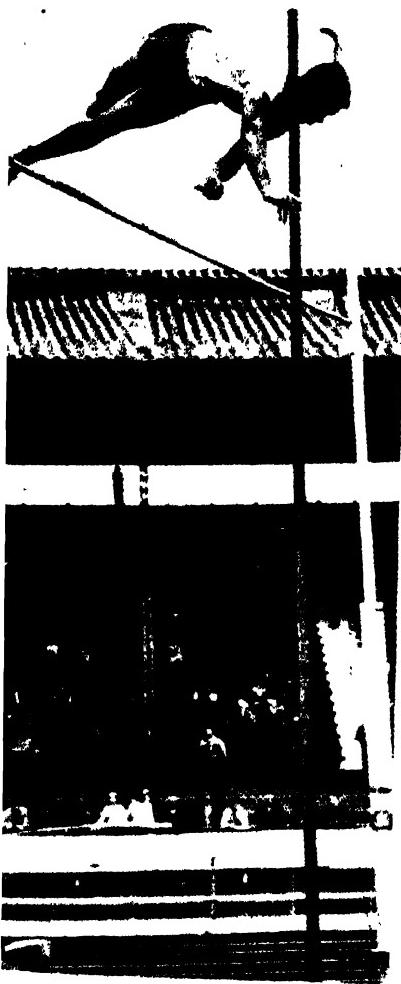
Jay Silvester, the U.S. discus thrower.



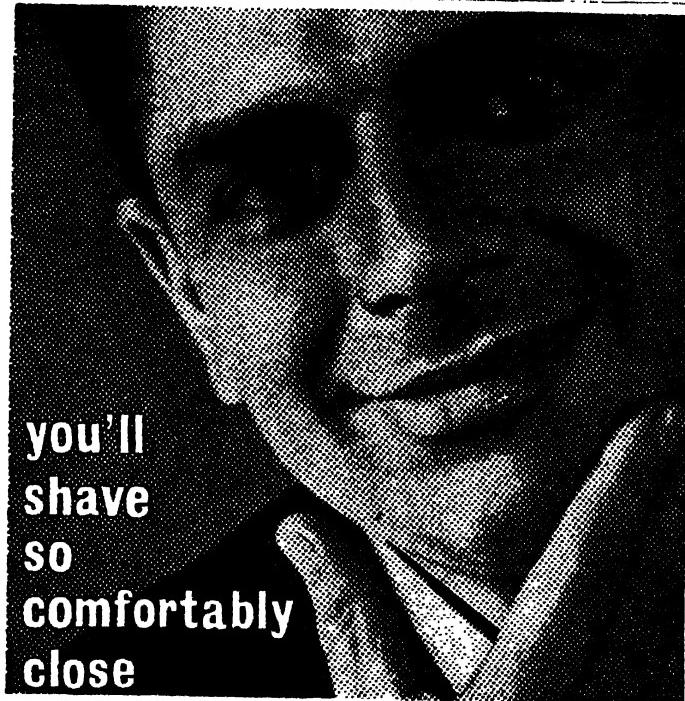
Roy Saari, U.S. swimmer, shown competing at Oklahoma in April this year when he set a new U.S. record for the 1500 metre freestyle with a time of 16 minutes 49.3 s.



Swimmer Sharon Stouder of California, competing in the women's 100 metre butterfly event when she was timed 1:05.7 to break the listed world record.



E. Hansen, the American champion polevaulter.



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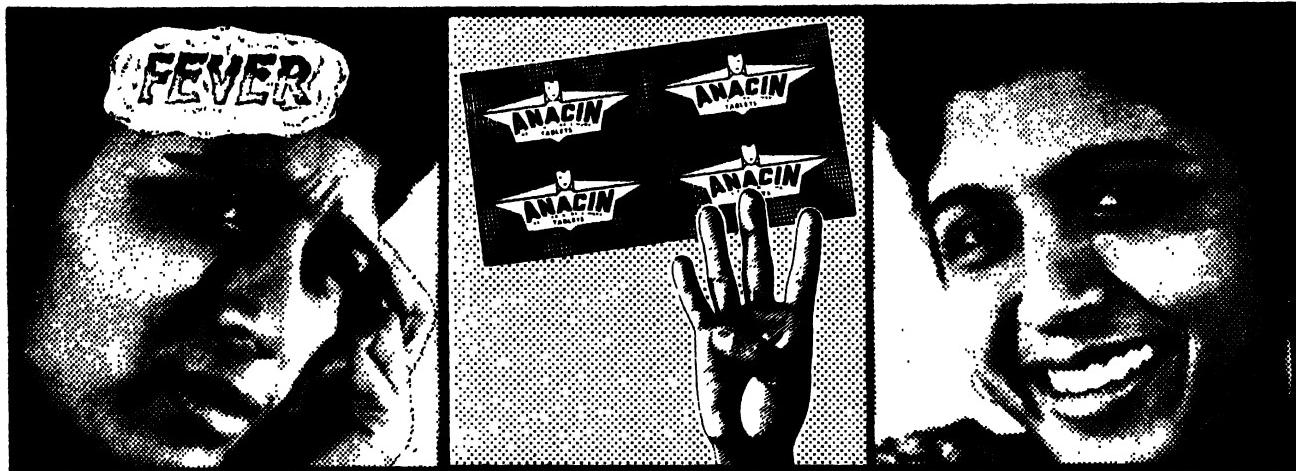


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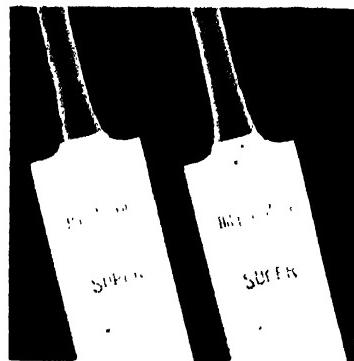
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Ian O'Brien, Breaststroke



John Byrom, Backstroke



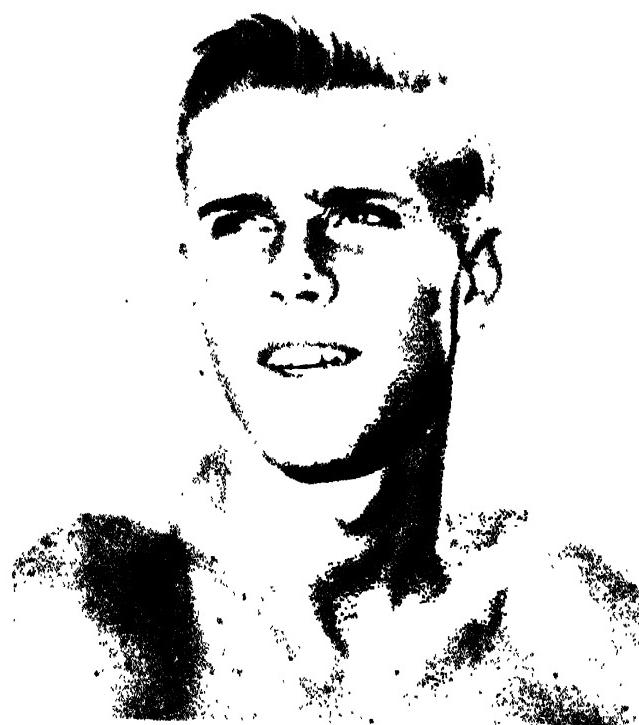
Alex Alexander, Medley



Terry Buck, Medley



John Oravainen, Medley



Murray Rose, Freestyle



Richard Ling, Freestyle



Linda McGill, Butterfly

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SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY



Brightwell, the British Olympic athletics team captain, trains with his fiancee Miss Ann Packer.



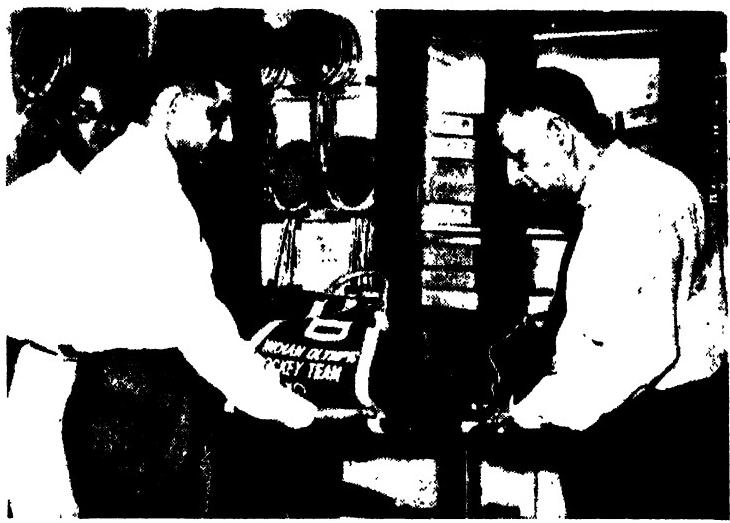
Dorothy Hyman. (Below) : British Olympic sprint and long jump hope — Mary Rand.



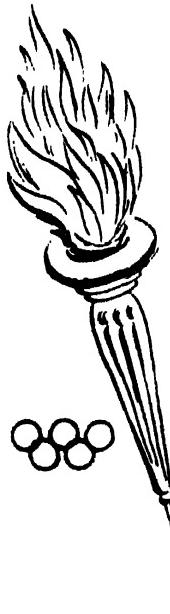
Basil Heatley of Great Britain who has set a new world marathon record.



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The Managing Director,
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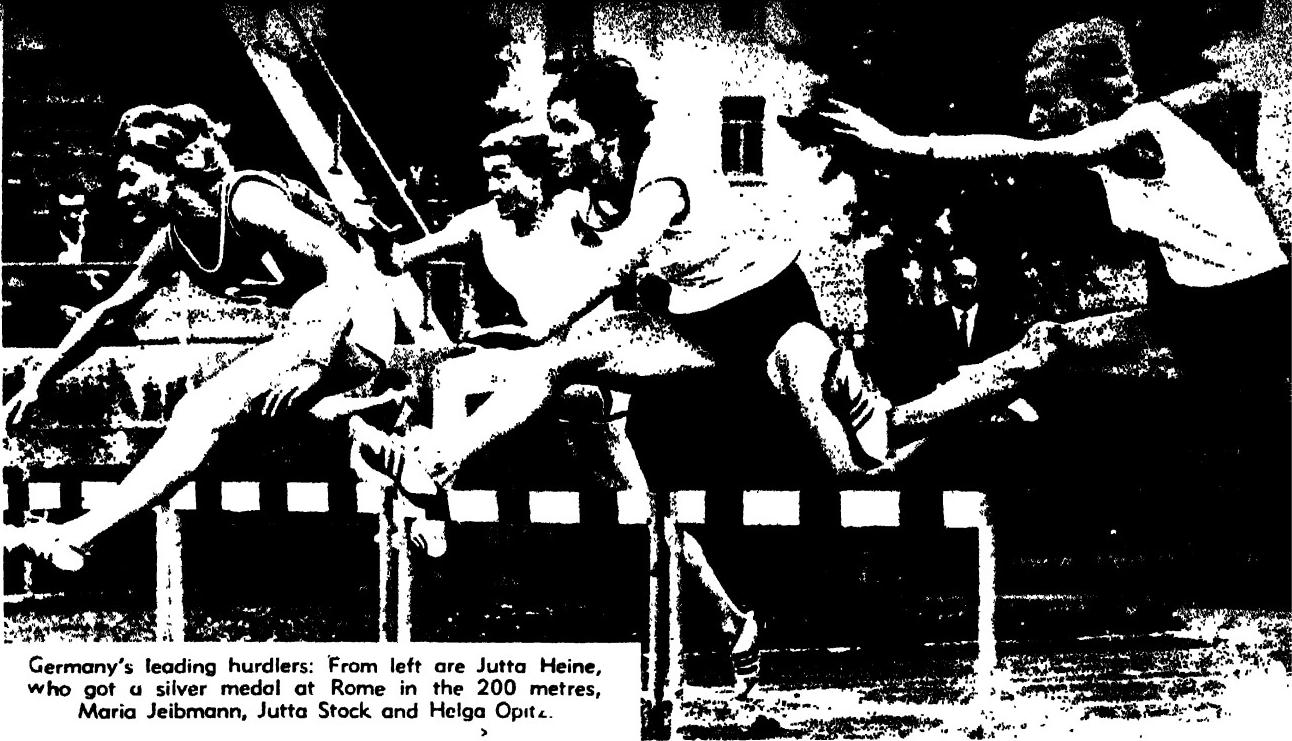

 (I. M. Mahajan)
 Manager, Indian Hockey Team.



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MAKERS OF BETTER HOCKEY STICKS SINCE 1888



Germany's leading hurdlers: From left are Jutta Heine, who got a silver medal at Rome in the 200 metres, Maria Jeibmann, Jutta Stock and Helga Opitz.



Leinz Schumann, member of Germany's
4 x 400 relay squad.

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AN APOLOGIA

After the demise of Mahatma Gandhi, we have been inserting his picture along with his dictum in the Cartons of our Sulekha Special Fountain Pen Ink with a view to remember the morals of his teachings that imbibed the hearts of millions of our people. But owing to objections raised by the Government of India, no alternative was left to us but to withdraw his picture from the Cartons of the Sulekha Special Fountain Pen Ink. We express our regret to our innumerable patrons.

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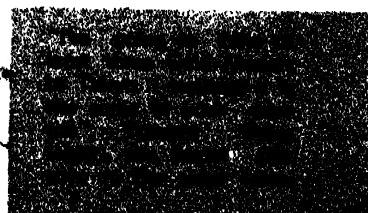
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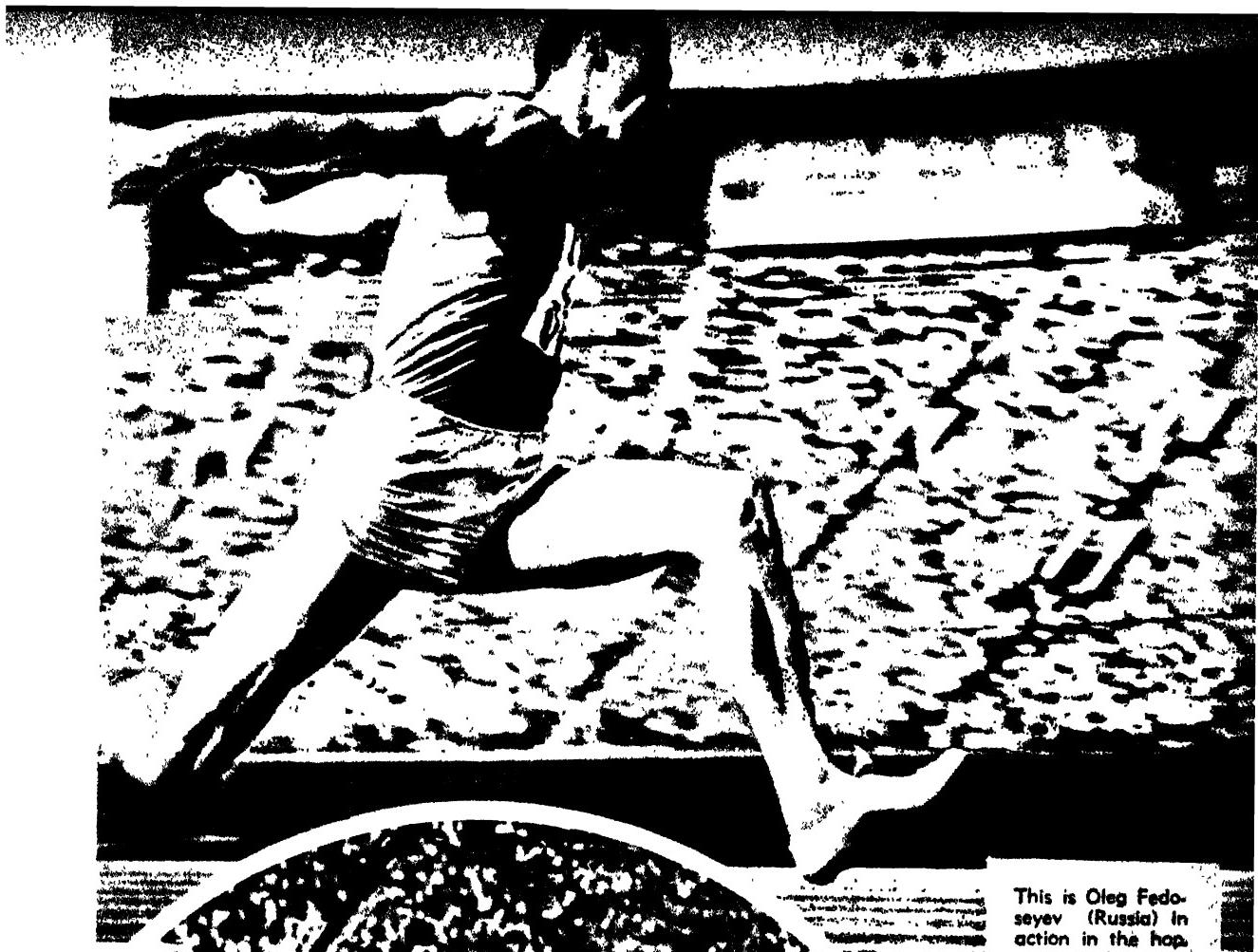
HARBINDER SINGH

ACE centre-forward Harbinder Singh, who will lead the attack for India in the Olympic Games at Tokyo, is undoubtedly the world's leading star in that position. India pins her faith on this dashing hockey forward for getting goals.



Fun and Games





This is Oleg Fedoseyev (Russia) in action in the hop, step and jump.



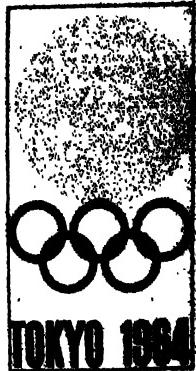
Here you see Soviet athlete Janis Lousis throwing the javelin to win the event in a U.S.A.-USSR meet.

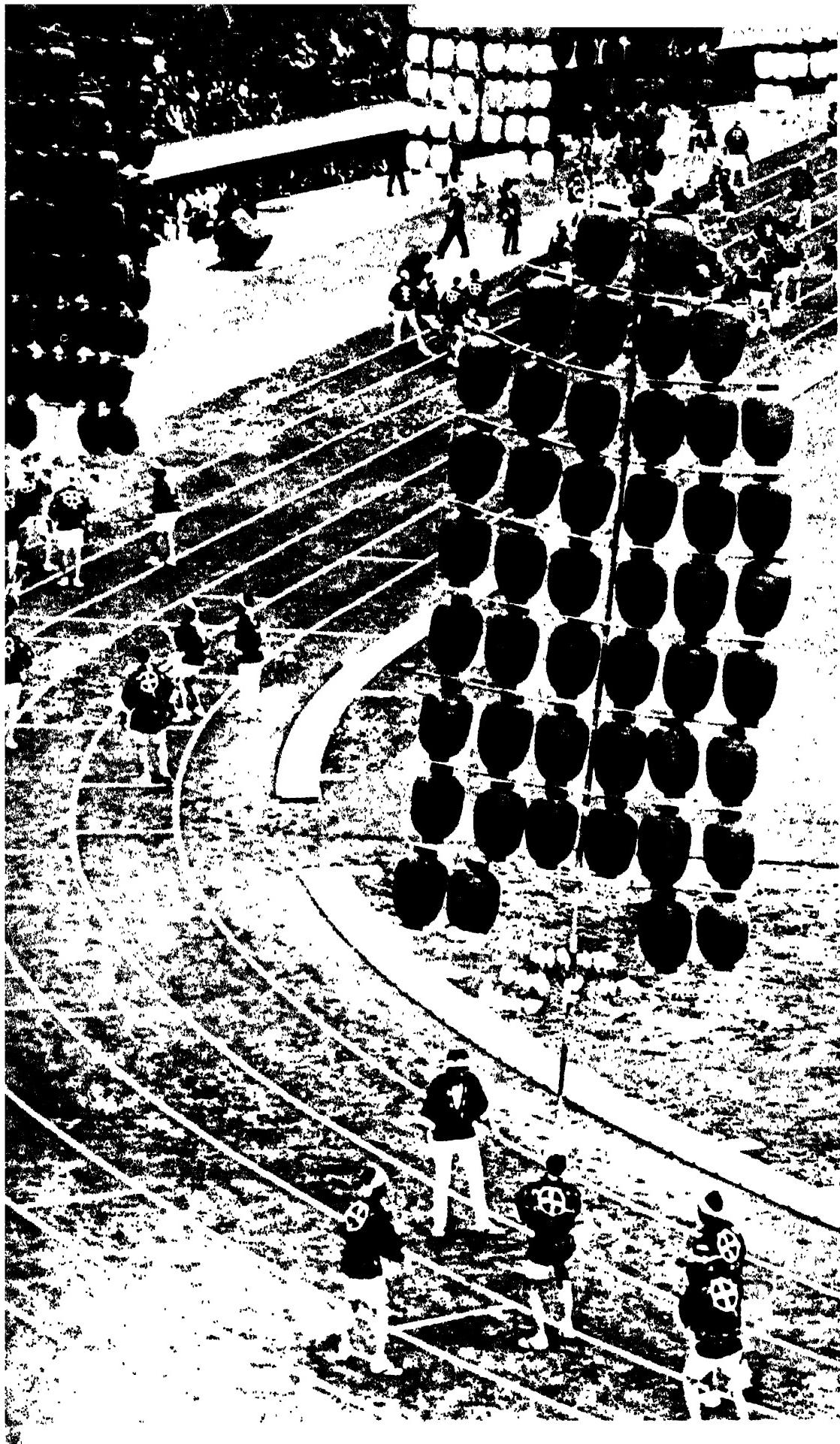
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Event	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Athletics															
Rowing															
Basket-ball															
Boxing															
Canoeing															
Cycling															
Fencing															
Football															
Gymnastics															
Weight-Lifting															
Hockey															
Judo															
Wrestling															
Swimming & Diving															
Modern Pentathlon															
Equestrian Sports															
Shooting															
Volley-Ball															
Water-Polo															
Yachting															
Total Number of Sports	11	12	13	15	12	12	12	15	11	11	10	9	9	1	



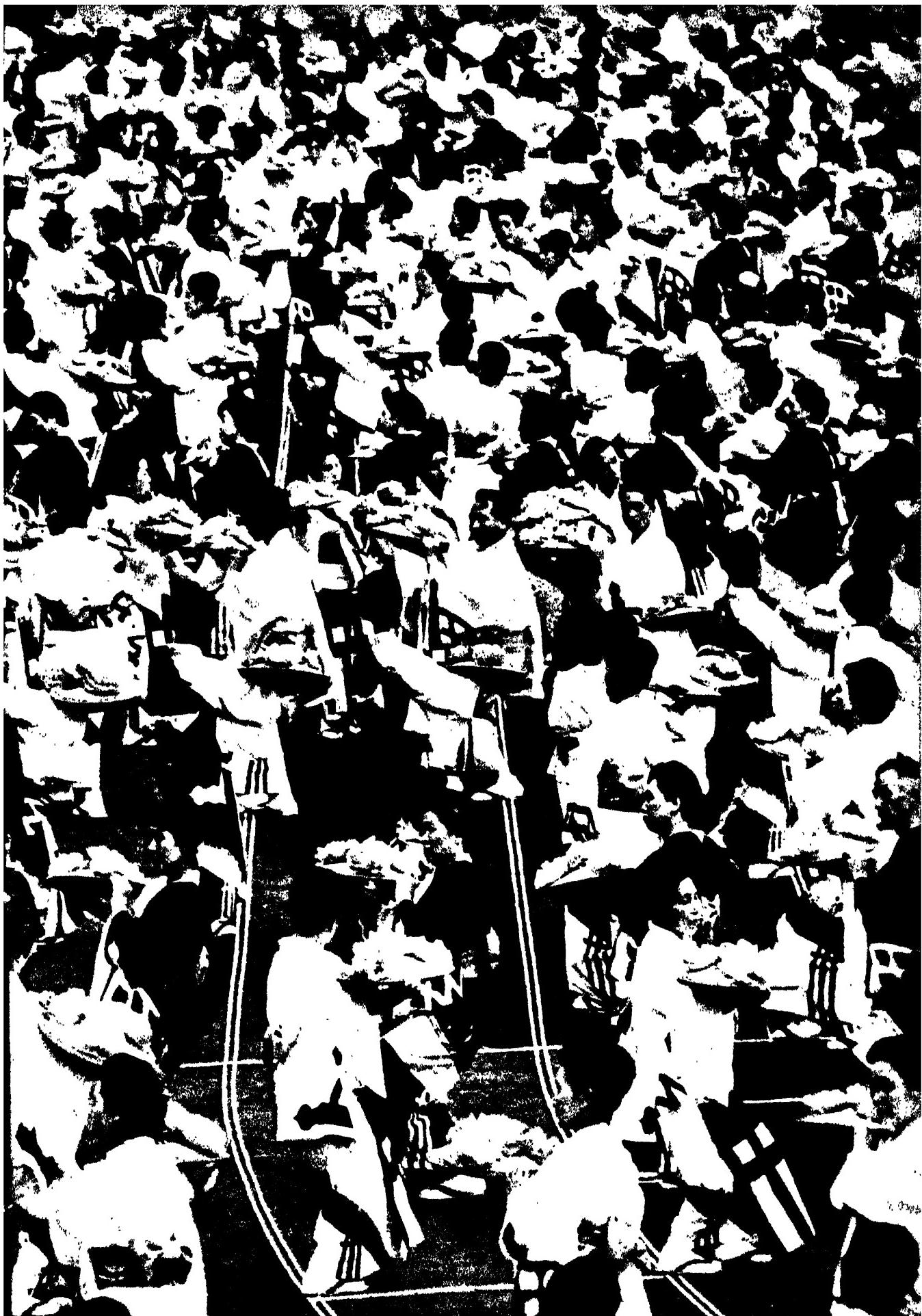
Special Issue

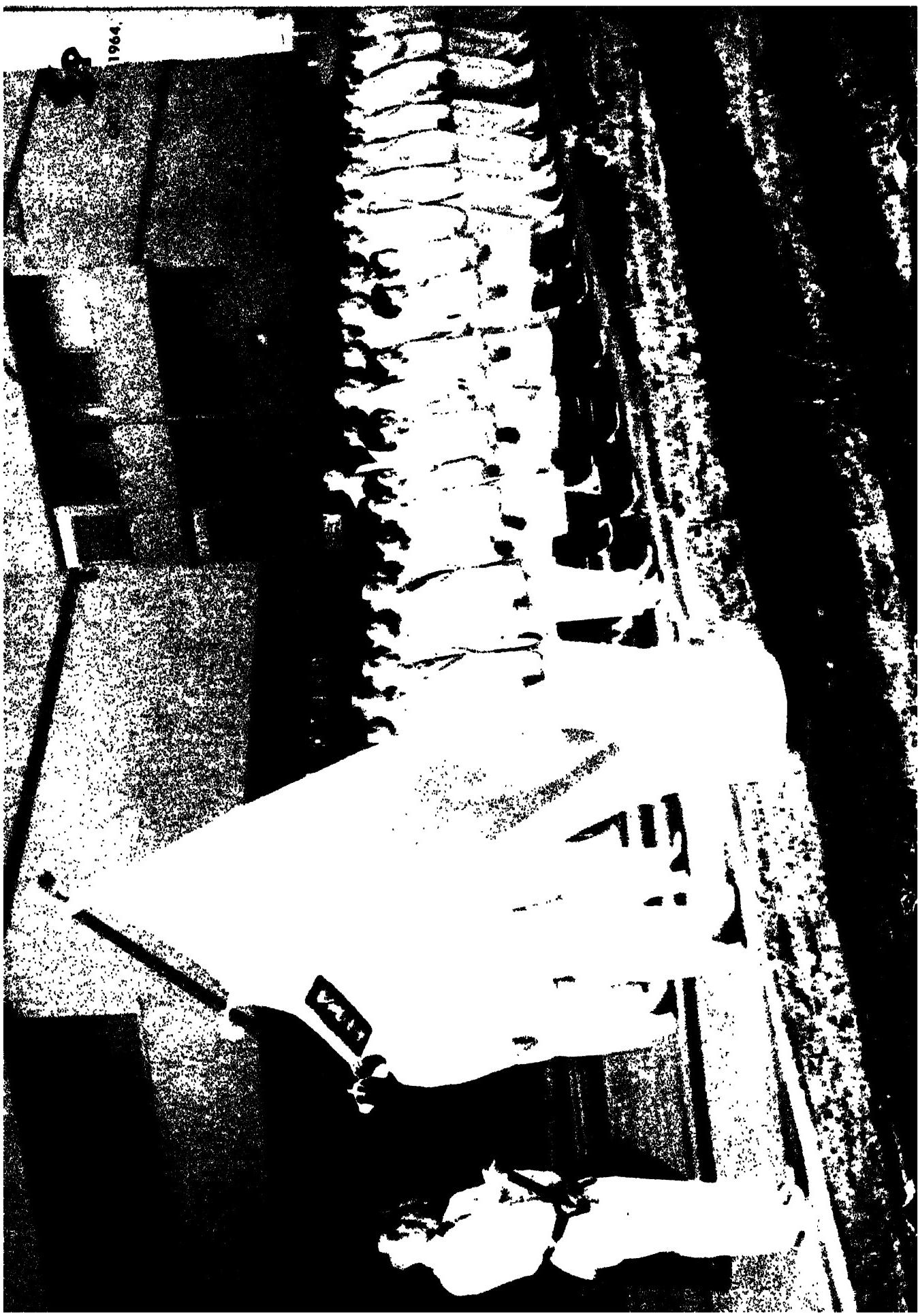
OCT. 3, 1964.





Such spectacular Asiatic folklore, music parades and drill will thrill those who throng the main Stadium at Tokyo while the Olympics will be on. Here are scenes of the International Sports Week in October last year at the same Stadium.





OLYMPIC ATMOSPHERE

You will get the Olympic atmosphere wherever you go in Tokyo City, whether at the Main Stadium, Olympic Village, or at the various training grounds, during the period of the Olympic Games. It will be a gala fiesta not only for the 7,000 odd athletes and competitors but also for the numerous visitors and local populace. The biggest and most

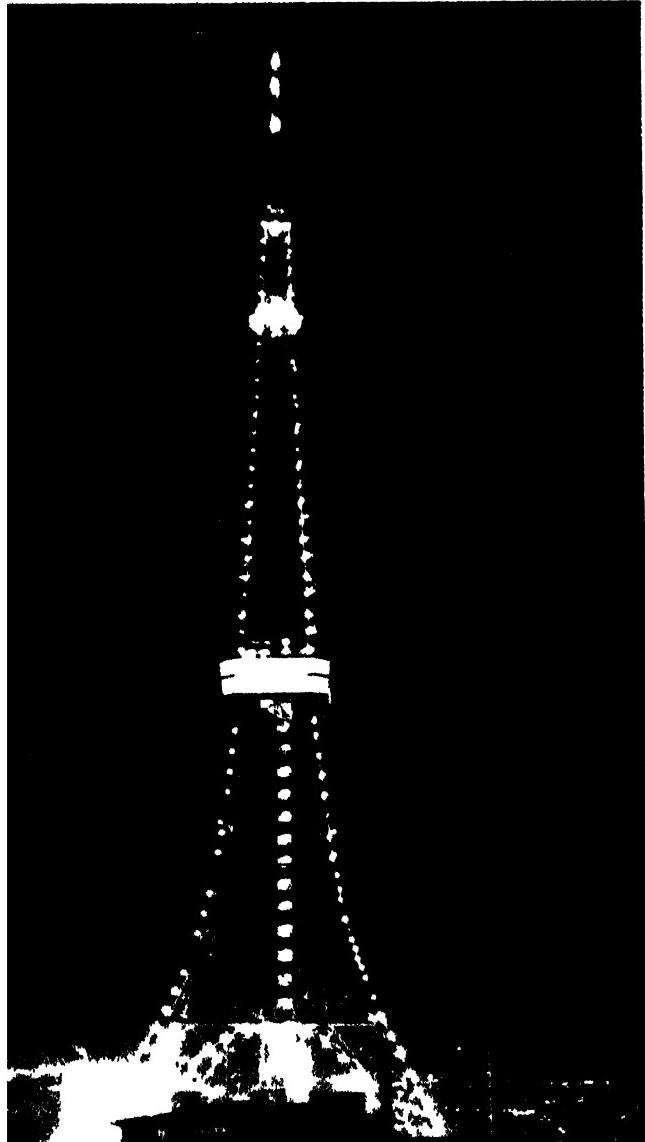
"Never mind the hurdles! You girls relax, and I will carry on with my training just like this". Charles Porter, the Australian athlete seems to say to the four women athletes — Thrower, Fleming, Cuthbert and Cook — at the Rome Olympics.

colourful of all will be the opening and closing ceremonies at the Main Stadium. But to a lesser degree are those seen at the opening of the Village, the flag hoisting ceremony at the Village when the various national teams are lodged and even the training which the potential champions do prior to the actual participation which add lustre to the Olympic atmosphere.

Japan took more than ordinary interest in the Rome Olympics, sending not only a big contingent of athletes but also quite a big squad of observers since they were themselves to stage the next Olympics at Tokyo. At left is the scene during the Official entry of the Japanese contingent at the Villaggio Olimpico in Rome



CHARMING CUSTOMS & SCENERY



The 1090 ft high T.V. Tower In Tokyo, the world's tallest independent tower.



This is the entrance to the Meiji Shrine, the sanctuary of a Shinto Deity in Tokyo. This is dedicated to Emperor Meiji, the present Emperor's grandfather. Round about the Meiji Park there are six major Sports venues like the Main National Stadium, Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, Swimming Pools, Meiji basketball stadium, volleyball courts, and the Prince Chichibu football stadium. There are also tennis courts, sports library and sportsmen's Hostel and Press centre.



House of Ghosts—A monstrous ogre gleefully looks down upon a family entering the house of Ghosts in Tokyo. This huge structure houses all types of sports and weird figures of popular Japanese Ghosts that suddenly appear behind walls, bushes and ceilings, frightening the visitors.



The Nishi Honganji Temple in Tokyo, styled after the temples of Northern India.



An exquisite multi-coloured wooden statue of the Goddess of Sincerity at Japan's largest department store. It depicts the Goddess descending on to the Earth from Heaven - escorted by 48 birds and a phoenix enwrapped in seven colours of paradise.



The century's sensational wedding of Crown Prince Akihito receives the blessings of the nation's popular showmen who have dedicated the grand spring dance revue at Kokusai theatre in Tokyo to the Royal betrothal.



These two Japanese girls are dancing in the best of traditions. This dance performed by "Aiko" is common on the island of Oshima near Tokyo.



WARMING & ROA

Thousands of athletes who take part in an Oly busy, doing something or other even when they participating in competitions proper. Some are in warming up as we see the American gold-medal at Rome Don Bragg (colour picture on left) while interested in sight seeing (colour picture on right) the various Nations in their colourful 'c



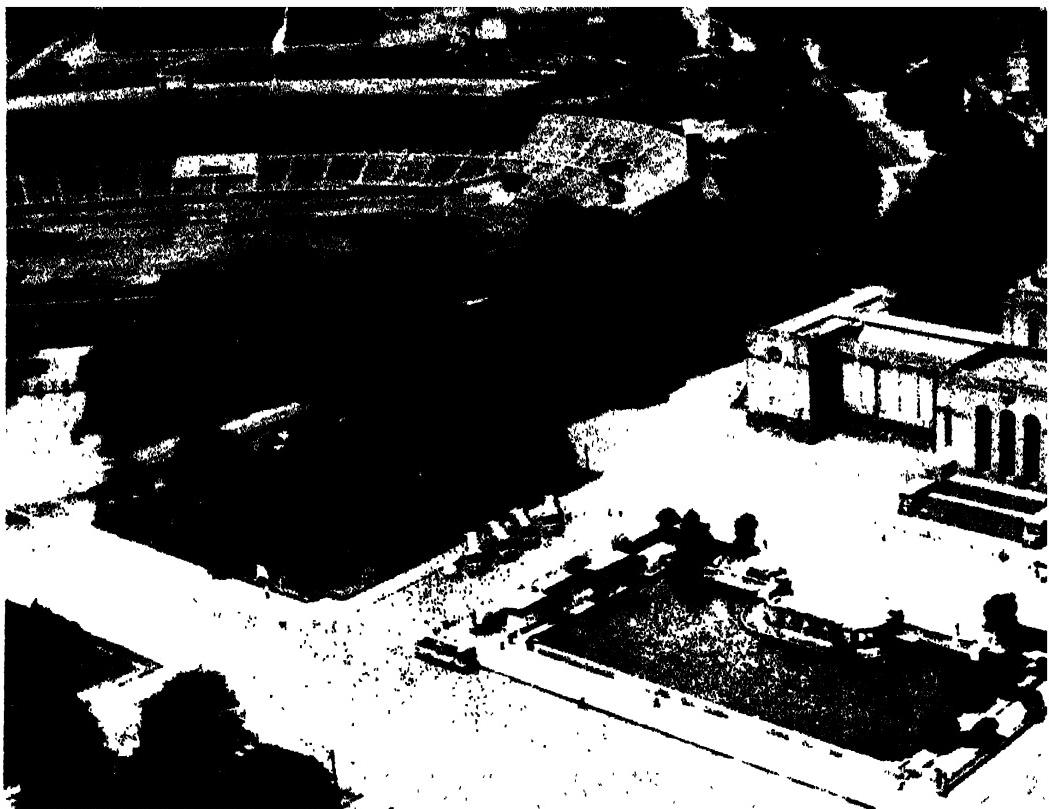
Glittering neon sign on a Motor Company's advertising tower on the roof of a big building in Ginza. There are now many such neon signs (like those shown at top right and right) in Tokyo which were installed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to get the co-operation of the people in making the forthcoming Tokyo Olym pic Games a success

The man who gave a "Tarzan" yell on his winning vault at Rome Don Bragg of U.S. Here he is seen going over the bar

OCTOBER 3, 1964.

MING

are always
not actually
key interested
in pole vault
Others are
athletes of
stays.



MEIJI PARK, TOKYO. In the foreground is the Children's swimming pool besides which is the Meiji Picture Museum. On the left is the Meiji Stadium (Main venue of the Olympics) and beyond is the newly constructed swimming pool where the Olympic swimming event will take place. To the right of the pool is the new Gymnasium for the indoor events.



Two Japanese and Ghana athletes wearing their national costumes with Italian 'Cop' at the entrance to the Village Olympic at Rome. Behind can be seen the Statue of the Rome Wolf.



A popular sport for warriors in the 12th century was the Kakegasa—an occupation also popular in combat training. This is from a scroll owned by the Asano family.



Held annually in January is the Komatsubiki. This is a picnic during which small pine trees are uprooted and transplanted in front of gates. The painting is owned by the National Museum.

Japan has its own artistic heritage with a living dynamic tradition. This traditional art of Japan has contributed much to the art of other countries through inspirational suggestions. Japanese art, which is rich and varied, has covered every facet of the nation's long history and growth through the ages.

The reproductions on these pages convey a picture of a people whose sports tradition is ingrained in their racial traits and the spirit of the Nation.

Language and thought may be barriers to proper under-

SPORT

standing but not in the case of art; Its language — one of sight — is of universal acceptance.

In these pictures one can rediscover the value of the rich heritage of Japanese art which has a contemporary meaning and significance in the light of the "Games" to be staged in Tokyo. The activities depicted by the Japanese masters here stress that sport was part of the rich tradition of this hardy island people which should promote mutual understanding and respect among the competing nations.

OCTOBER 3, 1886.



Court nobles playing Kemari in a pleasant park surrounded by fresh green pine trees.

IN JAPANESE ART



Hanetsuki is a kind of Japanese badminton in which a feather shuttle cock is hit from player to player. It is still played during the New Year period. The painting is owned by the Yamaguchi family.



Dakyu is a game resembling polo which was imported into Japan from Persia by way of China. The painting is owned by the National Museum.

X
ST

ALFRED A. OERTER: Gold Medallist at Rome, this 6 feet 3½ inch 233 lb. U.S. champion discus thrower is still tops in the world and is expected to repeat his Rome performance at Tokyo. In 1963, he headed the world's list with 62.62 metres (205 ft. 5.5 in.). It may be remembered that the U.S. made a clean sweep of the event in Rome through Oerter, Babka and Cochran.

SP
OCT. 3, 1964.



JOHN CURTIN THOMAS: This 6 feet 5½ inch 194 lb. U.S. high jumper was fancied to win his event in Rome but was beaten to the third place by the Russians Shavlakadze and Brumel. America's best, John is extremely consistent, apparently less unruffled by pressure from competitors than by the anxiety about achieving records.

WORLD



ELVIRA OZOLINA: Caught at the training ground in Rome prior to the actual participation is OZOLINA (without cap), Russia's world champion in the javelin throw. She headed the 1963 world list with a throw of 59.78 (196 ft 1.5 in.). She is expected to win easily at Tokyo this month.

VALERIY BRUMEL: The Russian "wonder" who has been dominating the world high jump scene ever since he won the silver medal at Rome in 1960. He topped the 1963 world list with 2.28 metres (7 ft. 5½ in.). Brumel is expected to win his event at the Tokyo Olympics.



BEATERS

GAY, COLOURFUL RITUALS AND THE ENTHUSIASM OF A NATION ARE IN EVIDENCE DURING THE GREAT NATIONAL FESTIVALS OF JAPAN. All Japan considers the Olympics as a great national prestige event to be celebrated with all pomp and ceremony. Here we present scenes of some of the age old customs and rituals of Japan.



Sumo wrestlers hold their annual Mochi making at their gymnasium at Ryogoku, behind Tokyo's Memorial Hall in Sumida-ku. All of them take turns in pounding the rice into Mochi.

GAY & COLOURFUL



Japan's national sport, sumo wrestling, is half sport and half ritual. Here a ceremonial rite of the entrance into the ring of a grand champion (second from right) is performed by the Umpire (right) who looks like a Shinto priest. These sumo rites have a history of 1,000 years behind them and are still going strong. (Top right): A colourful firemen's annual pageant.



The annual fireworks staged at the Sumida river in Tokyo depicts an Olympic design as shown in the picture immediately to the right. (Extreme Right): Pretty Kimono-clad Maiko (teen-aged Geisha) from Kyoto model the Spring Kimono which are mostly made in Kyoto.





Heralding the new year holiday. The colourful array of the shuttlecock and battledore—particularly the latter, available in all sizes, shapes and designs of plain wood or extravagantly embroidered silk brocade backing—is featured in shops and departmental stores.

RITUALS



A joyous day in the life of a Japanese occurs when the festival of Shichigo-sau comes round. On this day girls aged 3 to 7 and boys of 5 are clothed in their best and taken to shrines where they pray for health and longevity. Here is a girl and her slightly bewildered young brother entering a temple.

TEA CEREMONY

Japanese etiquette in drinking tea is taught to girls.

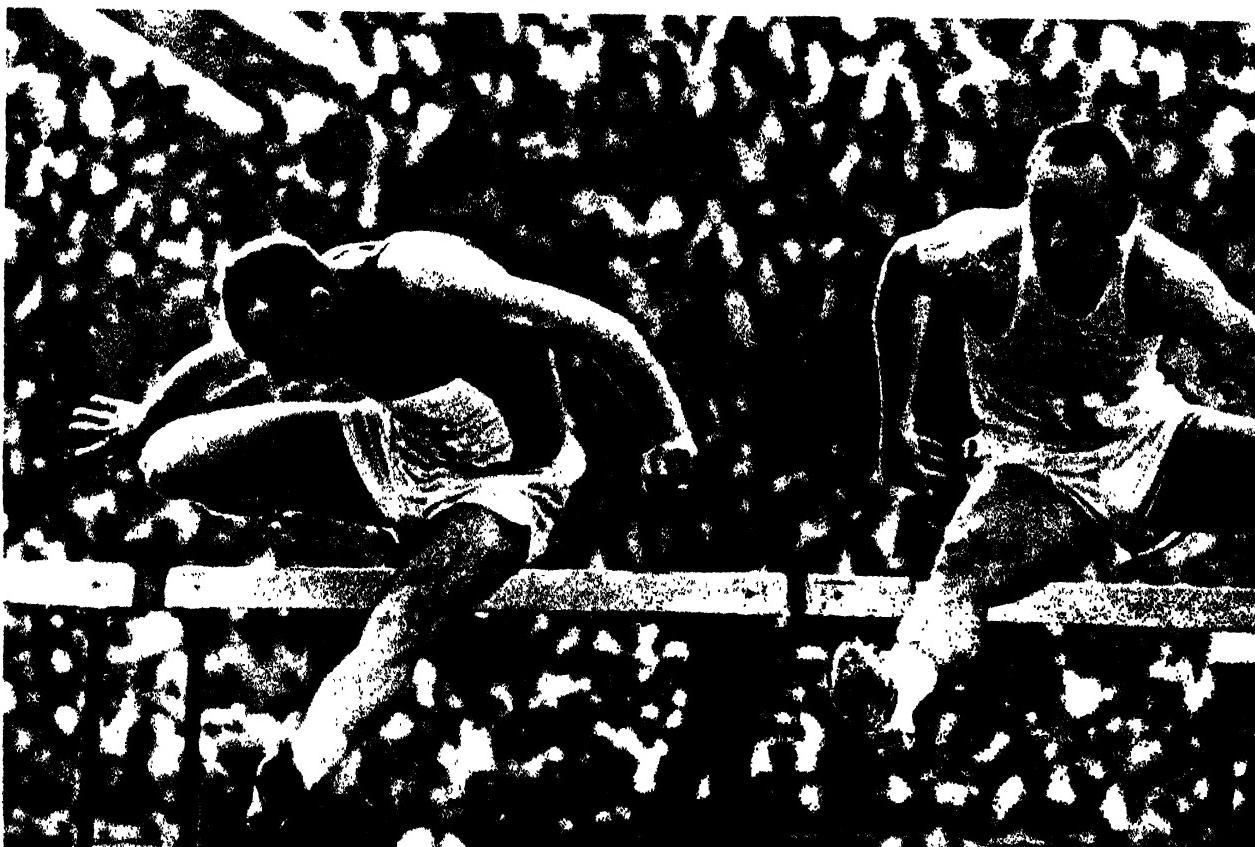


Colour catches your eye wherever you go in an Olympic City. In a blaze of red and blue costumes, the U.S. swim girls arrive at the Olympic Village in Rome.



Here you see American runner Jules Williams leading the race in the 400 metre event with the Soviet athlete Vadim Arkhipchuk who lost to him by only 0.1 s. in a dual meet.

This is the Soviet hurdling champion Anatoly Mikhailov winning from an American in a dual meet between the USSR and the U.S.



RUSSIAN STARS

Another distance star from the USSR, Yuri Tyurin, paces the field in a 5,000 metre run.



The long distance champion from the USSR, Leonid Ivanov, whose special liking is the 10,000 metres.



OCTOBER 3, 1964.



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OCT 3, 1964



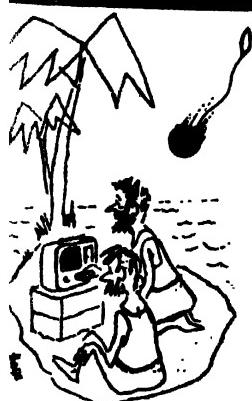
HARIPAL KAUSHIK

VICE CAPTAIN of the Indian hockey team Haripal, who first played for India in the Melbourne Olympic Games in 1956 is equally brilliant as Harbinder Singh in our attack

WORLD JAVELIN CHAMPION



Inland Games



might just be lucky
to get something from
Olympic Games . . ."

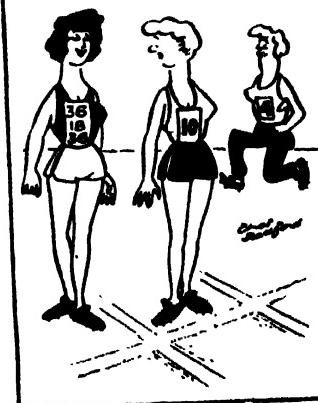
THE world javelin record was broken by Terje Pedersen of Norway at Oslo on July 2, 1964, with a throw of 87.12 metres, during an International track and field match.



URSEL BRUNNER

ONE of Germany's top swimmers for Tokyo is Ursel Brunner

Fun and Games

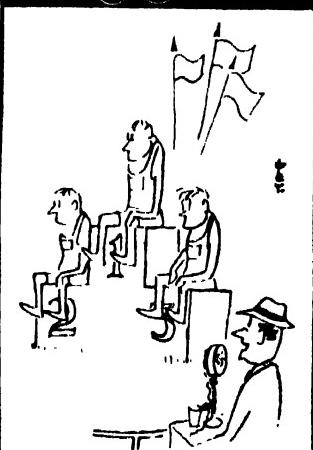




TOP SPRINTER

JUTTA HEINE—100 metres,
200 metres, 80 metres
hurdles and pentathlon—is
highly favoured among the
women athletes of the Federal
Republic of Germany.

Fun and Games



"Yes, ladies and gentlemen,
this has been the most gruel-
ling Olympics Marathon I can
remember . . ."

THE STARS



Yukiko Fuji and Jiro Tamiya (Daiiei).



Hideki Takahashi and Sayuri Yoshinaga (Nikkatsu).



Shima Iwashita and Tamotsu Hayakawa (Shochiku).



Yoshiko Mito and Ken Takakura (Toei).



Toshiro Mifune and Mie Hama (Toho).

THE cream of youth from all over the world will be seen in action at the Eighteenth Olympic Games, scheduled to open in Tokyo next week. This is the first time the Olympic Games are being held on Asian soil. Japan, which to-day ranks as one of the most advanced countries of the world in every field of activity, has the privilege and honour to play the host to a huge mass of humanity participating in the Games.

It is gruelling work both for the organisers and the participants, especially the athletes. After the day's job is done, their attention would naturally turn to some relaxation. And this they would get in plenty in the theatre and film world of Japan. While their Kabuki Theatre has won world fame, Japan occupies to-day the first rank among the film producing countries in the world. She has been enjoying this status for quite some years now. The atomic-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the second World War did not dampen the spirit of the Japanese people. Their indomitable will to live and prosper prevailed. Making rapid strides in every field of industrial activity, Japan began to lead the world in cinematography by turning out the largest number of films each year. Though the output of films during the recent years has



Akira Kurosawa and Mikio Naruse (Toho).

the growth of T.V. and its influence over the people.

Trends in 1963

According to the annual report of the Motion Picture Producers' Association of Japan, 357 new feature films (182 of which were in colour) were released during 1963. The figure shows a decrease of 18 compared with the previous year. Of the total, 332 were produced by the five major companies in Japan—Shochiku, Toho, Daiiei, Toei and Nikkatsu—or their satellite units and the remaining 25 were from independent producers. Classified by contents, 277 were modern and 80 costume plays.

There were 267 foreign films released during the year or 39 more than in 1962, a post-war record. Classified by country of origin, 146 were U.S. films, followed by France (46)

JAPAN Tops in Films too!

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

been steadily declining, she is still No. 1 in this field.

There was a time when Japan produced more than 600 films a year, representing a phenomenal growth of the film industry in that country. In 1958, the total production came down to 504 while in the subsequent year, the turnover got further reduced to 493. An increase in production was registered in 1960 when 547 films were produced. From then on, there has been a steady decline with 535 in 1961, 375 in 1962 and 357 during last year. Similarly, the attendance at cinemas has also been steadily declining. With 1,127,452,000 people visiting the picture houses in 1958, the figure came down to 662,279,000 in 1962. The fall in production and movie audiences should primarily be attributed to

Italy (38), Britain (18) and various others.

Statistics compiled by the National Tax Administration Agency revealed that in 1963, attendances at cinemas throughout the country (5,696 as of October 31, 1963) totalled 511,120,000 or 22.8% less than the previous year, and the gross takings at box-offices amounted to 77,734,000,000 Yen (approximately 216,000,000 dollars) or an increase of 2.3%, compared with 1962. The slight increase in box-office receipts is chiefly attributed to the tax reduction and increase in prices of admission.

Japan began to occupy a prominent position in world cinematography right from the time 'Rashomon' hit the headlines in 1951.

when it won the Grand Prix at the Venice International Film Festival and an Academy Award later on. Akira Kurosawa, who directed the film, was mainly responsible in putting Japan on the film map of the world. This and the subsequent Japanese film 'Yukiwariso' created an indelible impression on the minds of the people in India and in all the countries of the world. Since then, a number of films produced in Japan have won several international awards and prizes. The simple and logical treatment given to various sociological problems with accent on



Shinji Murayama and Tadashi Sawayama (Toei).



Noboru Nakamura and Masaki Kobayashi (Shochiku).



Keisuke Kinoshita and Shohei Imamura (Nikkatsu).



Ken Ichioka and Yasuzo Masumura (Daiei).

realism have mainly contributed to the success of Japanese films.

The Bests

Some of the outstanding films of recent years are 'The Life of a Rikisha-man', directed by Shinji Murayama, 'The Samurai Vagabonds', directed by Tadashi Sawayama, 'On the Trail' directed by Tomu Uchida, 'Hogs and Warships' and 'The Insect Woman', directed by Shohei Imamura, 'Cupola', directed by Kirio Urayama, 'Twenty-Four Eyes', directed by Keisuke Kinoshita, 'The Human Condition', the epoch-making film in three parts, 'No Greater Love', 'Road to Eternity' and 'A Soldier's Prayer' directed by Masaki Kobayashi. 'Samurai, the Legend of Musashi', directed by Hiroshi Inagaki, 'High and Low', directed by Kurosawa, 'Wife's Confession', directed by Yasuzo Masumura and 'Hiroshima Heartache', directed by Kozaburo Yoshimura.

The five best films of last year selected by newspapermen associated with the Film Journalists' Association of Japan, are 'The Insect Woman', 'High and Low', 'Everyman-shi no', 'She and He' and 'My Enemy, the Sea', while the ten bests selected by the members of the Japan Film Society are 'My Enemy, the Sea', 'A House of Shame', 'High and Low', 'The Insect Woman', 'Bushido—Samurai Saga', 'Pressure of Guilt', 'Everyman-shi no', 'Twin Sisters of Kyoto', 'The Fractured Bamboo Doll' and 'Woman's Life'.

The award-winning films of last year were 'Harakiri', which won the Special Prize of the Jury at the Cannes International Film Festival (1963), 'Life is Born', (Grand Prix at the International Scientific Film Festival in Venice), 'Hiroshima Heartache', (Special Prize of the International Catholic Film Office at San Sebastian, and of the International Peace Committee in Moscow), 'Each Day I Cry', (Gold prize at the Moscow International Film Festival) and 'Bushido—Samurai Saga', (Grand Prix of the Berlin International Film Festival).

Japan has also produced quite a large number of award-winning documentaries and short films. The production of short films has been on the increase in recent years. In 1958, the number of short films produced amounted to 768. This figure went up to 861 in 1959, while in the subsequent year 970 shorts were made. The year 1961 marked the production of 1,100 shorts, while, in the following year, the turnover reached 1,127. Besides these, Japan produces a number of T.V. films, scientific films, cartoons and animated films, each of which bear distinct qualities.

The talent and resources available to the motion picture industry in Japan are sure to keep the flag of the industry flying aloft in the years to come.

Prof. Basu, B.E. & Mukherji M.A.

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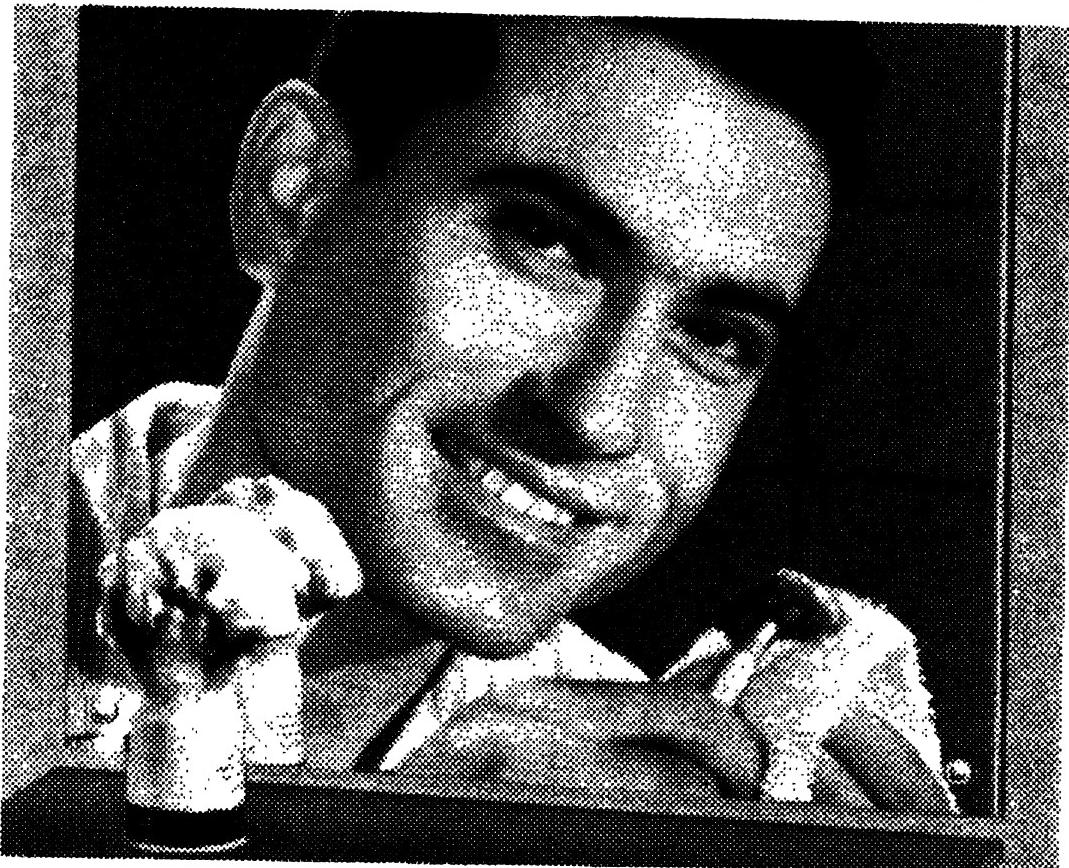
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II 1900 PARIS	1. F. W. Jarvis (U.S.) 11.0s.	2. J. W. B. Tewkesbury (U.S.) 11.0s.	3. S. Rowley (A)		1. J. W. B. Tewkesbury (U.S.) 22.2s.	2. N. G. Pritchard (A) 22.2s.	3. S. Rowley (A) 22.2s.	1. M. W. Long (U.S.) 49.4s.	2. W. J. Holland (U.S.) 50.0s.
III 1904 ST. LOUIS	1. A. Hahn (U.S.) 11.0s.	2. N. J. Cartmell (U.S.) 11.0s.	3. W. Hogenson (U.S.) 11.0s.		1. A. Hahn (U.S.) 21.6s.	2. N. J. Cartmell (U.S.) 21.6s.	3. W. Hogenson (U.S.) 21.6s.	1. H. L. Hillman (U.S.) 49.2s.	2. F. Waller (U.S.) 49.2s.
IV 1908 LONDON	1. R. E. Walker (S.A.) 10.8s.	2. J. A. Rector (U.S.) 10.8s.	3. R. Kerr (C)		1. R. Kerr (C) 22.6s.	2. R. Cloughen (U.S.) 22.6s.	3. N. J. Cartmell (U.S.) 22.6s.	1. W. Halswell (G.B.) 50.0s. J. C. Carpenter, Taylor and Robbins (all of U.S.) qualified for final in which Carpenter was disqualified. In the race ordered to be re-run, Taylor and Robbins did not start.	
V 1912 STOCKHOLM	1. R. C. Craig (U.S.) 10.8s.	2. A. Meyer (U.S.) 10.8s.	3. D. F. Lippincott (U.S.) 10.8s.		1. R. C. Craig (U.S.) 21.7s.	2. D. F. Lippincott (U.S.) 21.8s.	3. W. R. Applegarth (G.B.) 22.0s.	1. C. D. Reidpath (U.S.) 48.2s.	2. H. Braun (G) 48.3s.
VII 1920 ANTWERP	1. C. W. Paddock (U.S.) 10.8s.	2. M. M. Kirksey (U.S.) 10.8s.	3. H. F. V. Edward (G.B.) 10.8s.		1. A. Woodring (U.S.) 22.0s.	2. C. W. Paddock (U.S.) 22.0s.	3. H. F. V. Edward (G.B.) 22.0s.	1. B. G. D. Rudd (S.A.) 49.6s.	2. G. M. Butler (G.B.) 49.6s.
VIII 1924 PARIS	1. H. M. Abraham (G.B.) 10.6s.	2. J. V. Scholz (U.S.) 10.6s.	3. A. E. Poiriti (N.Z.) 10.6s.		1. J. V. Scholz (U.S.) 21.6s.	2. C. W. Paddock (U.S.) 21.6s.	3. E. H. Liddell (G.B.) 21.6s.	1. E. H. Liddell (G.B.) 47.6s.	2. H. M. Fitch (U.S.) 48.4s.
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. P. Williams (C) 10.8s.	2. J. E. London (G.B.) 10.8s.	3. G. Lamfers (G) 10.8s.		1. P. Williams (C) 21.8s.	2. W. Rangeley (G.B.) 21.8s.	3. H. Kornig (G) 21.8s.	1. R. J. Barbuti (U.S.) 47.8s.	2. J. Ball (C) 48.0s.
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. E. Tolan (U.S.) 10.3s.	2. R. H. Metcalfe (U.S.) 10.3s.	3. A. Jonath (G) 10.3s.		1. E. Tolan (U.S.) 21.2s.	2. G. Simpson (U.S.) 21.4s.	3. R. H. Metcalfe (U.S.) 21.5s.	1. W. A. Carr (U.S.) 46.2s.	2. H. B. Eastman (U.S.) 46.4s.
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. J. C. Owens (U.S.) 10.3s.	2. R. H. Metcalfe (U.S.) 10.4s.	3. M. B. Osendarp (Neth) 10.5s.		1. J. C. Owens (U.S.) 20.7s.	2. M. M. Robinson (U.S.) 21.1s.	3. M. B. Osendarp (Neth) 21.3s.	1. A. F. Williams (U.S.) 46.5s.	2. A. G. K. Brown (G.B.) 46.7s.
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. H. W. Dilward (U.S.) 10.3s.	2. N. H. Ewell (U.S.) 10.4s.	3. L. Labeach (P) 10.6s.		1. M. E. Patton (U.S.) 21.1s.	2. N. H. Ewell (U.S.) 21.1s.	3. L. Labeach (P) 21.2s.	1. A. S. Wint (J) 46.2s.	2. H. H. McKenley (J) 46.4s.
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. L. J. Remigino (U.S.) 10.4s.	2. H. H. McKenley (J) 10.4s.	3. E. McDonald Bailey (G.B.) 10.4s.		1. A. W. Stansfield (U.S.) 20.7s.	2. W. T. Baker (U.S.) 20.8s.	3. J. Gathers (U.S.) 20.8s.	1. V. G. Rhoden (J) 45.9s.	2. H. H. McKenley (J) 45.9s.
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. R. Morrow (U.S.) 10.5s.	2. W. Baker (U.S.) 10.5s.	3. H. Hogan (A) 10.6s.		1. R. Morrow (U.S.) 20.6s.	2. A. Stanfield (U.S.) 20.7s.	3. W. Baker (U.S.) 20.9s.	1. C. Jenkins (G) 46.7s.	2. K. Haas (R) 46.8s.
XVII 1960 ROME	1. A. Harry (G) 10.2s.	2. D. Sime (U.S.) 10.2s.	3. P. Radford (G.B.) 10.3s.		1. L. Berruti (I) 20.5s.	2. Carney (U.S.) 20.6s.	3. Seye (F) 20.7s.	1. O. Davis (U.S.) 44.9s.	2. C. Kaufmann (G) 44.9s.
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.

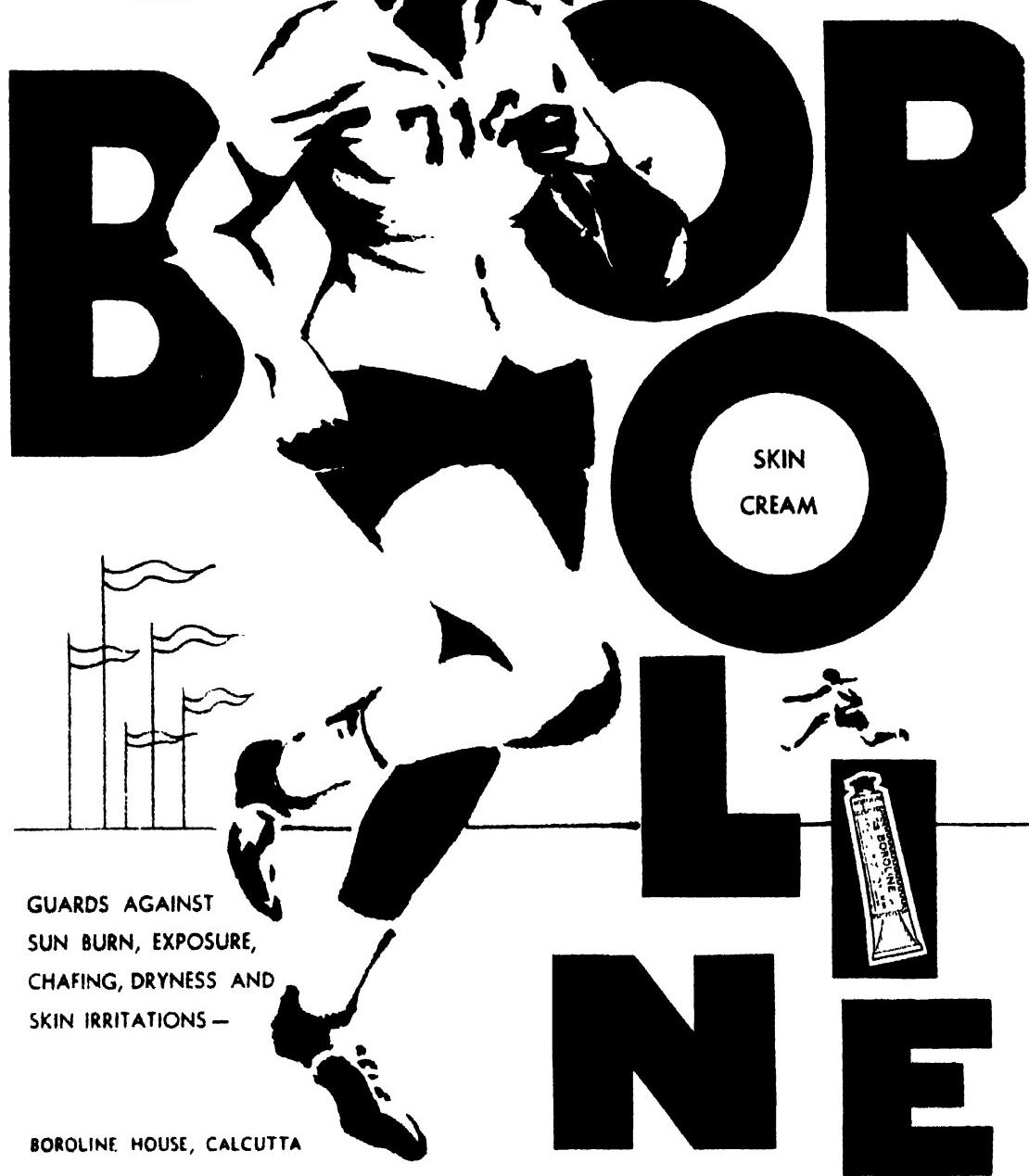
OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Men)

YEAR & VENUE	800 METRES			1,500 METRES			5,000 METRES		
	W.R.	800 M.	800 M.	W.R.	1,500 M.	1,500 M.	W.R.	5,000 M.	5,000 M.
1900 ATHENS	W.R.: 1:44.3 P. G. Snell (N.Z.) 62			W.R.: 3:35.6 H. J. Elliott (A) 80			W.R.: 13:35.0 V. P. Kuts (R) 57		
	O.R.: 1:46.3 P. G. Snell (N.Z.) 60			O.R.: 3:35.6 H. J. Elliott (A) 60			O.R.: 13:39.6 V. P. Kuts (R) 56		
1900 PARIS	1. E. H. Flack (A) 2:11.0 (H) 2:11.8 (Gr.)	2. N. Daniels (U.S.)	3. D. Golemis (U.S.)	1. E. H. Flack (A) 4:23.2 (U.S.)	2. A. Blake (F)	3. A. Lermusiaux (U.S.)			
1904 ST LOUIS	1. J. D. Lightbody (U.S.) 1:56.0 (U.S.)	2. H. V. Valentine (U.S.)	3. E. W. Breitkreuz (U.S.)	1. J. D. Lightbody (U.S.) 4:05.4 (U.S.)	2. W. F. Verner (U.S.)	3. L. C. Verner (U.S.)			
1908 LONDON	1. M. W. Sheppard (U.S.) 1:52.8 (I) 1:54.2 (G) 1:58.0	2. E. Lunghi (I)	3. H. Braun (G)	1. M. W. Sheppard (U.S.) 4:02.4 (G.B.)	2. H. A. Wilson (G.B.)	3. N. F. Hallows (G.B.)			
1912 STOCKHOLM	1. J. E. Meredith (U.S.) 1:51.9 (U.S.)	2. M. W. Sheppard (U.S.)	3. I. N. Davenport (U.S.)	1. A. N. S. Jackson (G.B.) 3:56.8 (U.S.) 3:56.9 (U.S.) 3:56.9	2. A. R. Kiviat (U.S.)	3. N. S. Taber (U.S.)	1. H. Kolehmainen (Fin.) 14:26.6 (F) 14:26.8 (G.B.) 15:07.6	2. J. Bouin (U.S.)	3. G. W. Hutson (G.B.)
1920 ANTWERP	1. A. G. Hui (G.B.) 1:53.4 (U.S.)	2. E. W. Eby (S.A.)	3. B. G. D. Rudd (S.A.)	1. A. G. Hill (G.B.) 4:01.8 (G.B.) 4:02.4 (U.S.)	2. P. J. Baker (G.B.)	3. M. L. Shields (G.B.)	1. J. Guillemot (F) 14:35.6 (Fin.) 15:00.0 (S) 15:13.0	2. P. Nurmi (Fin.)	3. E. Backman (Fin.)
1924 PARIS	1. D. G. A. Lowe (G.B.) 1:52.4 (Swit.) 1:52.5 (U.S.) 1:52.9	2. P. Martin (Swit.)	3. S. C. Enck (U.S.)	1. P. Nurmi (Fin.) 3:53.6 (Swit.) 3:55.0 (G.B.) 3:55.6	2. W. Scherer (Fin.)	3. H. B. Stallard (G.B.)	1. P. Nurmi (Fin.) 14:21.2 (Fin.) 14:31.4 (S) 15:01.8	2. V. Ritola (Fin.)	3. E. Wide (Fin.)
1928 AMSTERDAM	1. D. G. A. Lowe (G.B.) 1:51.8 (Swit.) 1:52.8 (G) 1:53.2	2. E. Bylnehn (G)	3. H. Engelhardt (G)	1. H. E. Larva (Fin.) 3:53.2 (F) 3:53.8 (Fin.) 3:56.4	2. J. Ladoumegue (Fin.)	3. E. Purje (Fin.)	1. V. Ritola (Fin.) 14:28.6 (Fin.) 14:40.0 (S) 14:41.2	2. P. Nurmi (Fin.)	3. E. Wide (Fin.)
1932 LOS ANGELES	1. T. Hampson (G.B.) 1:49.8 (C) 1:50.0 (C) 1:51.5	2. A. Wilson (C)	3. P. A. Edwards (C)	1. L. Beccali (I) 3:51.7 (G.B.) 3:52.6 (C) 3:52.8	2. J. F. Cornes (G.B.) 3:52.6 (C) 3:52.8	3. P. A. Edwards (G.B.) 3:52.8	1. L. A. Lehtinen (Fin.) 14:30.0 (U.S.) 14:30.0 (Fin.) 14:44.0	2. H. Hill (Fin.)	3. L. J. Virtanen (Fin.)
1936 BERLIN	1. J. Y. Woodruff (U.S.) 1:52.9 (I) 1:53.3 (C) 1:53.6	2. M. Lanzl (I)	3. P. A. Edwards (C)	1. J. E. Lovelock (N.Z.) 3:47.8 (U.S.) 3:48.4 (I) 3:49.2	2. G. Cunningham (U.S.) 3:48.4 (Neth.) 3:50.4	3. L. Beccali (U.S.) 3:49.2 (Neth.) 3:50.4	1. G. Hockert (Fin.) 14:22.2 (Fin.) 14:25.8 (S) 14:29.0	2. L. A. Lehtinen (Fin.)	3. H. Jonsson (Fin.)
1948 LONDON	1. M. G. Whittfield (U.S.) 1:49.2 (J) 1:49.5 (G) 1:49.8	2. A. S. Wint (J)	3. M. Hansenne (G)	1. H. Eriksson (Sw) 3:49.8 (Neth.) 3:50.4	2. L. Strand (Sw) 3:50.4 (Neth.) 3:50.4	3. W. F. Slijkhuis (Neth.) 3:50.4	1. G. Reiff (Bel.) 14:17.6 (Cz.) 14:17.8 (Neth.) 14:26.8	2. E. Zatopek (Cz.)	3. W. F. Slijkhuis (Neth.)
1952 HELSINKI	1. M. G. Whittfield (U.S.) 1:49.2 (J) 1:49.4 (G) 1:49.7	2. A. S. Wint (J)	3. H. Ulzheimer (G)	1. J. Barthel (Lux) 3:43.2 (U.S.) 3:45.2 (G) 3:45.4	2. R. E. McMillen (U.S.) 3:45.2 (A) 3:45.4	3. W. Lueg (A) 3:45.4	1. E. Zatopek (Cz.) 14:06.6 (F) 14:07.4 (G) 14:08.6	2. A. Mimoun (G) 14:06.6 (F) 14:07.4 (G) 14:08.6	3. H. Schade (G) 14:06.6 (F) 14:07.4 (G) 14:08.6
1956 MELBOURNE	1. T. Courtney (U.S.) 1:47.7 (G.B.) 1:47.8 (N) 1:48.1	2. D. Johnson (G.B.)	3. A. Boysen (Antilles)	1. B. Delany (Fin.) 3:41.2 (G) 3:42.0 (A) 3:42.0	2. K. Richtzenhain (Fin.) 3:42.0 (G) 3:42.0	3. J. Landy (A) 3:42.0	1. V. Kuts (R) 13:20.5 (G.B.) 13:20.6 (G.B.) 13:24.4	2. G. Pirie (G.B.) 13:20.6 (G.B.) 13:24.4	3. G. Ibbotson (G.B.) 13:24.4
1960 ROME	1. P. Snell (N.Z.) 1:46.8 (Bel.) 1:46.9 (Antilles) 1:47.1	2. R. Moens (Bel.)	3. G. Kerr (Antilles)	1. H. Elliott (A) 3:35.6 (F) 3:38.4 (H) 3:39.2	2. M. Jazy (F) 3:38.4 (H) 3:39.2	3. I. Rozsavolyi (H) 3:39.2	1. M. Halberg (N.Z.) 13:43.4 (G) 13:44.6 (P) 13:44.8	2. H. Grodotzki (N.Z.) 13:44.6 (P) 13:44.8	3. K. Zimny (N.Z.) 13:44.8
1964 TOKYO	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.

OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Men)

YEAR & VENUE	10,000 METRES			MARATHON			4 X 100 M. RELAY		
	W.R.: 28:18.2 P. Bolotnikov 28:15.6 R. Clarke (A) 62 (Awaits ratification) O.R.: 28:32.2 P. Bolotnikov (R) 60			O.R.: 2:15 16.2 Abebe Bikila (Ethio) 60			W.R.: 39.1 U.S.A. O.R.: 39.5 U.S.A. 39.5 Germany	61 56 60	
I 1896 ATHENS				1. S. Louis 2. H. Vasilakos 3. G. Kellner	(Gr.)	2:58:50.0 3:06:03.0 3:09:35.0			
II 1900 PARIS				1. M. Theato 2. A. Champion 3. E. Fast	(F)	2:59:45.0 3:04:17.0 3:37:14.0			
III 1904 ST. LOUIS				1. T. J. Hicks 2. A. J. Corey 3. A. L. Newton	(U.S.)	3:28:53.0 3:34:52.0 3:47:33.0			
IV 1908 LONDON				1. J. J. Hayes 2. C. Hefferon 3. J. Forshan	(U.S.)	2:55:18.4 2:56:06.0 2:57:10.4			
V 1912 STOCKHOLM	1. H. Kolehmainen 2. L. Tewahina 3. A. O. Stenroos	(Fin.) (U.S.) (Fin.)	31:20.8 32:06.6 32:21.8	1. K. K. McArthur 2. C. W. Gitsham 3. G. Strobino	(S.A.) (S.A.) (U.S.)	2:36:34.8 2:37:52.0 2:38:42.4	1. Great Britain 2. Sweden Germany was disqualified	42.4 42.6	
VII 1920 ANTWERP	1. P. Nurmi 2. J. Guillemot 3. J. Wilson	(Fin.) (F) (GB)	31:45.8 31:47.2 31:50.8	1. H. Kolehmainen 2. J. Lossman 3. V. Arri	(Fin.) (Estonia) (I)	2:32:35.8 2:32:48.6 2:36:32.8	1. U.S.A. 2. France 3. Sweden	42.2 42.6	
VIII 1924 PARIS	1. V. Ritola 2. E. Wide 3. E. Berg	(Fin.) (S) (Fin.)	30:23.2 30:55.2 31:43.0	1. A. O. Stenroos 2. R. Bertini 3. C. de Mar	(Fin.) (I) (U.S.)	2:41:22.6 2:47:18.6 2:48:14.0	1. U.S.A. 2. Great Britain 3. Netherlands	41.0 41.2 41.0	
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. P. Nurmi 2. V. Ritola 3. E. Wide	(Fin.) (Fin.) (S)	30:18.8 30:19.4 31:04.0	1. El Ouafi 2. M. Plaza 3. M. Marttelin	(F) (Chile) (Fin.)	2:32:37.0 2:33:22.0 2:35:02.0	1. U.S.A. 2. Germany 3. Great Britain	41.0 41.2 41.0	
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. J. Kusocinski 2. V. Iso-Hollo 3. L. J. Virtanen	(P) (Fin.) (Fin.)	30:11.4 30:12.6 30:35.0	1. J. C. Zabala 2. S. Ferris 3. A. A. Tolvanen	(Arg.) (G.B.) (Fin.)	2:31:36.0 2:31:55.0 2:32:12.0	1. U.S.A. 2. Germany 3. Italy	40.0 40.0 41.3	
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. I. Salminen 2. A. Askola 3. V. Iso-Hollo	(Fin.) (Fin.) (Fin.)	30:15.4 30:15.6 30:20.2	1. K. Son 2. E. Harper 3. S. Nan	(J) (G.B.) (J)	2:29:19.2 2:31:23.2 2:31:42.2	1. U.S.A. 2. Italy 3. Germany	39.8 41.1 41.2	
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. E. Zatopek 2. A. Mimoun 3. B. Albertsson	(Cz.) (F) (S)	29:59.6 30:47.4 30:53.6	1. D. Cabrera 2. T. Richards 3. E. Gailly	(Arg.) (G.B.) (Bel.)	2:34:51.6 2:35:07.6 2:35:33.6	1. U.S.A. 2. Great Britain 3. Italy	40.6 41.3 41.5	
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. E. Zatopek 2. A. Mimoun 3. A. A. Anufrijev	(Cz.) (F) (R)	29:17.0 29:32.8 29:48.2	1. E. Zatopek 2. R. B. Gorno 3. G. Jansson	(Cz.) (Arg.) (S)	2:23:03.2 2:23:35.0 2:26:07.0	1. U.S.A. 2. U.S.S.R. 3. Hungary	40.1 40.3 40.5	
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. V. Kuts 2. J. Kovacs 3. A. Lawrence	(R) (H) (A)	28:45.6 28:52.4 28:53.6	1. A. Mimoun 2. F. Mihalic 3. V. Karvonen	(F) (Y) (Fin.)	2:25:00.0 2:26:32.0 2:27:47.0	1. U.S.A. 2. U.S.S.R. 3. Germany	39.5 39.6 40.3	
XVII 1960 ROME	1. P. Bolotnikov 2. H. Grodotzki 3. D. Power	(R) (G) (A)	28:32.2 28:37.0 28:38.2	1. B. Abebe 2. A. Rhadi 3. B. Magee	(Ethio) (Morocco) (N.Z.)	2:15:16.2 2:15:41.6 2:17:18.2	1. Germany 2. Russia 3. Great Britain	39.5 40.1 40.2	
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.			1. 2. 3.			1. 2. 3.		

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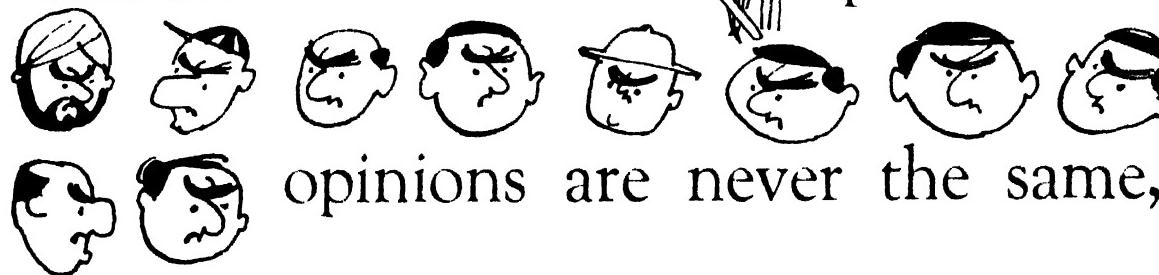
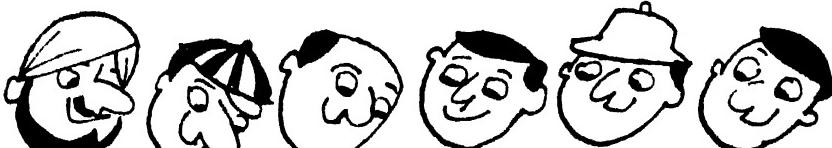


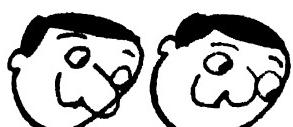
OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Men)

	4 X 400 M. RELAY		20 Km. WALK		50 Km. WALK			
YEAR & VENUE	W.R.	U.S.A.	W.R.	V. Golubnichiy (R)	W.R.	A. Pamich (I)		
V 1912 STOCKHOLM	W.R.: 3:02.2 O.R.: 3:02.2	U.S.A. U.S.A.	60 60	W.R.: 1:27:05.0 O.R.: 1:31:27.4	V. Golubnichiy (R) 58 L. Spirin (R) 56	W.R.: 4:14:02.4 O.R.: 4:25:30.0	A. Pamich (I) 61 D. J. Thompson (G.B.) 60	
VII 1920 ANTWERP	1. U.S.A. 2. France 3 Great Britain		3:16.6 3:20.8 3:23.2					
VIII 1924 PARIS	1. Great Britain 2. South Africa 3. France		3:22.2 3:24.2					
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. U.S.A. 2. Sweden 3 Great Britain		3:16.0 3:17.0 3:17.4					
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. U.S.A. 2. Great Britain 3. Canada		3:08.2 3:11.2 3:12.8		1. T. W. Green (G.B.) 2. J. Dalish (Latvia) 3. U. Frigerio (I)	4:50:10.0 4:57:20.0 4:59:06.0		
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. Great Britain 2. U.S.A. 3. Germany		3:09.0 3:11.0 3:11.8		1. H. H. Whitlock (G.B.) 2. A. T. Schwab (Swit) 3. A. Bubenko (Latvia)	4:30:41.4 4:32:09.3 4:32:42.2		
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. U.S.A. 2. France 3. Sweden		3:10.4 3:14.8 3:16.3		1. J. A. Junggren (Swe.) 2. G. G. Godel (Swit) 3. T. L. Johnson (G.B.)	4:41:32.0 4:48:17.0 4:46:31.0		
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. Jamaica 2. U.S.A. 3. Germany		3:03.9 3:04.0 3:06.6		1. G. Dordoni (I) 2. J. Dolezal (Cz.) 3. A. Roka (H)	4:28:07.8 4:30:17.8 4:31:27.2		
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. U.S.A. 2. Australia 3. G.B.		3:04.8 3:06.2 3:07.2	1. L. Spirin (R) 2. A. Mikenas (R) 3. B. Junk (R)	1:31:27.4 1:32:03.0 1:32:12.0	1. N. Read (N.Z.) 2. E. Maskinskov (R) 3. J. L. Junggren (Sw.)	4:30:42.8 4:32:57.0 4:35:02.0	
XVII 1960 ROME	1. U.S.A. 2. Germany 3. Antilles		3:02.2 3:02.7 3:04.0	1. V. Golubnichiy (R) 2. N. Freeman (A) 3. S. Vickers (G.B.)	1:34:07.2 1:34:16.4 1:34:56.4	1. D. Thompson (G.B.) 2. J. Ljunggren (Sw.) 3. A. Pamich (I)	4:25:30.0 4:25:47.0 4:27:55.4	
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3			



Some folks like footer,  hockey,
 polo.  Some play together, 
 others, solo.  Some like squash,
 play the ponies  or chess. 

Some like  one game more
 and another one less.  Sportsmen's
 opinions are never the same,
 regarding the merits of the different
 games. But as any sportsman will
 confide... 

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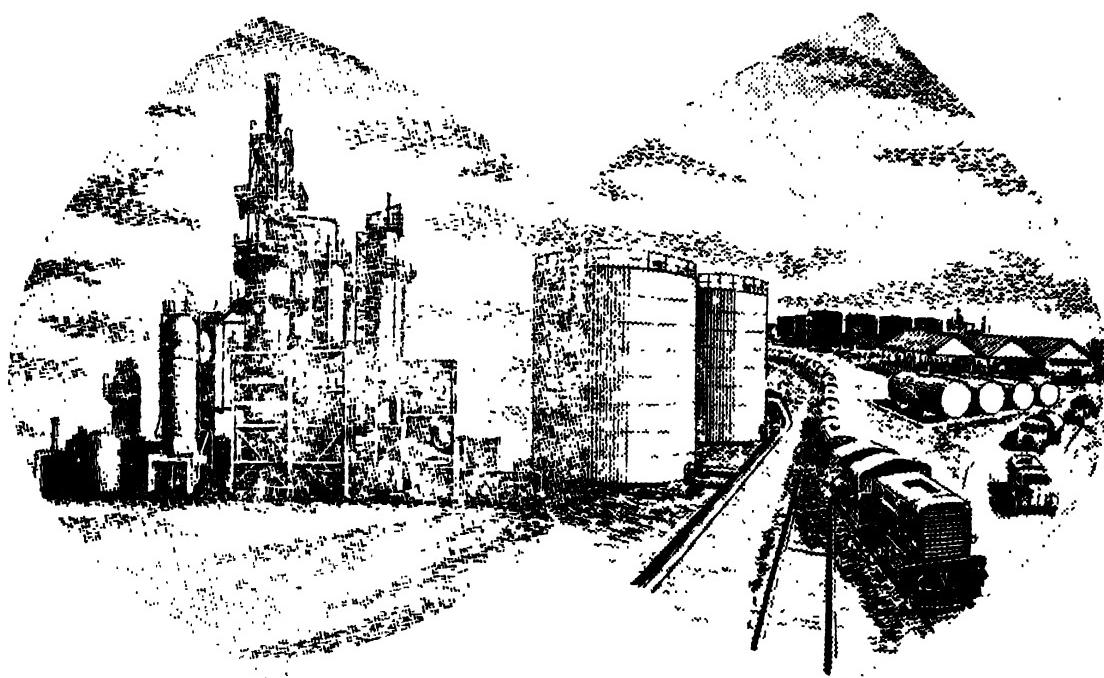
PHILIPS



PHILIPS INDIA LIMITED

OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Men)

	110 M. HURDLES	400 M. HURDLES	3,000 M. STEEPLECHASE
YEAR & VENUE	W.R.: 13.2 M. Lever (G) 59 13.3 L. Q. Calhoun (U.S.) 60 O.R.: 13.5 L. Q. Calhoun (U.S.) 56 13.6 J. W. Davis (U.S.) 56	W.R.: 49.2 G. A. Davis (U.S.) 58 49.3 S. Morale (I) 62 O.R.: 49.3 G. A. Davis (U.S.) 60	W.R.: 8:29.6 G. Roelants (Bel.) 63 O.R.: 8:34.2 Z. Krzyszkowiak (P) 60
I 1896 ATHENS	1. T. P. Curtis (U.S.) 17.6 2. G. T. S. Goulding (G.B.) 18.0		
II 1900 PARIS	1. A. C. Kraenzlein (U.S.) 15.4 2. T. B. McClain (U.S.) 3. F. G. Maloney (U.S.)	1. J. W. B. Tewkesbury (U.S.) 57.6 2. H. Tauzin (F) 3. G. W. Orton (U.S.)	
III 1904 ST. LOUIS	1. F. W. Schule (U.S.) 16.0 2. T. Shiedler (U.S.) 3. L. Ashburner (U.S.)	1. H. L. Hillman (U.S.) 53.0 2. F. Waller (U.S.) 3. G. Poage (U.S.)	
IV 1908 LONDON	1. F. C. Smithson (U.S.) 15.0 2. J. C. Garrels (U.S.) 3. A. B. Shaw (U.S.)	1. C. J. Bacon (U.S.) 55.0 2. H. L. Hillman (U.S.) 3. L. F. Tremear (G.B.)	
V 1912 STOCKHOLM	1. F. W. Kelly (U.S.) 15.1 2. J. I. Wendell (U.S.) 15.2 3. M. W. Hawkins (U.S.) 15.3		
VII 1920 ANTWERP	1. E. J. Thomson (C) 14.8 2. H. E. Barron (U.S.) 3. F. S. Murray (U.S.)	1. F. F. Loomis (U.S.) 54.0 2. J. K. Norton (U.S.) 3. A. G. Desch (U.S.)	1. P. Hodge (G.B.) 10:00.4 2. P. J. Flynn (U.S.) 3. E. Ambrosini (I)
VIII 1924 PARIS	1. D. C. Kinsey (U.S.) 15.0 2. S. J. M. Atkinson (S.A.) 3. S. Pettersson (Sw.)	1. F. M. Taylor (U.S.) 52.6 2. E. Vilén (Fin.) 53.8 3. C. Riley (U.S.) 54.1	1. V. Ritola (Fin.) 9:33.6 2. E. Katz (Fin.) 9:44.0 3. P. Bontemps (F) 9:45.2
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. S. J. M. Atkinson (S.A.) 14.8 2. S. E. Anderson (U.S.) 3. J. S. Collier (U.S.)	1. Lord Burghley (G.B.) 53.4 2. F. J. Cubel (U.S.) 52.6 3. F. M. Taylor (U.S.) 53.6	1. T. A. Loukola (Fin.) 9:21.8 2. P. Nurmi (Fin.) 9:31.2 3. O. Andersen (Fin.) 9:35.6
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. G. J. Saling (U.S.) 14.6 2. P. M. Beard (U.S.) 3. D. O. Finlay (G.B.)	1. R. M. N. Tisdall (Eire) 51.8 2. G. F. Hardin (U.S.) 52.0 3. F. M. Taylor (U.S.) 52.2	1. V. Iso-Hollo (Fin.) 10:33.4 2. T. Evenson (G.B.) 10:46.0 3. J. P. McCluskey (U.S.) 10:46.2
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. F. G. Towns (U.S.) 14.2 2. D. O. Finlay (G.B.) 14.4 3. F. D. Pollard (U.S.) 14.4	1. G. F. Hardin (U.S.) 52.4 2. J. W. Loaring (C) 52.7 3. M. S. White (Phi.) 52.8	1. V. Iso-Hollo (Fin.) 9:03.8 2. K. Tuominen (Fin.) 9:06.8 3. A. Dompert (G) 9:07.2
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. W. F. Porter (U.S.) 13.9 2. C. L. Scott (U.S.) 14.1 3. C. K. Dixon (U.S.) 14.1	1. R. B. Cochran (U.S.) 51.1 2. D. White (Cey.) 51.8 3. R. Larson (Sw.) 52.2	1. T. Sjostrand (Swe.) 9:04.6 2. E. Elmsater (Swe.) 9:08.2 3. G. Hagstrom (Swe.) 9:11.6
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. H. W. Dillard (U.S.) 13.7 2. J. W. Davis (U.S.) 13.7 3. A. Barnard (U.S.) 14.1	1. C. H. Moore (U.S.) 50.8 2. Y. N. Lituyev (R) 51.3 3. J. M. Holland (N.Z.) 52.2	1. H. Ashenfelter (U.S.) 8:45.4 2. V. V. Kazantsev (R) 8:51.6 3. J. I. Dixley (G.B.) 8:51.8
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. L. Calhoun (U.S.) 13.5 2. J. Davis (U.S.) 13.5 3. J. Shankle (U.S.) 14.1	1. G. Davis (U.S.) 50.1 2. E. Southern (U.S.) 50.8 3. J. Culbreath (U.S.) 51.6	1. C. Brasher (G.B.) 8:41.2 2. S. Reznynoi (H) 8:43.6 3. E. Larsen (N) 8:44.0
XVII 1960 ROME	1. L. Calhoun (U.S.) 13.8 2. W. May (U.S.) 13.8 3. H. Jones (U.S.) 14.0	1. G. Davis (U.S.) 49.3 2. C. Cushman (U.S.) 49.6 3. R. Howard (U.S.) 49.7	1. Z. Krzyszkowiak (P) 8:34.2 2. N. Sokolov (R) 8:36.4 3. S. Rzhistchin (R) 8:42.3
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.



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to form INDIAN OIL
CORPORATION LIMITED**

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products imported from abroad. Spurred by the increased tempo of industrialisation, mechanisation and growing defence requirements, India's demand for petroleum products is bound to grow and INDIANOIL will contribute its share towards meeting the nation's needs.

The Corporation will ensure that only such quantities and qualities of products as preferred by the market would be produced by the refineries. Better co-ordination and greater efficiency will result in economical operation and better service to consumers.

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Indian Oil Corporation Limited

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Clarke Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-34.

Refineries Division:
Link House, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Men)

	HIGH JUMP			POLEVTAULT			LONG JUMP					
YEAR & VENUE	W. R O.R. 2.16 2.16	V. Brumel R. Shavlakadze V. Brumel	(R) (R) (R)	63 60 60	W.R. O.R. 4.70	J. Pennel D. C. Bragg	(US) (US) (Gr)	63 60 2.85	W.R. O.R. 8.12	R. H. Boston Ter Ovanesyan	(R) (US) 60	
I 1896 ATHENS	1. E. H. Clark 2. J. V. Connolly 3. R. S. Garrett	(U.S.) (U.S.) (U.S.)	1.81 1.72 1.71	1. W. W. Hoyt 2. A. C. Tyler 3. J. Theodoropoulos	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Nor)	3.30 3.25 3.20	1. E. H. Clark 2. R. S. Garrett 3. J. V. Connolly	(U.S.) (U.S.) (GB)	6.38 6.18 6.11			
II 1900 PARIS	1. K. Baxter 2. P. J. Leahy 3. L. Gonczy	(U.S.) (GB) (H)	1.90 1.78 1.75	1. K. Baxter 2. M. B. Collett 3. C. A. Andersen	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Nor)	3.30 3.25 3.20	1. A. C. Kraenzlein 2. M. Prinstein 3. C. Leahy	(U.S.) (U.S.) (GB)	7.18 7.17 6.95			
III 1904 ST LOUIS	1. S. S. Jones 2. G. P. Serviss 3. P. Weinstein	(U.S.) (U.S.) (G)	1.80 1.78 1.78	1. C. E. Dvorak 2. Le R. Samse 3. L. Wilkins	(U.S.) (U.S.) (U.S.)	3.50 3.43 3.43	1. M. Prinstein 2. D. Frank 3. R. S. Stangland	(U.S.) (U.S.) (U.S.)	7.34 6.89 6.88			
IV 1908 LONDON	1. H. F. Porter 1. C. Leahy 2. I. Somogyi 1. G. Andre	(U.S.) (GB) (H) (F)	1.90 1.88 1.88 1.88	1. E. T. Cooke 2. A. C. Gilbert 3. E. B. Archibald 3. C. S. Jacobs 3. B. Soderstrom	(U.S.) (U.S.) (C) (U.S.) (Sw)	3.71 3.71 3.58 3.58 3.58	1. E. C. Irons 2. D. J. Kelly 3. C. D. Bricker	(U.S.) (U.S.) (C)	7.48 7.09 7.08			
V 1912 STOCKHOLM	1. A. W. Richards 2. H. Liesche 3. G. L. Horine	(U.S.) (G) (U.S.)	1.93 1.91 1.89	1. H. S. Babcock 2. E. T. Nelson 3. M. S. Wright	(U.S.) (U.S.) (U.S.)	3.95 3.85 3.85	1. A. L. Gutterson 2. C. D. Bricker 3. G. Aberg	(U.S.) (C) (Sw)	7.66 7.21 7.18			
VII 1920 ANTWERP	1. R. W. Landon 2. H. P. Muller 3. B. Ekelund	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Sw)	1.91 1.90 1.90	1. F. K. Foss 2. H. Petersen 3. E. E. Myers	(U.S.) (D) (U.S.)	4.09 3.75 3.75	1. W. Petersson 2. C. E. Johnson 3. E. Abrahamsson	(Sw) (U.S.) (Sw)	7.15 7.09 7.08			
VIII 1924 PARIS	1. H. M. Osborn 2. L. T. Brown 3. P. Lewden	(U.S.) (U.S.) (F)	1.98 1.95 1.92	1. L. S. Barnes 2. G. Graham 3. C. J. Brooker	(U.S.) (U.S.) (U.S.)	3.95 3.95 3.90	1. De Hart Hubbard 2. E. O. Gourdin 3. S. Hansen	(U.S.) (U.S.) (N)	7.44 7.27 7.26			
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. R. W. King 2. B. Van D. Hedges 3. C. Menard	(U.S.) (U.S.) (F)	1.94 1.91 1.91	1. S. W. Carr 2. W. Droegemuller 3. C. E. McGinnes	(U.S.) (U.S.) (U.S.)	4.20 4.10 3.95	1. E. B. Hamm 2. S. Cator 3. A. H. Bates	(U.S.) (Haiti) (U.S.)	7.73 7.58 7.40			
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. D. McNaughton 2. R. L. Van Osdol 3. S. G. Toribio	(C) (U.S.) (Phil)	1.97 1.97 1.97	1. W. W. Miller 2. S. Nishida 3. G. G. Jefferson	(U.S.) (J) (U.S.)	4.31 4.27 4.19	1. E. L. Gordon 2. C. L. Redd 3. C. Nambu	(U.S.) (U.S.) (J)	7.64 7.60 7.45			
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. C. C. Johnson 2. D. D. Albritton 3. D. P. Thurber	(U.S.) (U.S.) (U.S.)	2.03 2.00 2.00	1. E. Meadows 2. S. Nishida 3. S. Oe	(U.S.) (J) (J)	4.35 4.25 4.25	1. J. C. Owens 2. L. Long 3. N. Tajima	(U.S.) (G) (J)	8.06 7.87 7.74			
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. J. A. Winter 2. B. Paulson 3. T. D. Edleman 3. G. A. Stanich	(A) (N) (U.S.) (U.S.)	1.98 1.95 1.95 1.95	1. O. G. Smith 2. E. O. Kataja 3. R. E. Richards	(U.S.) (Fin) (U.S.)	4.30 4.20 4.20	1. W. S. Steele 2. T. Bruce 3. H. P. Douglas	(U.S.) (A) (U.S.)	7.82 7.55 7.54			
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. W. F. Davis 2. K. G. Wiesner 3. J. T. da Conceicao	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Braz)	2.04 2.01 1.98	1. R. Richards 2. D. R. Laz 3. R. T. Lundberg	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Sw)	4.55 4.50 4.40	1. J. J. Bifte 2. M. C. Gourdine 3. O. Foldessy	(U.S.) (U.S.) (H)	7.57 7.53 7.30			
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. C. Dunnus 2. C. Porter 3. I. Kashkarov	(U.S.) (A) (R)	2.12 2.10 2.08	1. R. Richards 2. R. Gutowski 3. G. Reubanis	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Gr)	4.56 4.53 4.50	1. C. Bell 2. J. Bennett 3. J. Valkama	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Fin)	7.88 7.88 7.46			
XVII 1960 ROME	1. R. Shavlakadze 2. V. Brumel 3. J. Thomas	(R) (R) (U.S.)	2.16 2.16 2.14	1. D. Bragg 2. R. Morris 3. E. Lanstrom	(U.S.) (U.S.) (Fin)	4.70 4.60 4.55	1. R. Boston 2. R. Roberson 3. I. Ter-Ovanesian	(U.S.) (U.S.) (R)	8.12 8.11 8.04			
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.			1. 2. 3.			1. 2. 3.					

JOHN
TERY LEE

DCM

OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Men)

	HOP, STEP & JUMP			SHOT PUT			DISCUS		
YEAR & VENUE	W.R.: 17.03 J. Schmidt O.R.: 16.81 J. Schmidt	(P) 60 (P) 60	W.R.: 20.08 D. C. Long O.R.: 19.68 W. H. Nieder	(U.S.) 62 (U.S.) 60	W.R.: 62.62 A. Oerter O.R.: 59.18 A. Oerter	(U.S.) 63 (U.S.) 60			
I 1896 ATHENS	1. J. V. Connolly 2. A. Tuffere 3. J. Persakis	(U.S.) 13.71 (F) 12.70 (Gr.) 12.52	1. R. S. Garrett 2. M. Gouscos 3. G. Papasideris	(U.S.) 11.22 (Gr.) 11.15 (Gr.) 10.36	1. R. S. Garrett 2. P. Paraskevopoulos 3. S. Versis	(U.S.) 29.15 (Gr.) 28.95 (Gr.) 28.75			
1900 II PARIS	1. M. Prinstein 2. J. V. Connolly 3. L. P. Sheldon	(U.S.) 14.47 (U.S.) 13.97 (U.S.) 13.64	1. R. Sheldon 2. J. C. McCracken 3. R. S. Garrett	(U.S.) 11.10 (U.S.) 12.85 (U.S.) 12.37	1. R. Bauer 2. F. Janda 3. R. Sheldon	(H) 36.04 (Bohemia) 35.25 (U.S.) 34.50			
III 1904 ST. LOUIS	1. M. Prinstein 2. F. Englehardt 3. R. S. Strandland	(U.S.) 14.25 (U.S.) 13.90 (U.S.) 13.37	1. R. W. Rose 2. W. W. Coe 3. L. E. J. Feverbach	(U.S.) 11.81 (U.S.) 14.40 (U.S.) 13.37	1. M. J. Sheridan 2. R. W. Rose 3. N. Georgantos	(U.S.) 39.28 (U.S.) 39.28 (Gr.) 37.68			
IV 1908 LONDON	1. T. J. Ahearn 2. J. G. MacDonald 3. E. Larsen	(G.B.) 14.92 (C) 14.76 (N) 14.39	1. R. W. Rose 2. D. Horgan 3. J. C. Garrels	(U.S.) 11.21 (G.B.) 13.62 (U.S.) 13.18	1. M. J. Sheridan 2. M. H. Giffin 3. M. F. Horr	(U.S.) 40.89 (U.S.) 40.70 (U.S.) 39.45			
V 1912 STOCKHOLM	1. G. Lindblom 2. G. Agberg 3. E. Almlöf	(Sw.) 14.76 (Sw.) 14.51 (Sw.) 14.17	1. P. J. McDonald 2. R. W. Rose 3. L. A. Whitney	(U.S.) 15.34 (U.S.) 15.25 (U.S.) 14.15	1. A. R. Talpale 2. R. L. Byrd 3. J. H. Duncan	(Fin.) 45.21 (U.S.) 42.32 (U.S.) 42.28			
VII 1920 ANTWERP	1. V. Tuulos 2. F. Jansson 3. E. Almlöf	(Fin.) 14.50 (Sw.) 14.48 (Sw.) 14.27	1. V. Porhola 2. E. Niklander 3. H. B. Liveredge	(Fin.) 14.81 (Fin.) 14.155 (U.S.) 14.15	1. E. Niklauder 2. A. R. Talpale 3. A. R. Pope	(Fin.) 44.68 (Fin.) 44.19 (U.S.) 42.13			
VIII 1924 PARIS	1. A. W. Winter 2. L. Bruneto 3. V. Tuulos	(A) 15.55 (Arg.) 15.42 (Fin.) 15.37	1. C. L. Houser 2. G. Hartranft 3. R. G. Hills	(U.S.) 14.93 (U.S.) 14.98 (U.S.) 14.64	1. C. L. Houser 2. V. A. Nittymaa 3. T. J. Lieb	(U.S.) 46.15 (Fin.) 44.95 (U.S.) 44.83			
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. M. Odo 2. L. B. Casey 3. V. Tuulos	(J) 15.21 (U.S.) 15.17 (Fin.) 15.11	1. J. Kuck 2. H. H. Brix 3. E. Hirschfeld	(U.S.) 15.87 (U.S.) 15.75 (G) 15.72	1. C. L. Houser 2. A. Kivi 3. J. Corson	(U.S.) 47.82 (Fin.) 47.23 (U.S.) 47.10			
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. C. Nambu 2. E. Svensson 3. K. Oshima	(J) 15.72 (Sw.) 15.32 (J) 15.12	1. L. J. Sexton 2. H. P. Rothert 3. F. Douda	(U.S.) 16.00 (U.S.) 15.67 (Cz.) 15.61	1. J. F. Anderson 2. H. J. Laborde 3. P. Winter	(U.S.) 48.40 (U.S.) 48.47 (F) 47.86			
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. N. Tajima 2. M. Harada 3. J. P. Metcalfe	(J) 16.00 (J) 15.66 (A) 15.50	1. H. Woellke 2. S. Barlund 3. G. Stock	(G) 16.20 (Fin.) 16.12 (G) 15.66	1. K. K. Carpenter 2. G. G. Dunn 3. G. Oberweger	(U.S.) 50.48 (U.S.) 49.36 (I) 49.23			
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. A. Ahman 2. G. G. Avery 3. R. Sarijalp	(Sw.) 15.46 (A) 15.36 (Tur.) 15.02	1. W. M. Thompson 2. F. J. Delaney 3. J. E. Fuchs	(U.S.) 17.12 (U.S.) 16.68 (U.S.) 16.42	1. A. Consolini 2. C. Tosi 3. F. Gordien	(I) 52.78 (I) 51.78 (U.S.) 50.77			
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. A. F. da Silva 2. L. M. Scherbakov 3. A. Devonish	(Brz.) 16.22 (R) 15.98 (Vene.) 15.52	1. W. P. O'Brien 2. C. D. Hooper 3. J. E. Fuchs	(U.S.) 17.41 (U.S.) 17.39 (U.S.) 17.06	1. S. G. Iness 2. A. Consolini 3. J. L. Dillon	(U.S.) 55.02 (I) 53.78 (U.S.) 53.28			
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. A. F. da Silva 2. V. Einarsson 3. V. Kreer	(Brz.) 16.35 (Iceland) 16.26 (R) 16.02	1. W. P. O'Brien 2. W. Nieder 3. J. Skobla	(U.S.) 18.57 (U.S.) 18.18 (Cz.) 17.65	1. A. Oerter 2. F. Gordien 3. D. Koch	(U.S.) 56.36 (U.S.) 54.81 (U.S.) 54.40			
XVII 1960 ROME	1. J. Schmidt 2. V. Gorlae 3. V. Kreer	(P) 16.81 (R) 16.43 (R) 16.43	1. W. Nieder 2. W. P. O'Brien 3. D. Long	(U.S.) 19.68 (U.S.) 19.11 (U.S.) 19.01	1. A. Oerter 2. R. Babka 3. R. Cochran	(U.S.) 59.18 (U.S.) 58.02 (U.S.) 57.16			
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.			

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ROAD. BANGALORE : SRI NARASIMHARAJA SQUARE. HYDERABAD : ABID ROAD.

OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Men)

	HAMMER		JAVELIN		DECATHLON		
YEAR & VENUE	W.R.	H. V. Connolly (U.S.)	W.R.	C. Lievore (I)	W.R.	Yang Chuan Kwang	
	O.R.	67.10 V. Rudenkov (R)	.62	O.R.	86.74 C. Lievore (I) 61	O.R.	9121 Yang Chuan Kwang
		.60		O.R.	85.71 E. Danielsen (N) 66	O.R.	8392 Rafer Johnson (For) '63
II 1900 PARIS	1.	J. J. Flanagan (U.S.) 49.73					
	2.	J. T. Hare (U.S.) 49.13					
	3.	J. C. McCracken (U.S.) 42.46					
III 1904 ST LOUIS	1.	J. J. Flanagan (U.S.) 51.23					
	2.	J. R. Dewitt (U.S.) 50.26					
	3.	R. W. Rose (U.S.) 45.73					
IV 1908 LONDON	1.	J. J. Flanagan (U.S.) 51.92	1.	E. V. Lemming (Sw.) 54.83			
	2.	M. J. McGrath (U.S.) 51.18	2.	A. Halse (N) 50.57			
	3.	C. Walsh (C) 48.51	3.	O. Nilsson (Sw.) 47.11			
V 1912 STOCKHOLM	1.	M. J. McGrath (U.S.) 54.74	1.	E. V. Lemming (Sw.) 60.64	1.	H. Wieslander (Sw.) 7724.495	
	2.	D. Gillis (C) 48.39	2.	J. Saaristo (Fin.) 58.66	2.	C. Lomberg (Sw.) 7413.51	
	3.	C. C. Childs (U.S.) 48.17	3.	Koczan (H) 55.50	3.	C. Holmer (Sw.) 7347.855	
VII 1920 ANTWERP	1.	P. J. Ryan (U.S.) 52.87	1.	J. Myyra (Fin.) 65.76	1.	H. Losland (N) 6804.35	
	2.	C. J. Lind (Sw.) 48.83	2.	U. Peltonen (Fin.) 63.60	2.	B. Hamilton (U.S.) 6770.88	
	3.	B. Bennett (U.S.) 48.25	3.	P. J. Johansson (Fin.) 63.09	3.	B. Ohlson (Sw.) 6579.80	
VIII 1924 PARIS	1.	F. D. Tootell (U.S.) 53.29	1.	J. Myyra (Fin.) 62.96	1.	H. M. Osborn (U.S.) 7710.775	
	2.	M. J. McGrath (U.S.) 50.84	2.	G. Lindstrom (Swe.) 60.92	2.	E. Norton (U.S.) 7350.895	
	3.	M. C. Nokes (G.B.) 48.87	3.	E. G. Oberst (U.S.) 58.35	3.	A. Klumiherg (Estonia) 7329.36	
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1.	P. O'Callaghan (Eire) 51.39	1.	E. Lundkvist (Swe.) 66.60	1.	P. Yrjola (Fin.) 8053.29	
	2.	O. Skjold (Sw.) 51.29	2.	B. Szepes (H) 65.26	2.	A. Jarvinen (Fin.) 7932.50	
	3.	E. F. Black (U.S.) 49.03	3.	O. Sunde (N) 63.97	3.	J. K. Doherty (U.S.) 7706.65	
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1.	P. O'Callaghan (Eire) 53.92	1.	M. Jarvinen (Fin.) 72.71	1.	J. A. B. Bausch (U.S.) 8462.23	
	2.	V. Porhola (Fin.) 52.27	2.	M. Sippala (Fin.) 69.80	2.	A. Jarvinen (Fin.) 8292.48	
	3.	P. E. Zeremba (U.S.) 50.33	3.	E. Penttila (Fin.) 68.70	3.	W. Eberle (G) 8030.80	
XI 1936 BERLIN	1.	K. Hein (G) 56.49	1.	G. Stock (Fin.) 71.84	1.	G. E. Morris (U.S.) 7900	
	2.	E. Blask (G) 55.04	2.	Y. Nikkanen (Fin.) 70.77	2.	R. H. Clark (U.S.) 7601	
	3.	F. Wargard (Sw.) 54.83	3.	K. Tolvonen (Fin.) 70.72	3.	J. Parker (U.S.) 7275	
XIV 1948 LONDON	1.	I. Nemeth (H) 56.07	1.	K. T. Rautavaara (Fin.) 69.77	1.	R. B. Mathias (U.S.) 7139	
	2.	I. Cubjan (Y) 54.27	2.	S. A. Seymour (U.S.) 67.56	2.	I. Heinrich (F) 6874	
	3.	R. H. Bennett (U.S.) 53.73	3.	J. Varszegi (H) 67.03	3.	F. M. Simmons (U.S.) 6950	
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1.	J. Csermak (H) 60.34	1.	C. C. Young (U.S.) 73.78	1.	R. B. Mathias (U.S.) 7887	
	2.	K. Storch (G) 58.86	2.	W. W. Miller (U.S.) 72.46	2.	M. Campbell (U.S.) 6975	
	3.	I. Nemeth (H) 57.74	3.	T. Hytytialinen (Fin.) 71.89	3.	F. M. Simmons (U.S.) 6788	
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1.	H. Connolly (U.S.) 63.19	1.	E. Danielsen (N) 85.71	1.	M. Campbell (U.S.) 7937	
	2.	M. Krivonosov (R) 63.03	2.	J. Sidlo (P) 79.98	2.	R. Johnson (U.S.) 7587	
	3.	A. Samotsvetov (R) 62.56	3.	V. Tsibulenko (R) 75.90	3.	V. Kuznetsov (R) 7465	
XVII 1960 ROME	1.	V. Rudenko (R) 67.10	1.	V. Cybuleiko (R) 84.64	1.	R. Johnson (U.S.) 8392	
	2.	G. Zsivotzky (H) 65.79	2.	W. Kruger (G) 70.36	2.	Yang Chuan Kwang (For) 8334	
	3.	T. Rut (P) 65.64	3.	G. Kulcsar (H) 78.57	3.	V. Kuznetsov (R) 7609	
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1.		1.		1.		
	2.		2.		2.		
	3.		3.		3.		



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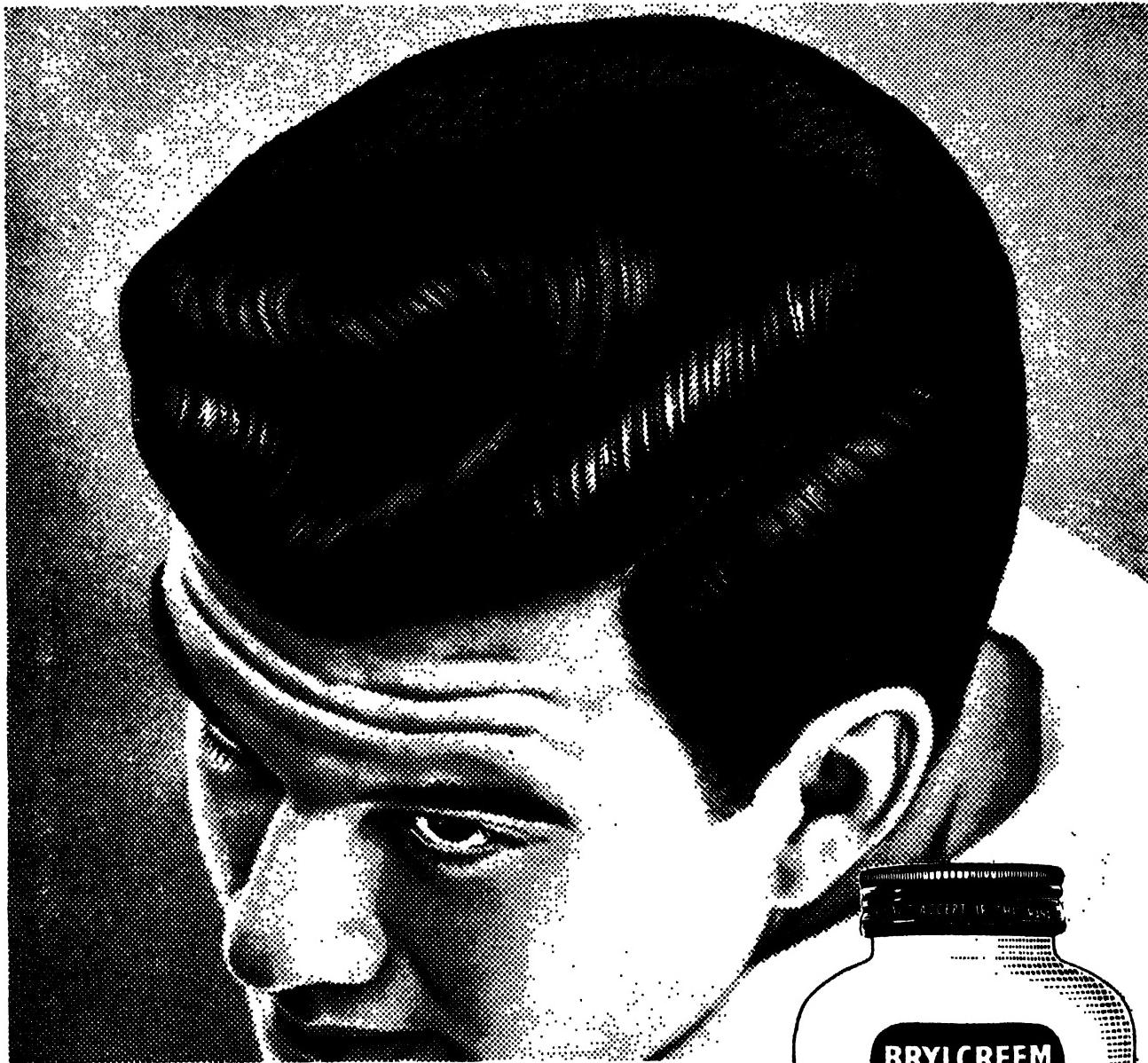
OLYMPIC TRACK & FIELD MEDALLISTS (Women)

	100 METRES	200 METRES	800 METRES
YEAR & VENUE	W.R.: 11.2 W. Rudolph (U.S.) 61 O.R.: 11.3 W. Rudolph (U.S.) 60 <small>(W. Rudolph's 11.0 in 1950 final although announced as an Olympic record was wind assisted)</small>	W.R.: 22.9 W. Rudolph (U.S.) 60 22.9 M. Burvill (A) 64 <small>(Awaits ratification).</small>	W.R.: 2:01.2 D. Willis (A) 62 2:01.2 Sin Kim Dan (N.K.) 61 1:59.1 Sinkimdan (N.K.) 63 <small>(The North Korean athlete performances are unlikely to be recognised).</small>
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. E. Robinson (U.S.) 12.2 2. F. Rosenfeld (C) 3. E. Smith (C)		
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. N. Walasiewiczowna (P) 11.9 2. H. Strike (C) 11.9 3. W. Von Bremen (U.S.) 12.0		
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. H. H. Stephens (U.S.) 11.5 2. S. Walasiewiczowna (P) 11.7 3. K. Krauss (G) 11.9		
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Neth.) 11.9 2. D. G. Manley (G.B.) 12.2 3. S. B. Strickland (A) 12.2	1. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Neth.) 24.4 2. A. D. Williamson (G.B.) 25.1 3. A. Patterson (U.S.) 25.2	
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. M. Jackson (A) 11.5 2. D. L. E. Hasenjager (S.A.) 11.8 3. S. B. S. deLa Hunty (A) 11.9	1. M. Jackson (A) 23.7 2. B. Brouwer (Neth.) 24.2 3. N. Khnykina (R) 24.2	
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. B. Cuthbert (A) 11.5 2. C. Stubnick (G) 11.7 3. M. Mathews (A) 11.7	1. B. Cuthbert (A) 23.4 2. C. Stubnick (G) 23.7 3. M. Mathews (A) 23.8	
XVII 1960 ROME	1. W. Rudolph (U.S.) 11.0 2. D. Hyman (G.B.) 11.3 3. G. Leone (I) 11.3	1. W. Rudolph (U.S.) 24.0 2. J. Heine (G) 24.4 3. D. Hyman (G.B.) 24.7 <small>(Winner did 23.2 in heats)</small>	1. L. Shevtsova Lisenko (R) 2:04.3 2. B. Jones (A) 2:04.4 3. U. Donath (G) 2:05.6
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 2.	1. 2. 3.

JAVELIN

YEAR & VENUE	W.R.: 59.78 E. Ozolina (R) 63 O.R.: 55.98 E. Ozolina (R) 60	XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. D. Zatopkova (Cz.) 50.47 2. A. G. Chudina (R) 50.01 3. E. Gorchakova (R) 49.76
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. M. Didrikson (U.S.) 43.68 2. E. Braumuller (C) 43.49 3. T. Fleischer (G) 43.00	XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. I. Janzemie (B) 53.86 2. M. Ahrens (Chile) 50.39 3. N. Konyayeva (R) 50.28
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. T. Fleischer (G) 45.18 2. L. Kruger (G) 43.24 3. M. Kwasniewska (P) 41.80	XVII 1960 ROME	1. E. Ozolina (R) 55.98 2. D. Zatopkova (Cz.) 53.78 3. B. Kaledene (R) 53.45
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. H. Bauma (Austria) 45.87 2. K. V. Parvinainen (Fin.) 43.79 3. L. M. L. Carletoot (Den.) 42.08	XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.

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YEAR & VENUE	4 X 100 M. RELAY		80 M. HURDLES		HIGH JUMP	
	W.R.: 44.3 O.R.: 44.4	U.S.A. 61 U.S.A. 60	W.R.: 10.5 G. Birkemeyer (G) 60 10.5 E. Moore (G.B.) 62 O.R.: 10.6 I. Press (R) 60 (Done in semi-final)	W.R.: 1.91 O.R.: 1.85	Balas Balas (Rum) 61 (Rum) 60	
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM	1. Canada 48.4 2. U.S.A. 48.6 3. Germany 49.2				1. E. Catherwood (C) 1.89 2. C. A. Gisolf (Neth) 1.88 3. M. Wiley (U.S.) 1.88	
X 1932 LOS ANGELES	1. U.S.A. 47.9 2. Canada 47.9 3. G. Britain 47.6		1. M. Didrikson (U.S.) 11.7 2. E. R. Hall (U.S.) 11.7 3. M. Clark (S.A.) 11.8		1. J. M. Shiley (U.S.) 1.86 2. M. Didrikson (U.S.) 1.86 3. E. Dawes (C) 1.86	
XI 1936 BERLIN	1. U.S.A. 46.9 2. G. Britain 47.6 3. Canada 47.8		1. T. Valla (H) 11.7 2. A. Steurer (G) 11.7 3. E. G. Taylor (C) 11.7		1. I. Csak (GB) 1.88 2. D. J. Odani (G) 1.88 3. E. Kaun (G) 1.88	
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. Netherlands 47.5 2. Australia 47.6 3. Canada 47.8		1. F. E. Blankers-Koen (Neth) 11.2 2. M. A. J. Gardner (G.B.) 11.2 3. S. B. Strickland (A) 11.4		1. A. Coachman (U.S.) 1.88 2. D. J. Tyler (G.B.) 1.88 3. M. O. M. Ostermeyer (F) 1.88	
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. U.S.A. 45.9 2. Germany 45.9 3. G. Britain 46.2		1. S. B. S. de la Hunty (A) 10.9 2. M. V. Golubnichnaya (R) 11.1 3. M. Sander (G) 11.1		1. E. Brand (SA) 1.67 2. S. Lerwill (GB) 1.65 3. A. G. Chudina (R) 1.68	
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. Australia 44.5 2. G.B. 44.7 3. U.S.A. 44.9		1. S. Strickland (A) 10.7 2. G. Kohler (G) 10.9 3. N. Thrower (A) 11.0		1. M. McDaniel (U.S.) 1.76 2. T. Hopkins (G.B.) 1.67 3. M. Pisaryeva (R) 1.67	
XVII 1960 ROME	1. U.S.A. 44.5 2. Germany 44.8 3. Poland 45.0		1. I. Press (R) 10.8 2. C. Quinton (G.B.) 10.9 3. G. Birkemeyer (G) 11.0		1. I. Balas (Bum) 1.88 2. J. Jozwiakowska (P) 1.71 3. D. Shirley (G.B.) 1.71	
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.		1. 2. 3.		1. 2. 3.	
YEAR & VENUE	LONG JUMP		SHOT PUT		DISCUS	
	W.R.: 6.62 T. Schelkanova (R) 62 O.R.: 6.37 V. Krepkina (R) 60		W.R.: 18.55 T. Press (R) 62 O.R.: 17.32 T. Press (R) 60		W.R.: 59.29 T. Press (R) 63 O.R.: 58.10 N. Ponomaryeva (R) 60	
IX 1928 AMSTERDAM					1. H. Konopacka (P) 39.63 2. L. Copeland (U.S.) 37.08 3. R. Svedberg (Sw.) 36.92	
X 1932 LOS ANGLES					1. L. Copeland (U.S.) 46.98 2. R. Osburn (U.S.) 46.12 3. J. Wajsowna (P) 38.74	
XI 1936 BERLIN					1. G. Mauermeyer (G) 47.63 2. J. Wajsowna (P) 46.22 3. P. Mollenhauer (G) 39.80	
XIV 1948 LONDON	1. V. O. Gyarmati (H) 5.69 2. N. S. de Portela (Arg.) 5.60 3. A. B. Leyman (Sw.) 5.57		1. M. O. M. Ostermeyer (F) 18.75 2. P. Piccinini (I) 13.08 3. P. Schaffer (Austria) 13.08		1. M. O. M. Ostermeyer (F) 41.92 2. E. C. Gentle (I) 41.17 3. J. Mazeas (F) 41.16	
XV 1952 HELSINKI	1. V. Williams (N.Z.) 6.24 2. A. G. Chudina (R) 6.14 3. S. Cawley (G.B.) 5.92		1. G. I. Zybina (R) 15.28 2. M. Werner (G) 14.57 3. K. Tochenova (R) 14.50		1. N. Romashkova (R) 51.42 2. E. Bagyantseva (R) 47.08 3. N. Dumbadze (R) 46.28	
XVI 1956 MELBOURNE	1. E. Krzesinska (P) 6.35 2. W. White (U.S.) 6.09 3. N. Dvalishvili (R) 6.07		1. Tishkyevich (R) 16.59 2. G. Zybina (R) 16.53 3. M. Werner (G) 15.61		1. O. Flikatova (C.Z.) 53.89 2. I. Beglyakova (R) 52.84 3. N. Ponomaryeva (R) 52.02	
XVII 1960 ROME	1. V. Krepkina (R) 6.37 2. E. Krzesinska (P) 6.27 3. H. Claus (G) 6.21		1. T. Press (R) 17.32 2. J. Luitge (G) 16.61 3. E. Brown (U.S.A.) 16.42		1. N. Ponomareva (R) 55.10 2. T. Press (R) 52.58 3. L. Manoliu (Rum.) 52.38	
XVIII 1964 TOKYO	1. 2. 3.		1. 2. 3.		1. 2. 3.	

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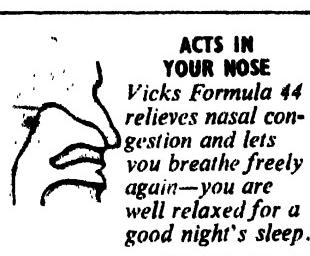
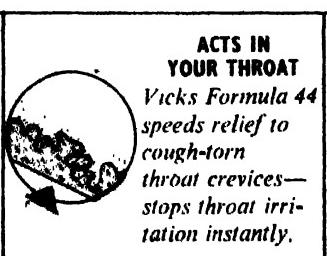
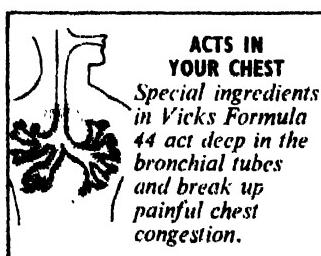
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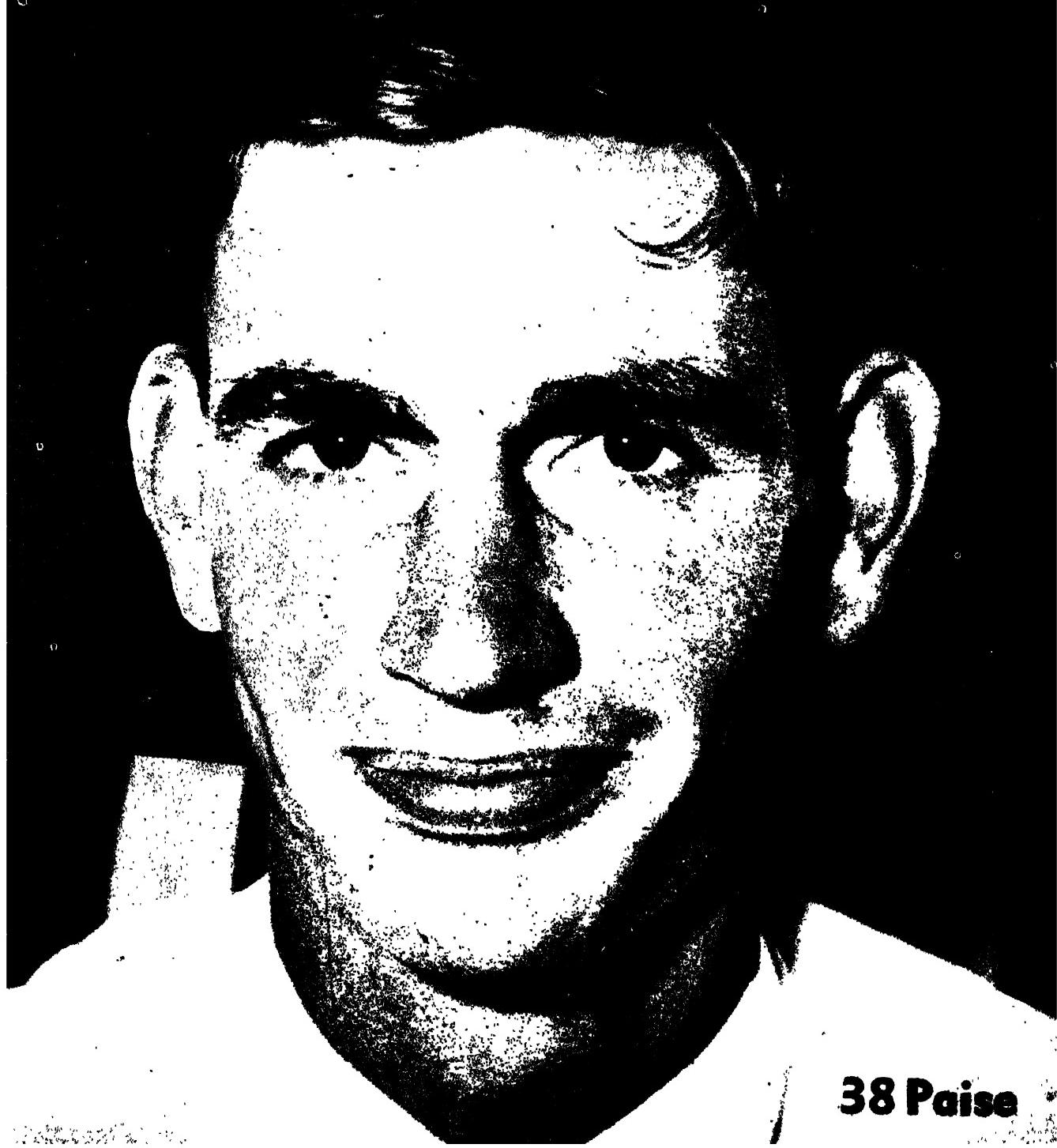


vicks Formula 44
COUGH MIXTURE acts where coughs begin

INDIA'S FOREMOST SPORTS MAGAZINE

SPORT & PASTIME

OCT. 10, 1964.



38 Paise

OPENING OF OLYMPIC VILLAGE



Governor Ryotaro Asanuma of Tokyo addressing the gathering during the opening ceremony of the Village.

The ceremonial inauguration of the 18th Olympic Games takes place to-day at Tokyo. But the formal opening of the Olympic Village housing the thousands of athletes and spectators participating in the games was made on September 13 at the Tokyo Plaza in the Village, which was adorned by the flags of the nations taking part.



A general view of the bungalows allotted to the Indian contingent at the Village.

SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
October 10, 1964.

ON THE COVER

A right-handed opening bat, Redpath, tall and dark, looks almost English in method and has a full range of handsome off-side strokes. He is a wool-classing student.

ARTICLES & FEATURES

S. K. Gurunathan	
Benaud—A Great Skipper	6
Frank Wright	
Sensations of Sport	12
Eric Blankley	
We Should Win at Tokyo	17
Our Correspondent	
Hockey In The Olympics	18
C. V. Walter	
Indian Team	
In New Zealand-1	21
R. S. Rathore	
Hockey Visitors to India	22
Hdrevy Day	
Will Women Ever Catch	
The Men?	26
Harold Abrahams & Others	
How I Won Gold	30
S.V.R. & S. K. Narasimhan	
Chess	37
George Zygmund	
Camera Cameos	44
Russell Bennett	
The Stamp World	46
M. Ramachandran	
Youth Indian Stage	
and Screen	50
Karoj K. Sengupta	
Calcutta Cinema Notes	50
Our Correspondent	
Mumbai Cinema Letter	52

PICTURES

Gillette Cup Final	14
Norrell's XI Meet England	16
n Colour	
Nally Grout	25
n Colour	
Centre Page Spread of	
R. Emerson	28

NEXT WEEK

Madras Test
Pictures



MAIL CALL

WRONG WORD!

Sir.—While paying tributes to F. S. Trueman, for his record haul of 300 wickets in Test cricket, Mr. Gurunathan says in his article:

"He would if allowed go right up to the wicket and consume it with his fire. But as he is asked only to knock them back, or otherwise confuse and intimidate the batsmen to their downfall, the ball in crimson red does his bidding, nearly always faithfully".

Intimidating batsmen to their downfall is not cricket and would not have been permitted by the Umpire if it was resorted to by any fast bowler, Trueman included. The choice of the word "intimidate" is rather unfortunate and "terrorise" would have admirably substituted it.

Bombay. V. Krishnan.

FINE FEATURE

Sir.—For the last two years I have been a subscriber of your wonderful magazine, SPORT & PASTIME. It is needless to proclaim the joy and knowledge I have derived from reading this magazine. Let me congratulate you on publishing the fine feature, "Guide for Track and Field". I have thoroughly enjoyed the one published in your issue dated July 11, 1964. I am sure youngsters will learn a lot from such a series.

I have never seen a magazine like yours containing good articles and good action photographs. If you keep on improving the standard, you will

no doubt, achieve a high degree of popularity not only in India but also all over the world.

Kadakkavoor, Kerala. D. Gopinathan.

BOOK REVIEW

TENNIS INTERNATIONAL: Quarterly edited and published by K. P. Chakraverty, 632 Chakraberia Road North, Calcutta-20. Annual subscription Rs. 15. Each copy Rs. 4.

The magazine has been started with the aim of "making tennis more popular by the adoption of democratic means to throw open its doors to those of merit coming from ordinary homes". It provides a wealth of information not only about reputed players of the world but also gives valuable statistical information about their performances during the last season Davis Cup and "Grand Slam" tournaments have received special attention. Numerous pictures of world tennis personalities add to the value of the magazine, the first one exclusively devoted to the game in India.—K.S.N.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE YOUNG CRICKETER'S COMPANION: By Learie Constantine, Kt. M.B.E. Published by Souvenir Press Ltd., 34, Bloomsbury Street, London W.C.1 Price 21sh. (Rupa & Co., Calcutta-12).

THE POETRY OF CRICKET: Edited by Leslie Frewin. Published by Macdonald & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., Gulf House, 2, Portman Street, London, W.1. Price 45sh.

RACE AND SPORT: Published by Oxford University Press, Mount Road, Madras-2 Price Rs. 6.

PUNJAB SPORTS AND WHO'S WHO: By M. L. Kapur, Hon. Editor, & Secretary of Punjab Olympic Assn 314, Mahesh Nagar, Ambala Cantt Price Rs. 11

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SPORTING SAM by Reg. Wootten

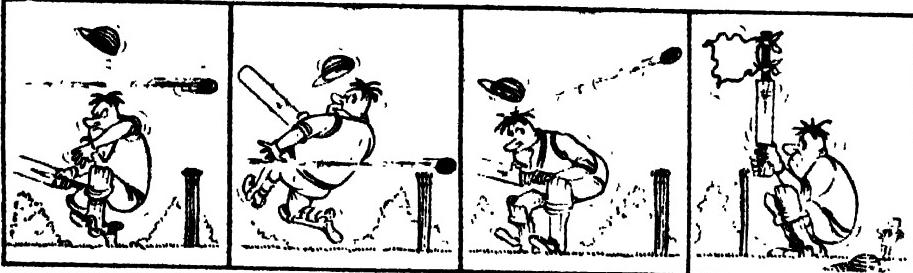


SPORTSQUIP
by Doug. Smith

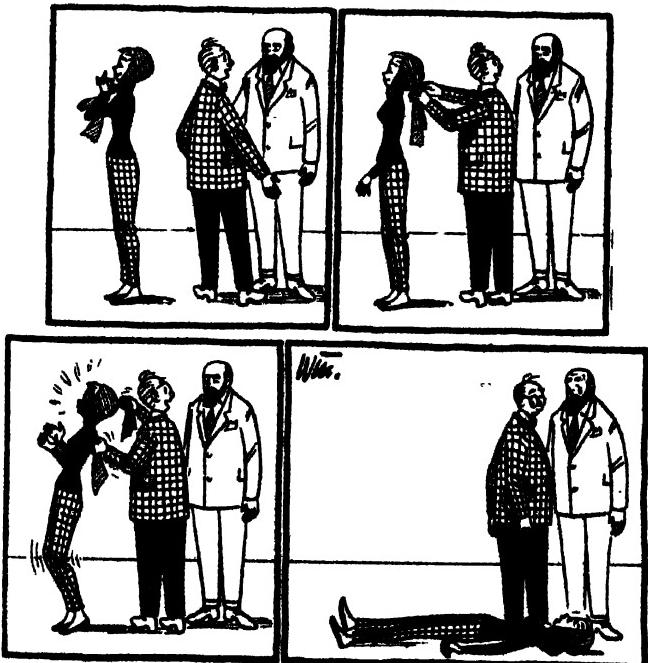


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Kicking HIM on the head?"

BOBBY DAZZLER



MR. SIMPLE MAN



THE LITTLE WOMAN



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campaign!"

LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson





BENAUD— A GREAT SKIPPER

By S. K. GURUNATHAN

ON the way to Calcutta from Bombay, as we flew across the sub-continent, I went up to Richie Benaud, for the first time on the tour of the Australians in 1956, to congratulate him on his success at Madras, where he took seven wickets in India's first innings in the first Test of that series. Benaud smiled his thanks and quietly said "I will always remember Madras".

That performance happened to be the turning point in his career. Although he made his Test debut in 1951, against the West Indians in the Fifth Test, he had not many bowling successes to his credit. But by the time he came back to India a second time in 1959-60, he had become not only one of the leading wicket-takers in Test history but also the Captain of the Australian team—a

great distinction. It was said that Benaud's shrewd and inspiring captaincy transformed an ordinary side into an invincible combination bent on revenge, which they achieved, when he defeated May's men by four matches to nil with one drawn in 1958-59.

Benaud now was not the shy young man he appeared to be on his first visit three years ago. He had matured in the skills of the game. His stock as a bowler was high, his prestige as a Captain was at its zenith, he having conquered England. There was a halo around him. He seemed determined to remain in it, for ever if possible!

Pressed For The "Kill"

When, for the first time, he led his men out on the Ferozeshah Kotla

Benaud leading his men to field in the Third Test at Bombay

Ground at New Delhi, in the First Test, after losing the toss to Radhakrishnan, he made it known to all that he was the Captain by going well ahead of his men. But soon he was with them exchanging catches and words. He was a team-man, so seemed anxious to impress upon the on-lookers. He stood at guard for Davidson who straightway bowled Roy and had Umrigar caught Grout at the wicket. India were 0 for two. Benaud pressed for the "Kill" and India were soon all out for 135, he himself taking three wickets in 3.4 overs. He came as the change.

Australia ran up a total of 240 through a masterly 114 by Harvey and a stubborn 78 by Mackay. The huge total did not stifle the Indian morale, for Roy and Contractor gave themselves and the rest of the batsmen confidence by putting 121 for the first wicket before Benaud trapped Contractor through a catch by Favell. What followed was a sensational collapse of the Indian batting. Benaud brought it about by strategy and courage. Roy was 99. Benaud, as if reading Roy's mind, took three steps forward and stood almost on Roy's boots. Kui was the bowler. Roy might have swung his bat and killed Benaud with the power of his stroke; instead he stretched forward and was caught. Benaud himself moved fit

ward and came up with a great catch.

It was an inspiring act and at once Australia came right on top. Benaud finished with five for 76 after bowling 45 overs. Kline took four wickets. There was a generous splash of drama. Benaud led his men back into the pavilion with a great grin on his face.

A Surprised Skipper

Within a week, at Kanpur in the Second Test, India reversed the result by defeating Australia by 119 runs. No one was more surprised than Benaud himself. At the end of the match a whisper went round that he did not take the defeat in the right spirit, he would not even lunch with the team. Whether this is true or not, there is a very happy picture which shows Benaud warmly congratulating Ramchand on the Indian team's success. The face is unmistakably pleasant.

That victory will ever remain as one of the finest achievements in the history of Indian cricket. It was no fluke. Patel's off-spin worked wonders on a wicket which was responsive to his spin.

After India had made only 152 runs, it was a guinea to a gooseberry that they would even make a match of it let alone achieve a win. But Patel changing ends with Umrigar set the rumbling noise for Australia. The batsmen became bemused by his off-spin which cut across with the venom of a provoked serpent. The Australians were all out for 219. Patel with nine for 63 was the hero of the day.

India were thus back in the game when they made 291 thanks to Contractor's 74 and Kenny's 51. Contractor might have got his hundred but he was out in the oddest manner. He hooked Davidson hard and low and Harvey, fielding at short-leg turned away in order to avoid being hit. But the ball got stuck between the fieldman's thighs. Even more amazing was the quickness with which Benaud who was standing close by ran and made sure of the catch. It was reported Contractor c Harvey b Davidson.

Great Performance

And the mention of the name of Davidson brings back to memory a truly great bowling performance in the same match. He took 12 wickets for the match and yet he was on the losing side. Australia collapsed in the second innings for 105 runs. Patel (five for 55) was supported superbly by Umrigar (four for 27) and between them they showed how vulnerable the Australians were to off spin on a responsive wicket.

Some of us then thought that seeing how well Patel succeeded, Benaud might have made more use of Harvey, the only off-spinner in his team, for in spite of his 38 overs

Benaud got only one wicket, that of Baig for 81 runs!

Benaud was now out to crush India and wreak vengeance. But the Brabourne stadium wicket was no place to achieve his end, he knew by experience. India made 289 which contained a first-class century knock (108) by Contractor O'Neill and Harvey replied with attractive innings of 163 and 102 respectively, in Australia's 387 for eight declared. This partnership worth 207 runs for the third wicket showed them at their best. The power of O'Neill was as breath-taking as the mellowed skill of Harvey was enchanting. India then closed the second knock at 226 for five. Australia made 34 for one at the close of the match.

Benaud's Opportunity

Now the teams came to Madras. Benaud saw his opportunity on a wicket which was somewhat rough. Thanks to Favell who opened the innings after being named 12th man for the team—Stevens taking ill at last moment—Australia made 342. India went in with legitimate confidence. Davidson began well by claiming Roy at 20. But Benaud preferred to carry out his mission himself. He began spinning the ball like a top, from the leg, bowled the googly and top spin and brought the innings to an end at 149. His figures were five for 43. Then he promptly asked India to bat again. This was some courage but he had the bowlers to do the job. India were all out for 138. He shared the wickets with Davidson and Meckiff. He

showed the wide gap between Australia and India, as it were, in this victory. The only consolation we had was the sabre-rattling innings of 71 by Kunderan who knocked the stuff out of the Australians.

Australia were one up. Benaud would not be satisfied with a drawn result but the last match at Eden Gardens did end in a draw. India made 194 in the first innings. Benaud bowled Contractor, Gopinath and Borde. Australia owed their total of 331 to a magnificent 113 by O'Neill. After India had scored 339 in their second innings, Australia had little time to make the winning hit. They scored 121 for two and the match ended in a draw.

Benaud tried his best for a victory but a young batsman named Jaisimha balked him of his success. Jaisimha stood at the wicket for two days and made 74 runs. He was sent as an opening batsman. He seized his opportunity and established himself.

Benaud ended the series with 29 wickets, a feat achieved also by Davidson. The figures, apart the memory of Benaud is still fresh in our mind. As I see with my mind's eye he is coming to the crease, a tall slim young man sporting a wan-ton stoop yet athletic and handsome. His right arm goes right over and the fingers slip the ball at the last second, he cuts across in his follow-through, he swings round, throws up his arms skywards, looks at the umpire and I hear 'Howzat'. It is as commanding as the figure is gentle. He was a great skipper.



India's captain, Ramchand, is being congratulated by Benaud at Kanpur

* Inter-Association Cricket

ABID'S UNBEATEN CENTURY

By M. G. VIJAYASARATHI

HYDERABAD earned the right to meet Madras in the final of the P. Ramachandra Rao Memorial Shield in the Inter-Association cricket matches. With the entry of Kerala and Andhra and the 3 foundation-Associations—Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad—this year the competition was run on a knock-out basis. Hyderabad beat Mysore by virtue of their first innings lead of 109 runs thanks to a fine innings by Abid Zainalbuddin, who hit up an unconquered century. Abid was determined to see his team through and therefore, sacrificing his natural propensity for strokes, he was content to wait for the loose ball to hit. Although his innings was not without blemish, his contribution was invaluable. Having watched the match at its keenest period, I have no hesitation in giving the bouquet to Hyderabad for their all-round superiority. They bowled better, fielded better and batted more consistently than the home team and were therefore worthy winners. I think Mysore's out-cricket was the poorest seen in recent years and their bowling practically innocuous. Except for Mahendra, who kept the ball well up to the batsmen and fielded it judiciously, none of the other bowlers made any impression. I was particularly impressed by Prahalad, the Hyderabad wicket-keeper, who performed with distinction. I was also impressed deeply by the Hyderabad opening bowlers, Edward and Govindaraj, who bowled with good pace and accuracy. K. G. Suresh of Mysore, who has been doing consistently this season, was the top scorer but the short and sweet knock by Kuppuswami was top class. He has a great future. I was deeply disappointed with Vijaya Kumar. His batting, bowling and, especially, his fielding were very sloppy. His hectic hitting in Mysore's second knock was an effort of desperation lacking in quality. Arif Quadri, the Mysore skipper, was superior to his counterpart both in handling the bowling and setting the field.

After dismissing Mysore for 295 runs which was very poor indeed for a side stuffed with batsmen—Hyderabad put on 89 runs for the first wicket and later batsmen consolidated this remarkable start to bring the score to 140 for two wickets. Suddenly they lost four wickets for the addition of 90 runs and eight wickets were down for 277 and excitement was mounting. At this stage Shafi Ahmed let go a catch, a stumping chance and let go four byes to fill his cup of misery. All this time Abid was standing firm watching the ruins and when the Mysore total was passed Abid was 87 not out. The tail enders wagged and both Mumtaj and Lyn Edwards hit up 32 each and Mr. Extras totalled 31 giving Hyderabad a flattering total of 404. "Catches win matches"—Mysore should learn.

What followed was a show of sheer desperation. Mysore rattled up 232 for the loss of four wickets and set Hyderabad the task of making 124 in 105 minutes, when time was called. Hyderabad had scored 105 for three wickets and thus the match ended.

• • •

MADRAS BEAT KERALA

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

AFINE century by P. S. Ramachandran on his first appearance in the Inter-Association cricket tournament, good knocks by D. Padmanabhan, who was associated with Ramachandran in a big stand for the opening wicket and was unlucky to miss his hundred by three runs, and by skipper Ram Mohan followed by the effective bowling of N. Ganapathi and P. R. Viswanathan, led to Madras beating Kerala

with great ease and qualifying for the final against Hyderabad.

The match played at the Marine was over with almost the entire third day to spare and most of the time the superiority of Madras was obvious. Kerala, deserve praise for their gallant debut in the series beating Andhra in the opening match before losing to Madras in the semi-final. (This year, the tournament was played on a knock-out basis.) Founded in memory of Mr. P. Ramachandra Rao, the father of P. R. Shyamsundar, who owns the distinction of having played for three States in the Ranji Trophy, Madras, Mysore and Andhra, and of Ashokanand, who too has played in the Ranji Trophy, the competition has always been useful in helping to groom talent for State ranks. It affords an excellent opportunity for promising youngsters.

The action of the Kerala skipper in putting Madras in first was as much surprising as it was unwarranted considering his side's comparative weakness. The only justification possible is that he banked on chance to restrict Madras to a small total. Anyway the gamble proved disastrous and except for the first half hour or so, when P. S. Ramachandran and D. Padmanabhan not only scored at a slow pace, but what was worse "tested". (to use a colloquial term) the fieldsmen more than once, Kerala were all through much inferior. There was one praiseworthy feature; the visiting players stuck to their difficult task gallantly.

Ramachandran and Padmanabhan survived early let-ups and dug themselves in. Ramachandran stayed for exactly three hours to make 108 including nine 4's and with Padmanabhan put on 175 for the first wicket. Ramachandran, who had made his mark in schools cricket for the P.S. High School as well as the City and South Zone and progressed through the Inter-Collegiate and University cricket, used to be more successful with the ball, bowling leg-spinners. He caught the eye of A. F. Wensley, the celebrated coach and, on proceeding to Coimbatore for his engineering studies, came under the attention of S. Balakrishnan, former Ranji Trophy player (who was a member of the Madras team which won the National championship years back beating Indore in the final) and has improved his batting considerably. Only a fortnight earlier, he had scored a century for Coimbatore against Chingleput in the Inter-Districts tournament. He revealed an attractive style with strokes all round the wicket in compiling his century against Kerala. I would suggest that he does not neglect his bowling, so that his value could become greater. After the early stages he played a free attacking game.

Padmanabhan, on the other hand was painstaking with meticulous defence and scored mainly through singles, hitting only one 4 before be-



The Madras team for the P. Ramachandra Rao Memorial Trophy.



The Kerala team, who lost to Madras in the Trophy.

ing run out at 97, the only way it appeared he could be got out, so steady he was. In the latter part of his innings he showed greater enterprise. A well-directed push to cover fetched him a number of runs. His innings lasted 200 minutes.

The Madras captain, B. Ram Mohan, helped himself to a bright 69, playing a correct and polished game with neat drives. At stumps on the first day, Madras were 349 for seven and I expected that the second day the side would declare, but Ram Mohan continued the innings, though the last three wickets yielded only 16 runs. Perhaps the Madras skipper thought that his players should get batting practice. But it was not to be! Radhakrishnan and Ravi Karsandas each took three wickets.

Kerala collapsed for 86 and lost seven wickets in the second innings by close of the second day. In the first innings, the highest individual score was 12 made by Ashok Ganapathi was unplayable with his off-spinners, maintaining perfect length and flighting the ball cleverly to bag six wickets for only 20 runs in 12 overs (four maidens). Visvanathan, the new ball bowler, took two wickets for five runs. The Kerala batsmen were inept and lacked confidence.

Following on, the visitors fared worse and could reach only 67, with their skipper Joseph making the best of the bad position with a courageous 25. P. R. Visvanathan proved most successful this time, particularly during the few minutes of play on the last day when he took the last three wickets, to finish with five wickets at the very meagre cost of nine runs in 9.4 overs (five maidens). He was pacy and accurate. This promising son of P. S. Ramachandran, the former M.R.C. and State fast bowler, (who holds the record of all ten wickets in an innings in the Madras senior league), has developed into a good seam bowler particularly after being coached by Gilchrist, the West Indies paceman, but would do well to reduce his run-up. He has a fluent action, but should improve his stamina. Ganapathi and Visvanathan

finished with seven wickets each in the match.

The other new ball bowler of the Madras side, Mandana, got only one wicket in the match. He also would

do well to cut his unduly long start, which often led to his offending the front-foot rule and being called. P Krishnan did well behind the wicket for Madras.

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City Vs. Districts

Easy Win For City

Though it failed as a contest, the City v. Districts cricket match played at Cuddalore on August 22 and 23 served to revive memories and re-kindle interest in the game in the town. City won the match by eight wickets.

By P. N. SUNDARESAN

THE City v. Districts cricket match for the Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer Trophy played at Cuddalore on August 22 and 23 not only served to revive old memories among the residents of the coastal town but also helped the South Arcot District Association in their efforts to re-kindle interest in the game there to-day. In fact the match provided some of the older generation an opportunity to gather together and engage in "cricket talk".

The earliest memory of the game in the town dates back to 1914 when one Mr. Raju Mudaliar, a local vakil, was in charge and regular matches were played. With Mr. Edgington, District Judge, taking part most of the players came from the local bar. The period between 1923 and 1929 was one of great activity with about a dozen matches being played with teams from Madras. From 1929, the interest was maintained mainly through the efforts of Dr. P. Vaidyanathan and Mr. V. C. Narayanaswamy Naidu, an engineer. Not only district officials but also members of Parry and Co., Ltd., and Rodier Mills of Pondicherry co-operated in keeping up interest in the game. In 1939 the Cud-

alore Cricket Club merged with the Cosmopolitan Club to form the Cosmopolitan Cricket Club with Dr Vaidyanathan at the helm.

For a few years the standard of cricket was satisfactory and many interesting matches were played, at home and outside. Among those prominent during these years were Agate, Janakiram, P. Hadfield, Banks, McIver and Diamond of Parry's, C. Ramaswamy, the Test cricketer, Dowsainter, Port Officer, Ward Close, Truscot and Lonsdale, police officials.

After a short slump the game got revived after A. R. Damodaran, the present President of the South Arcot District Association, formed a couple of years ago, came on the scene. Damodaran has not stinted either money or effort to vitalise cricket activities in Cuddalore and the successful staging of the match was entirely due to him, V. K. Sankaran, the Secretary of the Association, and a loyal band of cricket-lovers. Damodaran has many plans, including the maintenance of a proper ground, to improve the game in Cuddalore.

Coming to the match, it failed to live up to expectations and proved

a disappointment to the local crowd. This was mainly due to the calibre of the Districts team. With about six of the best of the District players failing to turn up for trials, though for good reason, the Committee had no other option but to make the best of a bad bargain. The match was over shortly after tea on the second day with the City team winning by eight wickets.

The highlight of the match was the batting of P. K. Belliappa for the City. He passed the fifty mark in both innings. He was the only player to show ability to stick on to the crease in the context of a three-day match. He was not in the best of form in the first innings, often mistiming the ball, but he decided most sensibly to stay on and play himself in; the effect of this was seen fully in the second innings when he made lovely strokes both in front and square off the wicket.

For the Districts, H. D. Ballal played a tit-bit of a knock in the second innings. Since last season, when he gained the State cap, Ballal has gained much in confidence and goes for his strokes without inhibitions. He is certain to be an asset to the State in the coming season as he is also a fine fieldsman. Young S. Chandramouli of Salem also impressed with his all-round ability and, with encouragement, should prove a useful cricketer. P. A. Narayanaswamy, off spinner, was the most successful bowler of the match. He has the capacity for sustained effort and is not afraid to fight the ball. But his bowling was exaggerated by the poor approach of most of the City batsmen. The return match will be played in November.

The scores: Districts XI 126 (K S. Vaidyanathan 37, J. C. Patel four for 20) and 152 (H. D. Ballal 36, T R. Mukundan 52, U. Prabhakar Rao four for 32), lost to City XI 200 (P K. Belliappa 64, A. G. Satwender Singh 30, S. V. S. Mani 27, P A Narayanaswamy six for 81) and 81 for two (P. K. Belliappa 52).



The group of the winning City XI, with their



The Districts team, with their Manager

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WHAT A WICKET-KEEPER!

WHEN the Australian cricket team made their debut at the Oval in 1878, fans flocked from all parts of England to run a critical eye over the "colonials." Apart from a visit by a team of aborigines ten years earlier, it was the first-ever tour by an Australian side and interest was high.

Two players in particular created great excitement. One was F.R. ("The Demon") Spofforth, a tall, fast bowler who had demoralised J. Lillywhite's team in Australia the previous season. The other was a young wicket-keeper named Jack Blackham whose feat of taking all bowlers — Spofforth included — over the stumps had been related with awe by that team on their return to England.

Many fans were openly sceptical of the reports, arguing that Spofforth couldn't be as fast as was claimed or that Blackham had merely been playing to the crowd and couldn't operate effectively so close to the stumps. When the M.C.C. won the toss and elected to bat, a ripple of excitement ran through the record crowd. Now they'd see what these two colonial "terrors" were really like.

Four and a half hours later the match was all over and the English fans had their answer. In two innings the M.C.C. scored a total of 52 while Australia knocked up 41 in their first innings and lost one wicket for 12 in the second.

Crushing Victory

It was a crushing victory, achieved largely through the dynamic Spofforth-Blackham combination. "The Demon" took 16 wickets in the match, while Blackham brought off an incredible catch and a stumping from his bowling, and unnerved all batsmen by standing practically on top of them.

One London newspaper said: "Mr. Spofforth's delivery is quite appalling. The balls thunder like cannon shot." Yet the most remarkable feature of the match was the way Blackham handled this "cannon shot." Day after day, on all sorts of wickets during that tour, Blackham stood up to all his bowlers in a manner which was a revelation to English cricket. He was always waiting to meet even the fastest deliveries — an inch or so behind the stumps, which was how he stumped so many batsmen who had been

used to batting out of their crease with impunity.

No Long-stop

Another eye-opener to the Oval crowd that day was the fact that Blackham had no long-stop. The art of wicket-keeping in England up till that time had consisted of a gloved and padded fieldsman, standing well back from the stumps, whose primary task was to stop the balls the batsman missed or didn't play. If a ball came through with a bit of extra pace, however, it wasn't unusual for the keeper to let it go through to his long-stop who hovered behind him down on the boundary. Sufficient balls were allowed through to make the long-stop a permanent fixture in any field placings of that period, but Blackham's revolutionary style quickly changed all that.

Several years before in an inter-district match in Melbourne Blackham had been approached by his long-stop who hadn't had a ball to field for over two hours. "I'm getting nothing to do, Jack," he said. "Perhaps I should field at fine leg?" Thus was born Blackham's other contribution to modern cricket. He dispensed with a long-stop and gave his team an extra fieldsman.

Greatest Combination

Although that first visit to England in 1878 was only by a combin-

ed New South Wales-Victoria side and no official Test matches were played, Blackham made seven more trips in the next 15 years. He played in 35 Tests in all, several of them Australia's captain, stumping batsmen and catching 35.

He took many hard knocks, one particular from a rearing Spofforth delivery making an indentation in his chest which he carried until 1932.

He and Spofforth are probably the greatest bowler-keeper combination in cricket history. Yet strange Spofforth stood down in protest the first time Blackham was picked for Australia. It happened during the 1876-77 tour by Lillywhite's team. W. L. Murdoch, the N.S.W. keeper, was dropped for the first Test at Melbourne in favour of Blackham whereupon Spofforth angrily refused to play. Blackham, he said, was not good enough for his bowling.

Star of Match

With Spofforth out, the Australia expected a hiding but surprised themselves and everyone else by winning by 45 runs. Star of the match was Blackham. He caught four batsmen and made two stumpings, one a lightning effort when the English batsman Shaw momentarily lifted his back foot as he stretched down the wicket.

A fortnight later Spofforth had hesitation in accepting Blackham when the pair were chosen for the Second Test in Sydney. There Shaw fell a victim to Blackham again when he was stumped off a fast bouncer Spofforth in what is still regarded as one of the most brilliant efforts by a wicket-keeper ever seen in Australia.

Shaw overbalanced as he played at and missed a fast delivery wide outside the off stump, yet next instant his bails were gone. From that until his retirement in 1894 Blackham was a permanent fixture in the Australian team and, like a number of other Australian stars since, his performances in England were even greater than at home.

Feared by Batsmen

Once, in 1884, when they were playing the Gentlemen of England the home side only needed a dozen runs with three wickets in hand. Blackham won the match when he calmly stumped the last three batsmen in succession — a wicket-keeper's hat-trick!

Like most keepers Blackham was on the small side, standing only 5 ft. 9 in. and weighing only 10½ stone. But his close-cropped black beard, glinting eyes and small cap perched on his head made him a striking figure behind the stumps. He was not flamboyant. But his quiet efficiency and lightning speed made him all the more feared by batsmen.

A measure of his popularity in Australia was his nickname, "Jack" — the same affectionate na-



He was a striking figure behind the stumps.

is Australia's greatest racehorse of that era, Carbine.

Blackham played his last Test in Sydney in 1894 and it proved one of the finest of his career. In Australia's record first innings total of 586 he scored a hard-hitting 74 and figured in a ninth wicket partnership of 154 with Syd Gregory. It still stands as a record for the ninth wicket for England-Australian Tests.

Grace's Tribute

Blackham snared another three victims behind the stumps during the match but he received a severe knock in the chest which meant the end of his cricketing days. Since then there have been a number of other great keepers. Whether any of them has been greater is a matter of opinion. Certainly Blackham was a cricketing genius who revolutionised the art of wicket-keeping.

Probably his greatest tribute came from the grand old man of the game. Dr. W. G. Grace, who was once asked to name the best wicket-keeper he had seen. "Don't be silly," snapped the doctor. "There has only been one Jack Blackham."

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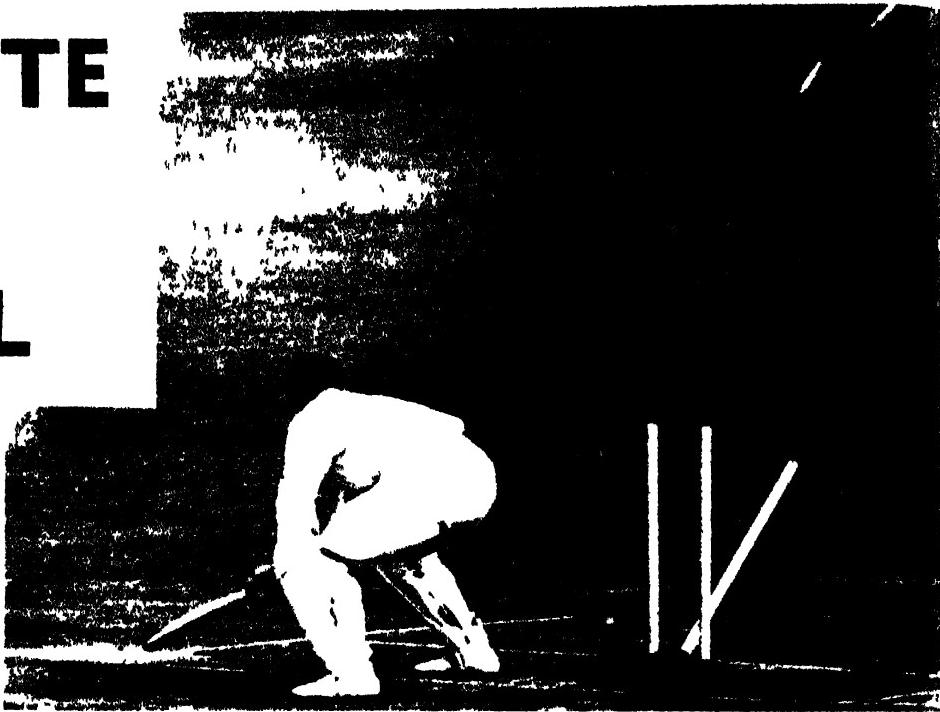
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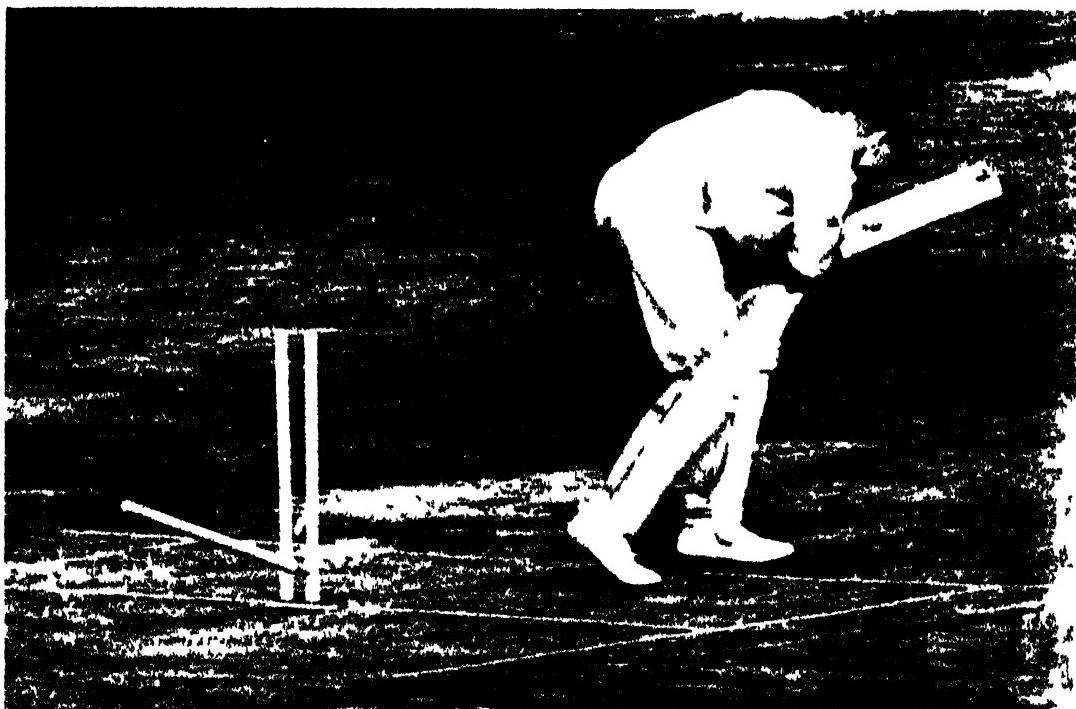
Sussex led by E. R. Dexter, won the Gillette Cup for the knock-out cricket competition defeating Warwickshire by eight wickets at Lord's.



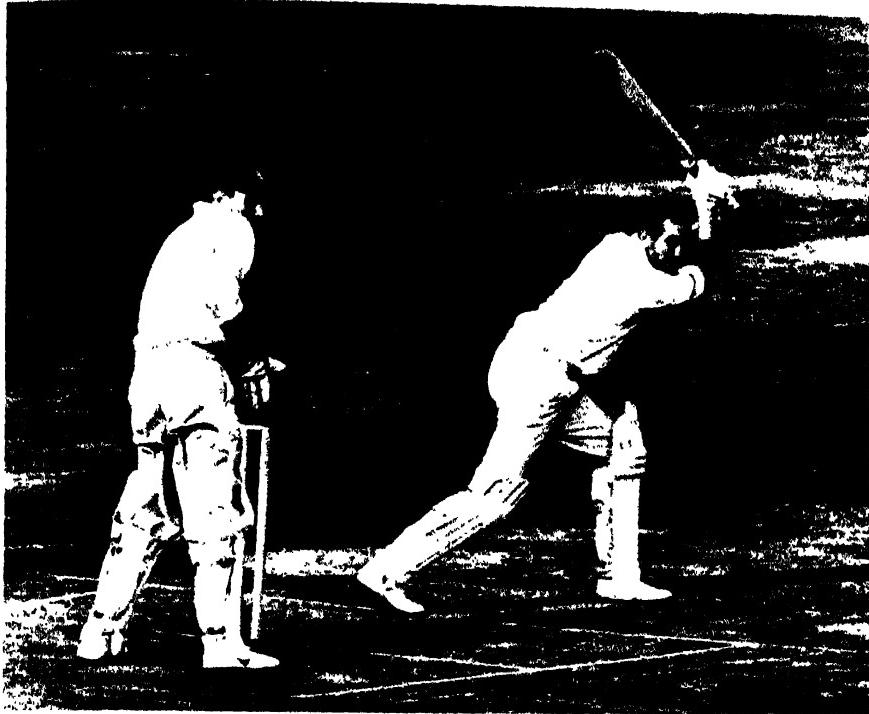
K. Ibadulla (Warwickshire) bowled by Thomson for two



Warwickshire's captain M. J. K. Smith dives forward to reach the crease before a throw from Thomson is about to shatter the wicket.



M. J. K. Smith bowled by Snow for 28



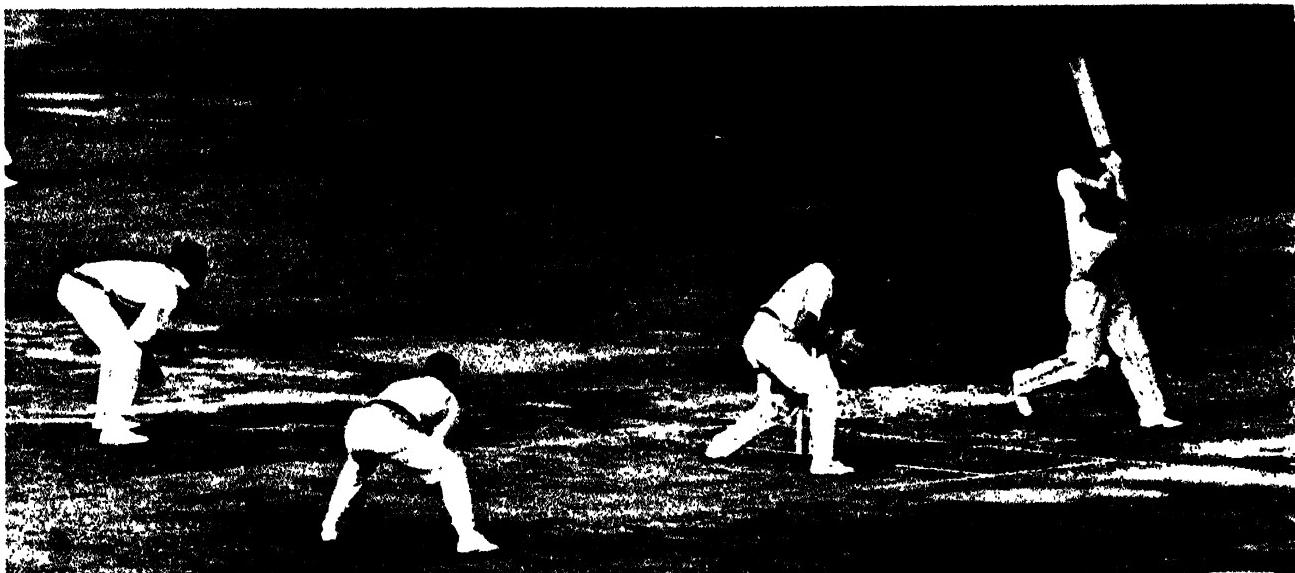
L. Lenham (Sussex) cuts a ball from Ibadulla.



The victorious Sussex team, with their captain E. R. Dexter holding the Cup in the centre,



Thomson (Sussex) who bowled extremely well for the winners is seen with his captain E. R. Dexter, holding the trophy.



K. Fletcher driving Gibbs. The batsman scored 70 runs.

WORRELL'S XI MEET ENGLAND

Rain spoilt the Festival match between England and Sir Frank Worrell's West Indies' XI at Lord's on September 16. When the match ended the scores were: England 208 and West Indies 83 for two.



G Sobers whips the bails off to run out T. E. Bailey.



Players make a dash for the pavilion as it rains.

We Should Win

At Tokyo

By ERIC BLANKLEY

AT this moment, the spotlight is on Tokyo where the Olympic Games are being inaugurated to-day. The eyes and ears of the world will follow this great sports festival that promises to be the greatest and most spectacular Olympiad ever.

We, in India, will have our hearts red with hope and expectations, for our hockey team will be making a determined bid to regain the world crown, lost to Pakistan at Rome.

Quite a lot has already been written and spoken about the merits and prospects of our chances, and some of the older generation are prone to compare and discuss the standard of Indian hockey to-day with that of the past. As a keen follower of the game for the past 35 years and having been a player myself for well over 10 years, from 1927 to 1947, and having witnessed some of the performances of our teams against the visiting countries like England, Japan, Kenya and Malaysia, I am of the opinion that the general standard of our game has not deteriorated, though, foreign national teams who were "easy meat" for India 30 years ago, are to-day almost on a par with us and we realise that the days of scoring goals ad lib against them are over.

Although we do not possess, just at present, wizards like Dhyan Chand or Penniger, we have in Harbinder Singh, a player of outstanding ability and a match-winner on his day. With others like Gurbux Singh, Prithipal Suranji Singh, Peter, Toppo and Inam-ur-Rehman all first-class players available, we can definitely field

a team worthy of upholding the past traditions of our hockey.

I feel however, that the I.H.F. selectors erred in not selecting the team early, as also the coach and manager. In that event, the players, relieved of the nervous tension now undermining their game, might have settled down to the real business of moulding themselves into a top-class team. Also our lads have had quite a strenuous season this year, and I feel a little rest and relaxation might have done them a world of good, in such a manner, so as to bring them to peak fitness, a virtually important factor, and from right on time for the battle at Tokyo.

Comparing our present day teams with the Olympic sides of 1928-32, and 1936, I consider those past teams were superior, only because of their perfect team-work and understanding, plus the goal-scoring ability of the forwards. Jaffar, Roop Singh, Dhyan Chand and F. C. Wells, all were great goal-scorers, and backed up by the peerless Penniger they moved like a well-oiled machine. These two features are sadly lacking in our hockey to-day.

To my mind, only Harbinder Singh and to a lesser degree, Inam-ur-Rehman have real goal-getting potential, and it is up to the coaches to train our forwards to place their shots with precision and accuracy, for far too many chances are wasted through reckless and wild hitting. From experience it only requires a little cool headedness in the circle on the part of our forwards and goals will come.

The standard of Indian hockey to-day, is still a cut above the rest of

the world, with a notable perhaps as the exception. This is obvious from the fact that some of the strong foreign teams have adopted new crowding out tactics, i.e., playing about seven or eight players in their defence and relying on a few sporadic raids by two or three forwards to get a chance goal. India have got to find an answer to these tactics which they will definitely encounter at Tokyo.

The remedy will be for our forwards and half-backs to co-ordinate their movements, using our wingers as much as possible, and use the through-pass effectively. This I feel will prove successful against over-crowded defence. With our superior ball-control and deft stick-work this can be done.

While on the subject of this new tactics, of a crowded defence, which is spoiling the beauty of the game, I venture to suggest that the International body governing world hockey, who have made a few changes in the rules with a view, no doubt, to improving hockey, should consider enlarging the playing area of the field. An increase of 10 feet in length and 6 feet in width, would, I am sure, give players a little more elbow room to display their real skill and ability, and bring back brightness and the beauty of hockey and also nullify the tactics of over-crowded defence.

Last, but not least, I wish to stress that the coach and manager selected to accompany our team to Tokyo, should mix freely with all players, devoting themselves to the task of not only knitting the players into a well-disciplined team, but into one large happy family. Only by mixing with the players can they learn the different whims and temperaments of their players and tactfully handle them, giving sound advice whenever necessary. A really astute coach, can be of immense value to our team at Tokyo, for an astute coach can quickly sum up any weakness in the opposition during a game, or notice any playing defect in our team, and so instruct and remedy matters quickly.

One thing is certain and that is, if our manager, coach and players arrive at Tokyo as a real happy family and stay together as one, our lads will definitely put their best foot forward and return to India as world champions once again.

SIX REASONS . . .

- (1) Have you played for Schools, Varsity State or India?
- (2) Have you umpired in Ranji Trophy matches and Test matches?
- (3) Do you report on Schools, Varsity, State and Test matches?
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Hockey in The Olympics

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

MODERN hockey seems to have had its beginnings in France though it is said to be the oldest game played with a ball and stick in the world in Persia around 2000 B.C. and later in Greece. The French called their game "hoquet"—which in their language meant a shepherd's stick—and when the game eventually made its way to Britain it came to be known as hockey. As the years rolled by the game underwent many changes to its present polished form. In 1883 the Wimbledon Hockey Club of London formulated new rules which made field hockey a fast and exciting sport. The game spread rapidly throughout Britain the fairer sex also taking to it in large numbers. In fact it was an English teacher working in Connecticut, Louise Robert, that introduced hockey in the United States. She interested one Henry Greer in the sport in 1926, who took great pains to develop the game in the States.

Hockey in the Olympic Games was introduced in 1900 mainly due to British enthusiasm in the Paris Games. Each visiting team were matched against one from the host country and no official champion was determined. Britain won in 1908 and 1920, the years in which it was played again as part of the Olympic Games. Meanwhile the British army personnel had introduced the game in India and the Indians, developing a wonderful pattern of play, became champions at the game. They first competed in the 1928 Games at Amsterdam and till Pakistan wrested the title from them at Rome in 1960 reigned supreme. More nations have been entering their teams in this competition and under the inspiration of the Games have made tremendous improvement in their methods of playing hockey, so that the gaps between the playing skills of the competitors has narrowed down considerably.

Field Hockey: 1908: Great Britain; 1920: Great Britain; 1928: British India; 1932: British India; 1936: British India; 1948: India; 1952: India; 1956: India; 1960: Pakistan.

1928: At Amsterdam: India beat Austria 6-0; Belgium 9-0; Denmark 5-0; Switzerland 6-0; and Holland 3-0.

The team: Jaipal Singh (captain), Allen, Rocque, Hammond, Kher Singh, Pinniger, Goodsir-Cullen, Gateley, Ferzoe Khan, Dhyan Chand, Marthins, Seaman, Shaukat Ali, Norris and Nawab of Pataudi. Mr. A. B. Ross was manager. Goalkeeper Allen did not concede a single goal. Only three men saw the team off at Bombay but a magnificent reception was given to them on their triumphant return.

1932: At Los Angeles: India beat Japan 11-1; beat America 24-1. Of the 24 goals Dhyan Chand scored 8, Rup Singh 10, Gurmit Singh 5 and Pinniger one.

The team: R. J. Allen and A. C. Hind; C. Tapsell, L. C. Hammond and S. Aslam; F. Brewis, S. Lal Shah Bokhari (captain), Masud Minhas, and E. C. Pinniger; R. J. Carr, Gurmit Singh, Dhyan Chand, Rup Singh, S. M. Jaffar and W. P. Sullivan. Manager: Mr. G. D. Sondhi.

1936: At Berlin: India beat Hungary 4-0; U.S.A 7-0; Japan 9-0; France 10-0; Germany 4-1. Of the 38 goals scored Dhyan Chand scored 11, Rup Singh 11, Jaffar 3, Tapsell 4, Dara 4, Fernandez 2, Shabuddin 2, Cullen 1.

The team: Dhyan Chand (captain), R. J. Allen, C. Tapsell, Mohammed Hussain Gurcharan Singh, J. Phillips, E. J. C. Cullen, M. N. Masud, B. Nimal, J. Gallibardi, Ahsan Mohammed Khan, I. C. Emmett, Shahabuddin, Rup Singh, S. M. Jaffar, P. P. Fernandez and Dara.

1948: At Wembley: The matches were played in three groups and three countries qualified to the top positions. India beat Austria 8-0; Argentina 9-0; Spain 2-0; Holland 2-1; beat Britain (final) 4-0.

The team: R. Francis and L. Pinto; Akhtar Hussain, R. S. Gentle, Walter D'Souza and Trilochan Singh; M. Vaz, Keshav Dutt, Claudius and Jaswant; Latiff, Jansen, R. Rodrigues, Balbir Singh, Glacken, Nandy Singh, K. D. Singh, 'Babu' (captain), L. Fernandez and Kishenlal (captain).

1952: At Helsinki: India beat Austria 4-0; England 3-1; and Holland (final) 6-1. Balbir Singh scored nine of the 13 goals.

The team: Francis, Dharam Singh, Gentle, Claudius, Keshav Dutt, Perumal, Ragbir Lal, Babu (captain), Balbir Singh, Udhamp Singh, Rajagopal, Desamuthu, Swaroop Singh, Da Luz, Jaswant, Nandy Singh, Dubey and Gurung.

Classification Tournament

Pool 1: Australia drew with Belgium 2-2, beat N. Zealand 1-0, Singapore 5-0. New Zealand beat Singapore 13-0,

Belgium 3-2, Belgium beat Singapore 5-0.

Pool 2: Malaya beat Afghanistan 6-0, Kenya 3-2, Kenya beat U 3-0, Afghanistan 9-0, Afghanistan drew with U.S. 1-1.

Final placings: India, Pakistan, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Singapore, Malaya, Kenya, Afghanistan and United States.

1956: MELBOURNE

Pool 1: India beat Afghanistan 14-0, U.S. 16-0; Singapore 6-0. Singapore beat U.S. 6-1; Afghanistan 5-0. Afghanistan beat U.S. 5-1.

Classification: India: 6 points; Singapore: 4 points; Afghanistan: 2 points; U.S.: nil.

Pool 2: Great Britain drew with Malaya 2-2; Kenya 1-1, beat Australia 2 and (re-play) 1-0; Australia beat Kenya 2-0, Malaya 3-2; Malaya drew with Kenya 1-1.

Classification: Great Britain: 4 points; Australia: 4 points; Malaya: 2 points; Kenya: 2 points.

Pool 3: Pakistan beat Belgium 2-0, New Zealand 5-1, drew with Germany 0-0; Germany beat New Zealand 5-0, drew with Belgium 0-0; New Zealand beat Belgium 3-0.

Classification: Pakistan: 5 points; Germany: 4 points; New Zealand: 3 points; Belgium: 1 point.

Semi-finals: India beat Germany 1-0; Pakistan beat Great Britain 3-2.

Final: India beat Pakistan 1-0.

Third Place match: Germany beat Great Britain 3-1.

The Teams

India: S. Laxman, A. Bakshish, Gentle, L. Claudius, C. Kumar, P. Prumal, R. Lal, G. Singh, B. Singh, Singh, R. Bhola.

Pakistan: H. Zakir, A. Munir, Atif, R. Ghulam, A. Anwar, H. Musarat, N. Alam, A. Hamid, A. Habib, A. Nasir, U. Motti.

Germany: A. Luecker, H. Nonn, Ullerich, G. Brennecke, W. Delmes, Ferstl, H. Dollheiser, H. Radzikowski, W. Nonn, H. Budinger, W. Rosebaum.

Great Britain: D. Archer, D. Carrill, J. Strovea, J. Cockett, F. Davis, A. Robinson, F. Scott, N. Forster, I. Thomas, J. Conroy, M. Doughty.

Australia: L. Hailey, D. Spackman, A. Bartlett, D. Kemp, K. Leeson, J. Carton, E. Pearce, I. Dick, R. Whitside.

New Zealand: W. Schaefer, J. Abrams, R. Johansson, B. Johnston, Tynan, M. Loudon, A. McL Currie, Hobson, G. McGregor, I. Armstrong, P. Bygrave.

Belgium: J. Van Leer, J. Dubois, Enderle, J. Vanderstappen, R. Godsens, L. Decrop, J. Rensburg, A. Mulch, R. Paternoster, A. Carbinelle, F. Lorette.

Singapore: H. Abdullah, R. Mosbagen, S. Doraiswamy, W. Hay, S. Veppillai, V. Devadas, F. Fernandez, A. Vijayarathnam, P. Pennefather, O. Q. Rosario, B. Coutts.

Malaya: P. Van Huizen, M. Shanmuganathan, W. Vias, P. Sankey, Selvanayagam, M. Shepherdson, S. Singh, S. Devendran, C. Kim, N. Aru, S. Sheikh Ali.

Kenya: R. Frank, A. Vaz, B. Siddi, R. Dalgado, S. Deol, D. Coulson.

ereira, T. Brar, W. Plenderleith,
D'Souza, A. Mendonca.

Afghanistan: A. Shah, A. Kadir,
amasan, Nasrullah, D. Mohammad,
Ullah, J. Gul, M. Amin, B. Dul, M.
ahya, Salauddin.

United States: K. Ucko, W. Stude, T.
eegstra, H. Cliffor, G. Krulze, R.
Vittlesburger, F. Ucko, H. Marcoplas,
Jongeneel, K. Orban, J. Rote.

From 1960: ROME
GROUP A

August 26:

India (S. Laxman, Prithipal Singh,
L. Sharma, L. W. Claudius, Charanji
Singh, Sawant, Joginder Singh,
J. Peter, Jaswant Singh, Udham
Singh, R. S. Bhola) beat Denmark
3-0 (P. Nielsen, E. Frandsen, T. Jen-
sen, V. Peitersen, V. Nielsen, H. Glen-
drup, W. Kristoffersen, E. Nielsen,
Brunn, J. Guldbrandsen, B. Kilde).

Scorers: Prithipal Singh 3, Peter 2,
aswant Singh 2, Bhola 3.

New Zealand: (B. Schaffer, J. Ab-
ams, I. Kerr, B. Turner, J. Cullen,
R. Gillespie, M. McKinnon, G. McI-
gregor, K. Percy, H. Hodson, P. By-
grave) drew with Holland 1-1 (Buteux,
Terlincen, J. Leemhuis, H. Wak-
er, J. Van Coosvilligen, T. Von
Dijk, J. Van Erven Dorens, G. Over-
dijkink, W. de Beer, E. Zwier, T. Van
Vroonhaven)

Scorers: Hodson; Van Erven Dorens.

August 30:

India (Laxman, Prithipal Singh,
Sharma, Claudius, Charanjit Singh,
Mohinder Lal, Joginder Singh, Peter,
Jaswant Singh, Udham Singh, Bhola) beat Holland 4-1 (Jan de Rinter Cor-
bit, Terlincen, J. Leemhuis, Hansmag,
V. Coosvilligen, T. V. Djick, Dorens,
Overdijkink, W. de Beer, F. Fiolet,
V. Vroonhaven).

Scorers: Prithipal Singh 2, Jaswant
Singh, Bhola; Vroonhaven.

August 31

New Zealand (Schaffer, Abrams, J.
Barclay, Turner, Cullen, Gillespie, T.
Hayde, McGregor, Hodson, McKinnon,
Bygrave) beat Denmark 4-1 (V. Niels-
sen, Frandsen, Jensen, Peitersen, P.
Nielsen, Glendrup, Kristoffersen, E.
Nielsen, C. Bruun, J. Guldbrandsen, F.
Christiansen).

Scorers: Turner 2, Hodson, Bygrave,
Christiansen.

September 2:

India (Laxman, Prithipal Singh,
Mohinder Lal, Claudius, Charanjit
Singh, Mohinder, Joginder Singh, Pe-
ter, Sharma, Udham Singh, Bhola) beat New Zealand 3-0 (Schaefer, Ab-
rams, I. Kerr, Turner, Ud Din Zaka,
Gillespie, Hayde, McGregor, Hodson,
McKinnon, P. Bygrave).

Scorers: Peter, Sharma, Bhola.

September 3:

Holland (Cerbit, Terlincen, Leem-
huis, Wagener, Fiolet, Djick, J. Van
Erven, Dorens, G. Overdijkink, de
Beer, E. Zwier, T. V. Vroonhaven) beat Denmark 3-2 (P. Nielsen, Frandsen,
Jensen, Peitersen, V. Nielsen, Glendrup,
U. Nielsen, Kristoffersen, Bruun,
Guldbrandsen, B. Kilde).

Scorers: Dorens 3, Kristoffersen
Guldbrandsen.

Classification

India	6 points
New Zealand	3 points
Holland	3 points
Denmark	nil

GROUP B

August 26:

Pakistan (A. Rashid, Mushtaq Ah-
med, A. Manzur, G. Rasul, Bashir

Ahmed, K. Habib, Noor Alam, A. Hamid, A. Waheed, Naseer Ahmed) beat Australia 3-0 (L. Hailey, W. Spackman, M. Crossman, J. McBride, K. Carton, J. Hearce, R. Evans, G. Pearce, M. Craig, E. Pearce).

Scorers: Mushtaq Ahmed, Bashir
Ahmed, Noor Alam.

Poland (Z. Woydyak, C. Kubiak, W. Smigelski, R. Mical, R. Marzec, N. Maciaszczyk, W. Rozanski, L. Wisniewski, H. Flynik, A. Flynik, J. Flynik) beat Japan 2-1 (H. Fujiwara, T. Nakamura, T. Yuzaki, T. Abe, H. Yamazaki, T. Yaguchi, H. Kojima, K.

Iijima, M. Kaube, K. Iwashashi, I. Sado).

Scorers: Winiewski, Rozanski:
Kojima.

Pakistan (Rashid, Munir Ahmed, Manzur, Rasul, A. Ahmed, B. Ahmed, Noor Alam, Hamid, Waheed, N. Ahmed, M. Ullah) beat Poland 8-0 (L. U. Maung, C. Kubiak, W. Smigelski, R. Mical, R. Marzec, N. Maciaszczyk, W. Rozanski, L. Wisniewski, J. Flynik, H. Flynik, A. Flynik).

Scorers: M. Ahmed, Noor Alam, Hamid 3, Waheed 2, Noor Alam.

Continued on next page

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'TERYLENE' SUITING



DCM SILK MILLS

PRATAP DCM 545

HOCKEY IN THE OLYMPICS

Continued from previous page

Australia (Hailey, Spackman, Crossman, McBride, Carton, J. Pearce, G. Pearce, R. Evans, M. Craig, E. Pearce, D. Currie) beat Japan 8-1. (Fujiwara, Nakamura, Yuzaki, Abe, Yamazaki, Yuguchi, Kojima, S. Kihara, Kaube, Sado, Iwashashi).

Scorers: Crossman 2, Pearce 5, Evans, Kaube

September 1:

Pakistan (Rashid, B. Ahmed, K. Aslam, Rasul, A. Anwar, Alia, Noor Alam, A. Ahmed, A. Waheed, N. Ahmed, M. Ullah) beat Japan 10-0 (Fujiwara, Nakamura, Yuzaki, Abe, Yamazaki, Yuguchi, Kihara, Kaube, Kojima, H. Kojima, Iwashashi)

Scorers: Anwar, A. Ahmed 4, Waheed 3, N. Ahmed 2

Australia (Hailey, Spackman, Crossman, McBride, Carton, J. Pearce, G. Pearce, R. Evans, Craig, E. Pearce, Currie) drew with **Poland** 1-1 (Wojdyłak, Kubiak, Sonigiełski, Dabrowski, Marczec, Maciąszczyk, Rozanski, Wmiewski, J. Flynik, H. Flynik, A. Flynik)

Scorers: Crossman, Kubiak.

Classification

Pakistan	6 points
Australia	3 points
Poland	3 points
Japan	nil

GROUP C

August 29:

Kenya (S. George, A. Vaz, Avtar Singh, Jagannandan Singh, S. Fernandez, V. Fernandez, H. Fernandez, Kirpal Singh, S. Pritham Singh, A. Mendonca) beat **Germany** 1-0 (W. End, H. Nonn, G. Ullerich, D. Krause, W. Delmes, F. Eberhard, K. Woeller, C. Keller, H. Budinger, N. Schuler, H. Winter)

Scorer: H. Fernandez

France (H. Marang, C. Windal, C. Dugardin, P. Court, P. Reynaud, R. Bignon, A. Vanpouille, G. Poulani, J. Manchien, I. Windal, J. Bonnet) beat **Italy** 2-0 (U. Zorco, G. Farci, C. Libotte, F. Salis, A. Vargin, B. Figliola, G. Anni, A. Lenza, G. Medda, E. Bisio, L. Farci).

Scorers: Reynaud, Windal

August 31:

Germany (End, Delmes, Ullerich, Krause, C. Buchting, Fersel, K. Woeller, C. Keller, Budinger, Schuler, Winters) beat **France** 5-0 (Dobigny, I. Windal, Dugardin, J. Desmansnies, Reynaud, Bignon, Vanpouille, C. Leroy, Manchien, C. Windal, Y. Bia).

Scorers: Budinger 4, Schuler

September 1:

Kenya (J. Simonian, Kirpal Singh, Avtar Singh, Jagannandan Singh, Surjeet Singh, S. Fernandez, Gurian, H. Fernandez, P. Surjeet Singh, E. Fernandez, A. Mendonca) beat **Italy** 7-0 (L. Soli, S. Ballesio, L. Farci, F. Salis, A. Vargin, Q. Pianeri, A. Vannini, G. Mazzalupi, G. Medda, E. Bisio, C. Candotti).

Scorers: Avtar Singh 2, H. Fernandez 3, E. Fernandez and K. Surjeet Singh.

September 3:

Germany (End, F. Eberhard, G. Ullerich, D. Krause, C. Buchting, Fersel, Woeller, C. Keller, H. Budinger, Schuler, W. Brendel) beat **Italy** 5-0 (Zorco, Farci, Libotte, Salis, Vargin, Marchiori, Vannini, G. Medda, W. Brendel, G. Mazzalupi, C. Candotti).

Scorers: Keller 3, Budinger 2.

Kenya (S. George, A. Vaz, Avtar Singh, K. Agarwal, Surjeet Singh, S. Fernandez, E. Fernandez, H. Fernandez, P. Surjeet Singh, Egbert Fernandez, Mendonca) drew with France 0-0 (Dobigny, Windal, Dugardin, Desmaures, Reynaud, Bignon, Vanpouille, Bonnet, Manchien, I. Windal, C. Leroy).

Classification

Kenya	5 points
Germany	4 points
France	3 points
Italy	nil

GROUP D

August 26:

Great Britain (H. Cahill, J. Neill, D. Carnill, C. Jones, H. Davis, P. Croft, J. Hindle, F. Scott, I. Taylor, P. Austin, D. Miller) drew with Spain 0-0 (J. C. Del Coso, R. J. Coloner, S. F. Caballer, Dualde, M. J. Dinars, S. N. Ventallo, Macaya, Q. L. Usoz, J. P. Roig, L. Murua, Santos de Lam, Dualde)

August 27:

Belgium (L. Carbonelle, Dubois, Van der Strappan, A. Carbonelle, Goossens, Remy, Hingens, M. Muschs, Reus, A. Musch, Roersch) beat **Switzerland** 4-2 (W. Arber, A. Piacet, G. Mathys, J. Giubbini, W. Wirz, R. Widmer, W. Schmid, H. Wirz, R. Zanetti, G. Recordon, Von Arx Kurt)

Scorers: Dubois 2, Remy Musch, Zanetti, Von Arx Kurt.

August 30:

Great Britain (Cahill, Neill, Carnill, Jones, Davis, Croft, Hindle, Scott, Taylor, Austin, Miller) drew with **Belgium** (Dubois, Van der Strappan, Goossens, Remy, Hingens, A. Musch, Reus, M. Muschs, Roersch).

Scorers: Hindle, Van der Strappan

August 31:

Spain (Del Coso, Iglesias, F. C. Soteros, J. C. Rivas, J. C. de Castro, J. D. Massague, N. V. Surralles, Macaya, L. U. Quintana, Murua, Dualde, Dualde) beat **Switzerland** 5-1 (Arber, Piacet, Mathys, Giubbini, Wirz, Widmer, Von Arx Kurt, Recordon, Zanetti, Wirz, Schmid).

Scorers: Macaya, Usoz, Murua, Dualde 2; Recordon.

September 3:

Great Britain (Cahill, Neill, Carnill, Jones, Livingstone, Davis, Mayes, Saunders, Austin, Scott, Hindle) beat **Switzerland** 3-0 (W. Hausman, Piacet, K. Locher, Wirz, Zanetti, Recordon, R. Zaninetti, H. Strauh, Von Arx Kurt).

Scorers: Mayes, Scott.

Spain (Del Coso, Soteras, R. I. S. De Castro, Massague, Surralles, Macaya, Quintana, Murua, Dualde, Dualde) beat **Switzerland** 3-1 (Delboque, Dubois, Van der Strappan, E. Carbouelle, Goossens, Remy, A. Musch, Debbaudt, M. Muschs, Roersch).

Scorers: Macaya, Dualde, Dualde, Remy.

CLASSIFICATION

Spain	5 points
Great Britain	4 points
Belgium	3 points
Switzerland	nil

PLAY-OFF MATCHES

September 3:

Australia (Hailey, Spackman, Crossman, Carton, J. Pearce, J. McBride, R. Evans, N. Craig, E. Pearce, D. Currie) beat **Poland** 2-0 (Wojdyłak, Kubiak, Siankiewicz, Dabrowski, Marczec, Maciąszczyk, Wisniewski, Rozanski, F. Flynik, H. Flynik).

Scorers: Pearce, Currie.

September 4:

New Zealand (Schaefer, Abram, Vier, Turner, Cullen, Gillespie, Hayde, McGragor, Hodson, M. McKinnon, Bygrave) beat **Holland** 2-1 (Cerbitt, Terlincen, Leemhuis, Wagner, Cooswijk, Dijck, Dorens, Overdijkink, De Beur, Fiolet, Van Vroonhaven).

Scorers: Bygrave, De Beur.

SECOND ROUND

September 5:

Great Britain (Cahill, Neill, Carnill, Jones, Davis, Livingstone, Taylor, Hindle, Mayes, Scott, Griffiths) beat **Kenya** 2-1 (George, Vaz, Avtar Singh, Jagannandan Singh, S. Fernandez, Egbert Fernandez, P. Surjeet Singh, Prithipal Singh, Melonca).

Scorers: Mayes, Griffiths; Avta Singh.

Spain (Iglesias, Soteras, Rivas, D. Castro, Massague, Surralles, Macaya, Dualde, Murua, Dualde, Fontanals) beat **New Zealand** 1-0 (Schaefer, Abrams, Kerr, Turner, Cullen, Gillespie, Hayde, McGragor, Hodsin, McKinnon, Bygrave).

Scorer: Murua.

Pakistan (Rashid, B. Ahmed, Marzur, Rasul, Anwar, Alia, Noor Alam, B. Ahmed, Waheed, N. Ahmed, M. Ullah) beat **Germany** 2-1 (End, Nom Ullerich, Krause, Delmes, Ferse, Woeller, Budinger, Greinert, Winter, Brendel).

Scorers: Naseer Ahmed, Delmes.

India (Laxman, Prithipal Singh, Sharma, Claudio, Charanjit Singh, Mohinder Lal, Joginder Singh, Peter, Jaswant Singh, Udhamp Singh, Bhola) beat **Australia** 1-0 (Hailey, Spackman, Crossman, McBride, Marton, J. Pearce, G. Pearce, Craig, Evans, E. Pearce, Currie).

Scorer: Bhola.

SEMI-FINALS

India (Laxman, Prithipal Singh, Sharma, Claudio, Antic, Mohinder Lal, Joginder Singh, Peter, Jaswan Singh, Udhamp Singh, Bhola) beat **Great Britain** 1-0 (Cahill, Neill, Carnill, Jones, Davis, Livingstone, Taylor, Hindle, Mayes, J. Bell, Miller).

Scorer: Udhamp Singh.

Pakistan (Rashid, B. Ahmed, Marzur, Rasul, Anwar, Alia, Noor Alam, A. Ahmed, Waheed, N. Ahmed, Ullah) beat **Spain** 1-0 (Iglesias, Rivas, Basterra, De Castro, Massague, Surralles, Macaya, Dualde, Murua, Leguizamón, Dualde, Fontanals).

Scorer: Marzur.

FINAL (1st and 2nd Place)

September 9:

Pakistan (Rashid, B. Ahmed, Marzur, Rasul, Anwar, Alia, Noor Alam, A. Ahmed, Waheed, N. Ahmed, Ullah) beat **India** 1-0 (Laxman, Prithipal Singh, Sharma, Claudio, Antic, Mohinder Lal, Joginder Singh, Peter, Jaswan Singh, Udhamp Singh, Bhola).

Scorer: Naseer Ahmed.

FINAL (3rd and 4th Place)

Spain (Iglesias, Rivas, Basterra, D. Castro, Massague, Surralles, Macaya, Dualde, Murua, Dualde, Fontanals) beat **Great Britain** 2-1 (Cahill, Neill, Carnill, Jones, Davis, Livingstone, Taylor, Hindle, Mayes, Scott, Miller).

Scorers: Dualde, Dualde; Scott.

FINAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Pakistan.

2. India.

3. Spain.

4. Great Britain.

Indian Team In New Zealand-1

A SHOCK for TOURISTS!

Here is a review of the matches played by the Indian Olympic hockey team during the first half of their tour of New Zealand

By C V WALTER

ON September 2, the Indian Olympic hockey team played the seventh match of their tour of New Zealand thereby completing the first half of their itinerary of fourteen matches. Statistically, the record reads as follows: v Rodney on 31 v New Zealand (First Test) Lost 13 v Whangarei Won 1 v NZHA President, XI Won 2 v Waikato Won 60 v Poverty Bay Won 70 v Hawkes Bay on 91.

Although they won six out of the seven matches and scored 36 goals, the record is in fact disappointing and a direct result of some appalling weaknesses. There seems to be no conception whatsoever of the principles of defensive play and indiscriminate hitting by backs and halves from defensive positions prevented the development of counter attack and thereby robbed the forward line of many opportunities. A good hockey team organises their defence in depth and each player in the half and back lines knows exactly where he must be when an opposing attack is developing or approaching. Previous Indian teams in 1938 and 1955 demonstrated these virtues and some New Zealanders have not been slow to learn. This Indian team ignored them. Defence was almost non-existent at times, and in the First Test they received a salutary and shocking lesson from New Zealand.

The tour opened with a display of naivety and ineptitude against a weak central centre at Rodney. That mighty India should be struggling to overcome a deficit of one goal against such a modest team was little short of disgraceful. After the disappointing display against New Zealand in the First Test, there came some resurgence of spirit and skill in the victory over Whangarei, who won the provincial championship of New Zealand earlier in the year, although I am convinced that Canterbury (whom the Indians do not yet) are still our strongest and most skilful province. In the Whangarei match the reinforcement of

Udham Singh by B Patil in the forward line proved beneficial and the good performances of Joginder Singh, Haripal Kaushik and Bandu Patil exposed the weaknesses in the Whangarei defence.

Scope for Improvement

The President's Eleven consisted of players who had appeared in the Olympic trials but who had missed selection for the Olympic team. They were a composite side of little distinction and India did not enhance her reputation by her three goal margin. Although she enjoyed a territorial advantage which was not fairly reflected in the final score, the wild and woolly shooting cost India dearly.

The next three matches—against Waikato, Poverty Bay and Hawkes Bay—produced 22 goals to 1 on grounds adversely affected by winter weather. So poor are these teams however, that I shudder to think what Dhyan Chand and Co would have amassed against them. If the Indians are to improve they must organise their defence adequately especially in covering in depth (the two backs Gurbax Singh and Dharam Singh were caught in a square position time and again) and abandon wild and aimless hitting in favour of accurate passes designed to set the forward line moving on counter-attack.

Custodial Errors

In the First Test played at Auckland in sunny conditions but on a soft ground, the Indians maintained a territorial advantage, but so numerous were their errors that New Zealand deserved to win. The home defence was well organised, although the individuals comprising it were labouring under limitations in personal skill. New Zealand attacked through the centre, and attempted to use the right flank in order to take advantage of the left-side tackle rule, but their halves and forwards lacked the skill to bring the right-wing into the game until the dying stages, when he made

some impressive dribbles deep into the Indian defence. New Zealand also used their left-wing in a semi-defensive capacity, virtually adopting a 4-4-2 formation.

Against this policy what did India attempt? In the first half they used Haripal and Joginder Singh on the right flank frequently enough and their skill gave it the initiative. Thereafter they were almost forgotten as pathetic attempts were made to feed the ball to Dharmshan Singh on the left wing. He did little enough when he received it which was not often because the passes to him were so frequently sent with unerring accuracy and unnecessary force to the nearer New Zealander!

Best on Field

Haripal was the best player on the field by a wide margin. He dribbled beautifully and passed intelligently. He has maintained this form throughout the tour so far. Joginder Singh also produced elusive stick work and if he had been used as consistently as the circumstances demanded he might have won the Test for his country. His binder Singh was still a nit and run player lacking stickwork and pathetically dependent upon speed alone and the ability of Haripal to make some play for him in this match. Udham Singh was far too slow and he played like a man who was aware of the handicap. He sought to make the play for others by shrewd placements, but his passing was woeful the ball often being sent directly to an opponent. On the left wing, Dharmshan Singh ran fast and finished his contributions by hitting centre passes to the very heart of the massed defence.

The wing halves were Mohinder Lal and Rajinder Singh. They were almost useless. I do hope that they will produce improved form in the remaining Tests, not only for India's sake but also for their own. Their stickwork appeared to be limited, and if they had evinced any knowledge of the defensive duties of wing halves New Zealand would not have won. Charanjit Singh was solid in the centre, and he covered much ground being easily the best of the Indian defence. Gurbax Singh was slow on recovery, poor in the tackle and wild in his hitting. Dharam Singh showed more skill and in one elusive dribble towards the end he extricated himself from trouble by beating three opponents in a small area with the skill reminiscent of R S Gentle. If only he relied upon skill under all circumstances, and not joined so many of his colleagues in wild panic!

Best Custodian

Shankar Laxman in goal was set some problems because of the ease with which the defence allowed itself to be penetrated so often. His mobility was India's salvation at times, but he tended to leave his

Continued on p. 24

Hockey Visitors to India

By R. S. RATHORE

IT has indeed been an unprecedented year for Indian hockey. For the first time in history, India played host to a galaxy of hockey visitors from five nations within a short span of mere five months. Indian hockey lovers had a real feast of top class hockey during these five months which also gave a foretaste of the things to come at Tokyo.

First came the hockey players from the country which ruled the roost before India toppled them to corner glory for over a quarter century. The British preferred to make the tour, their first ever to this country, as tough and as compact as possible. The idea was to give their young players a real trial of strength and stamina.

It proved to be a gruelling affair for the Britons who played ten matches within thirteen days, the first within only a few hours of their landing in Bombay after a long air journey from their homeland. But the British took the tour with a good deal of fortitude and displayed fine sportsmanship.

They played ten matches during the short tour and lost all but one, a Test match against India at Madras which they drew neither side scoring. This was indeed a fitting finale to the tour which the British had undertaken as an exercise in learning.

The British lost the first match against India by a margin of seven goals to nil but as they progressed they went on reducing the margin of defeat 0-3, 1-5, 1-3, 1-5 and 2-8.

In all they scored nine goals in the ten matches and conceded 40.

The British hockey players impressed Indian fans with their grit and determination. Despite an arduous tour, they never showed signs of fatigue. It was a happy sight to see their game often patterned after the Indian style with pushes, short passes flicks dominating rather than hard hits and long passes. Even when under heavy pressure, their defence never looked panicky and their attack was never shorn of clean tactics.

The Japanese

The young hockey players from the land of the Rising Sun had a much longer and probably less arduous tour. On their second full scale tour of this country, the Japanese did much better than they did 13 years ago, winning four out of the 15 matches they played and drawing three including one against Punjab. They scored 18 goals including their first ever against India at Delhi and conceded only five more, 23.

The Japanese showed their real strength in the Tests which they lost, where they restricted Indian scoring to mere two goals apiece. It is a tribute to their determined defence that in none of the matches on the tour they allowed any team to score more than three goals against them.

The credit goes as much to the Japanese defence as to their custodian Miwa, brilliant and courageous, and never beaten easily by the best of the attackers. He gave in only when caught off his foot against heighten-

ing pressure. But for him no one knows how many more goals the visitors would have conceded.

The beauty of the Japanese play was their speed, supple body movements, stout work of their deep defenders and brilliant running on the flanks by their fast wingers Takizawa and Kihara. One wished they had also combined this with better ball control and understanding among their attackers and had better penetrating power.

And yet they should be a team to watch at Tokyo. They are capable of giving jitters to the best of the teams on their homeground, if nothing else by their shock run over to the rival goals.

East Germans

The tour of the East Germans unfortunately went unnoticed. They came in the midst of the Japanese tour and played only five matches none of them against a real Indian eleven. They opened their tour with a bang, beating the President's XI at Delhi by 3-1. They next drew a Meerut against Babu's XI and lost to an Indian team by a solitary goal at Jullundur.

The defeat seemed to have upset the visitors who bowed to Punjab by odd goal in three in their next match. They rounded off with a 3-2-victor over Punjab at Chandigarh, avenging their earlier defeat.

The Kenyans

The Kenyans who came next on a four week tour left a bitter taste in the mouth. Their first ever tour of India ended abruptly after they decided to suddenly fly back home curtailing their remaining matches.

The Kenyans in all played 12 matches winning three of them including two of the eight Test matches and lost seven matches including five Tests. They scored 12 goals against 22 scored by their rivals.

The tour aroused mixed feelings. Admiration for their top class hockey skills was unfortunately tinged with a sad reflection at their behaviour on and off the playfields.

The Kenyans seemed to find fault with everything. They blamed th-



The combined group of the Kenya hockey team and a South Zone XI who played an exhibition match at Nellore



The Malaysian team that toured India.

pires for their partisanship, the ground conditions for being unhelpful and the hosts for organising too many Tests. For the first time in history, hockey fields in India were the scenes of unseemly behaviour by members of an outside national team. Players and Officials joined in to abuse Umpires and question their decisions.

As exponents of the game, the Kenyans were a real class. They displayed fine skills and played hockey as it should really be played. Their combination was superb, stopping and positioning par excellence and teamwork dazzling. They cleared the ball at the first opportunity and made good use of their fast running wings. These gave them a good run of successes against the best of the Indian teams.

But the Kenyans lost their composure after their debacle against the Indian Railways and decided to cut short the tour for the reason that

leave for their players could not be arranged.

The Kenyans are sure to prove themselves as a real force at Tokyo. They are bound to be among the top nations there. As fine exponents of the game, their place is indeed among the best.

The Malaysians

The Malaysians began their tour with a fine match against India at Bhilai where they held the home team to a goal-less draw. During their one month tour of this country, the visitors won only two of the 16 matches they played and drew five including four Tests against India.

For a country which has yet to establish itself as an important hockey playing nation, the achievement is worth being proud of. In trying conditions they acquitted themselves creditably.

The Malaysians indeed had more problems than their predecessors from

other countries. They were touring India at a time when the Indian summer is fiercest. Their tour itinerary also offered them little time for breathing. They were almost always packing and playing.

But the Malaysians were a great sport and never seemed to complain much about it. They played good hockey and came very near scoring a shock win over India at Indore where they led the home team for most of the time.

The Malaysians were very strong in their defence. Their half line too was swift and sound but their forward line never seemed to function very well.

And yet there is no doubt that their young players have lot of promise. The Malaysians are an up and coming hockey nation. They may not be a side to watch at Tokyo but they will surely make a mark before long.

Lessons

The visits of the foreign hockey teams once again exposed some of our glaring weaknesses. Lack of cohesion in the forward line, inaccurate shooting and poor ball control were easily marked. It is indeed a tribute to our attack that a very large number of goals were scored through penalty corners or sheer solo efforts.

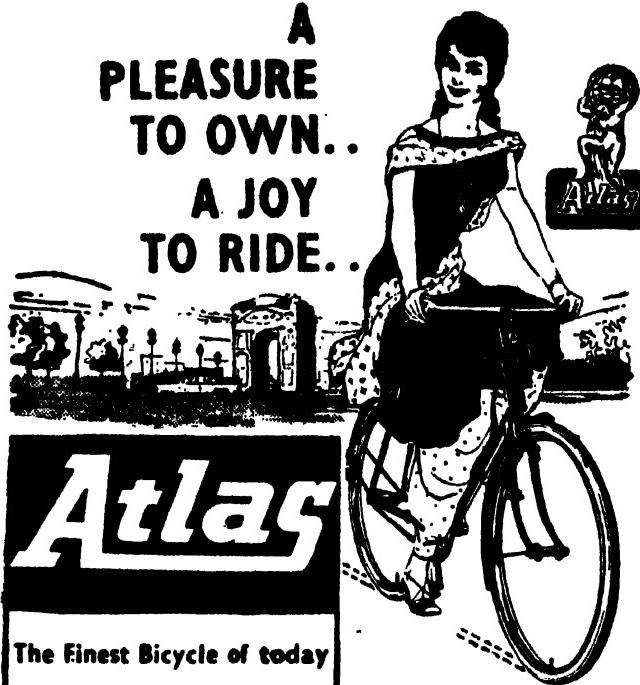
Our half line too seemed to be the weakest link in our strategy. They never seemed to combine perfectly with the attack.

And yet these visits have been of immense value to us. Some of our failings came on the surface and it is this which has helped us to work hard to remove them. A large number of young players too have come to the fore. Balbir of Railways, Inam-ur-Rahman, Kushal Kumar and a few others did extremely well against the visitors. Many others like Shah, Raj Kumar, Patel, Jagjit and Awadh Naresh established their claims for a berth in a representative Indian team.



The Japanese hockey visitors.

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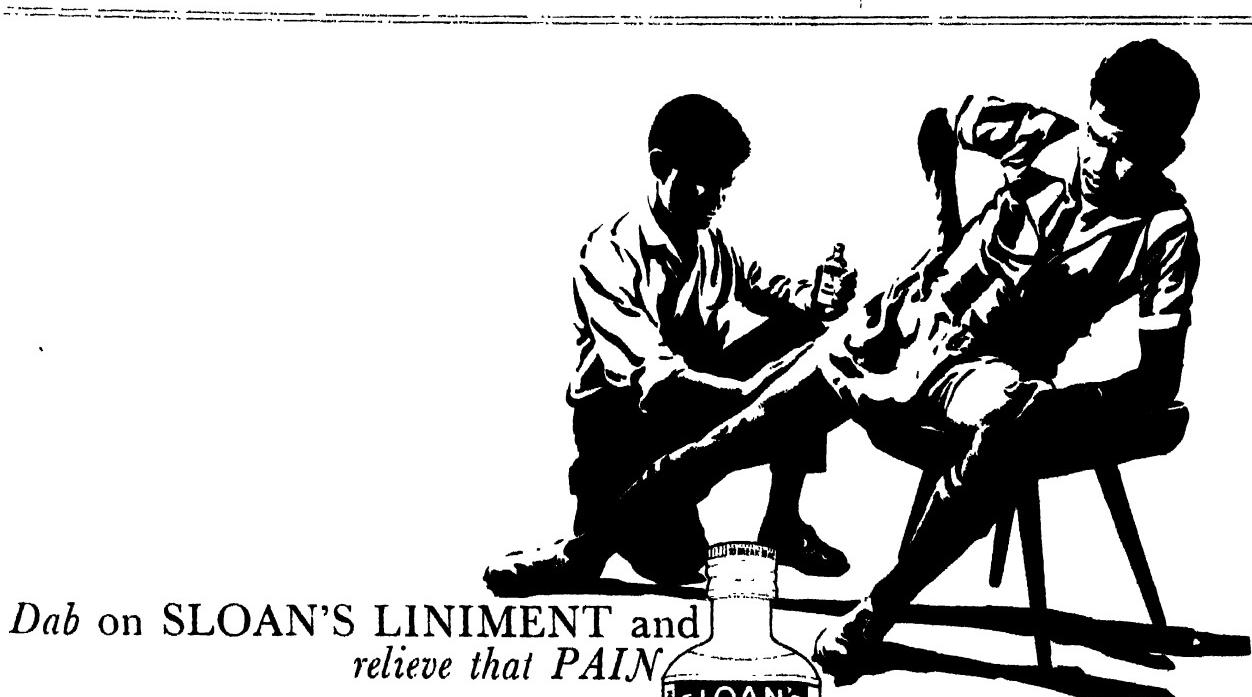
INDIAN TEAM IN NEW ZEALAND-1

Continued from page 21

citadel too frequently. Nevertheless he is the best goalkeeper I have seen in New Zealand with Indian team.

This team have been limping along on the strength of their forward line, and have been particularly dependent upon Haripal, who is easily their finest player. However, there are another seven matches to play including two Tests, and it is my fervent hope that better form will allow me to report much more favourably upon those who have, thus far, incurred little but criticism. The teams in the First Test match were: INDIA: S. Laxman, Gurub Singh, Dharam Singh, Mohinder La Charanji Singh, Rajinder Singh, Joginder Singh, Haripal Kaushal, Harbinder Singh, Udhamb Singh and Dharshan Singh. NEW ZEALAND: W. P. Schaeffer, A. J. Patterson, T. J. Carter, J. Anslow, J. C. Culley, E. Barnes, B. R. Judge, B. F. Maunsell, P. W. Byers, P. G. Bygrave and T. W. Blake.

The three New Zealand goals were scored by B. R. Judge, P. W. Byers and P. G. Bygrave, and Harbinder Singh scored for India from a splendid opening made by Haripal.—(To be continued).



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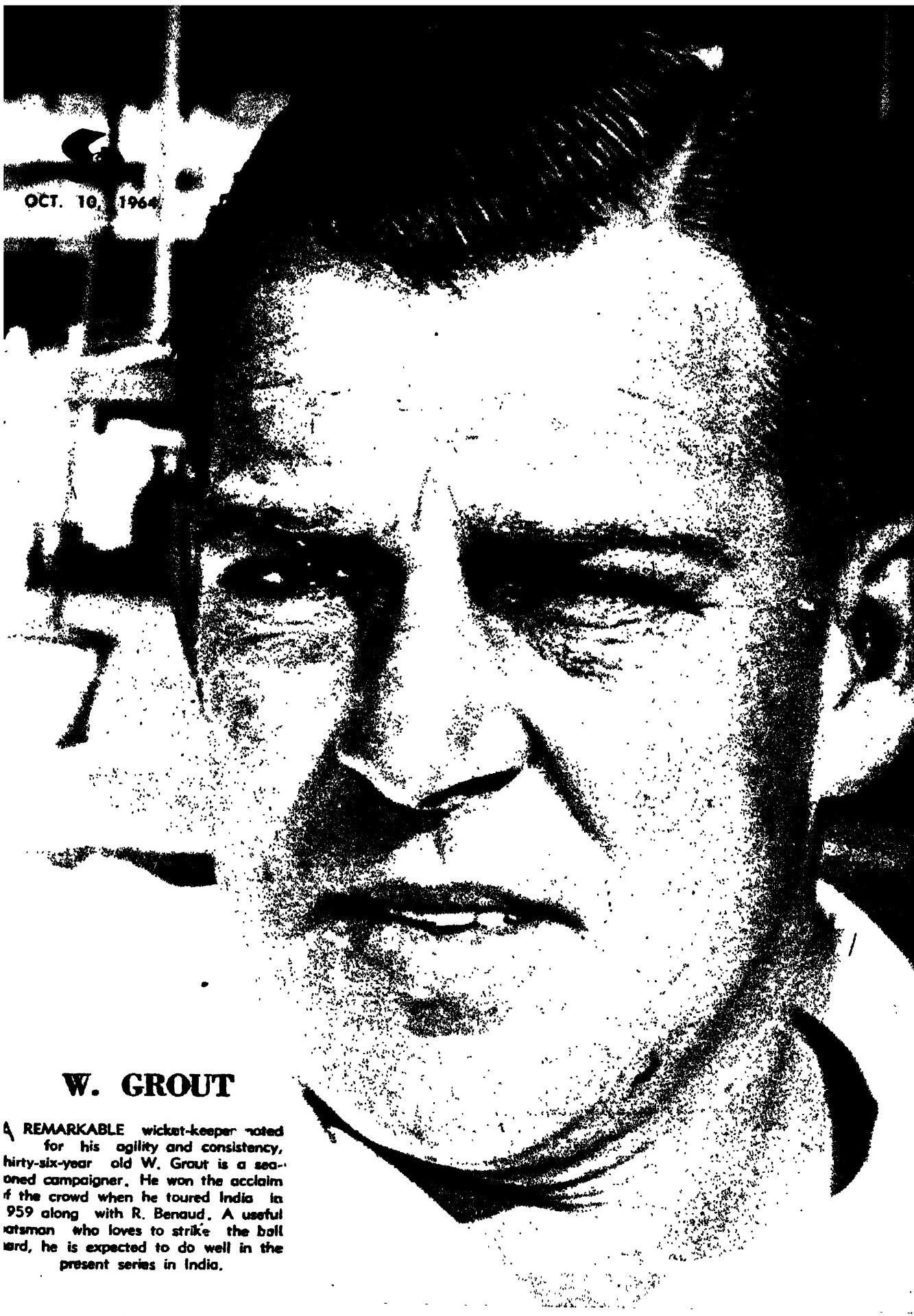
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W. GROUT

A REMARKABLE wicket-keeper noted for his agility and consistency, thirty-six-year old W. Grout is a seasoned campaigner. He won the acclaim of the crowd when he toured India in 1959 along with R. Benaud. A useful batsman who loves to strike the ball hard, he is expected to do well in the present series in India.



By HARVEY DAY

MOST men imagine that athletically, all men are superior to women; but recently a Scots girl entered in a Marathon race and beat some of the male competitors! The facts in this article will shock many a complacent male. Some months ago an American girl covered the marathon course of 26 miles 385 yards in 3 hours 53 minutes, and now Dale Grieg, a Scots girl has run the distance in 3 hours 35 minutes. The organisers of the event would not accept her entry but started her four minutes before the men and sent an ambulance after her.

After the race she commented: "I knew I could do it. I feel fine; but I felt sorry for the men I kept passing in the closing stages—they looked so embarrassed!"

If the clock were put back and the leading women athletes of to-day were allowed to compete in the first modern Olympiad of 1896, some of the male competitors would get a shock.

Women are no longer poor, weak, brittle creatures who swooned at every conceivable crisis. Some are incredibly tough.

In 1896 an American, T. E. Burke, covered the 100 metres in Athens in 12 seconds flat. To-day he would be disgusted to find himself yards behind Wilma Rudolph who in 1960 broke the record at Rome with a time of 11 seconds! He would, in fact, have taken seventh place, for J. Smart of Great Britain, home sixth, returned a time of 11.6 seconds.

The 200 metres, first inserted in the Olympic programme in 1900, was won by J. W. B. Tewkesbury, U.S.A. in 22.2 seconds. Against Wilma Rudolph he would be struggling and just manage to push his nose in front, for in 1960 she clocked 22.9 seconds.

T. E. Burke, also winner of the 400 metres in 1896, would be less fortunate to-day. This is considered one of the most gruelling of all events—practically a sprint all the way—and the very idea of a woman competing would have been preposterous. It is so exhausting that it does not appear in the women's Olympic calendar. Yet, in 1959 Maria Itkina ran the distance in 51.6 seconds or 2.6 seconds faster than Burke. Stop any athletic young man in the street and ask him to run the 400 metres, and the odds are that if not in strict training he will fail to equal Miss Itkina's record.

For years women were considered such delicate creatures that they would break in half if asked to run half a mile in competition. Then gradually it dawned on the authorities that not only could some women accomplish this feat, but that it might improve them physically. So in 1928 it was included in the Olympic programme and L. Batschauer-Radke, Germany, ran 800 metres in 2 min. 16.8 secs. Since the war this has been trimmed drastically and in 1961 the Korean, Sin Keun Dan returned 2 min. 1.2 secs. or nearly ten seconds better than E. H. Flack's time in 1896!

Women do not at present compete at longer distances in Olympic events,

though in years to come they may run in events from the mile to the marathon. Who knows what reserves of strength and stamina they possess? Dr. Barbara Moore, 54-year-old scientist, walked 110 miles from Birmingham to London (carrying a tortoise) in less time than any male competitor.

To-day jumping is in fashion but in 1896 women didn't jump and the idea that young ladies should leap about like frogs, was distasteful. In 1896 E. H. Clark, U.S.A. won the running broad jump with a leap of 20 ft. 8¾ inches, about which eulogies were penned. If Mr. Clark came back he'd be flabbergasted to learn that his record has been eclipsed by H. Claus of Germany who in August 1960 sprang into the air and landed 20 ft. 10¾ ins. from her mark, and weeks later V. Krepkina equalled this.

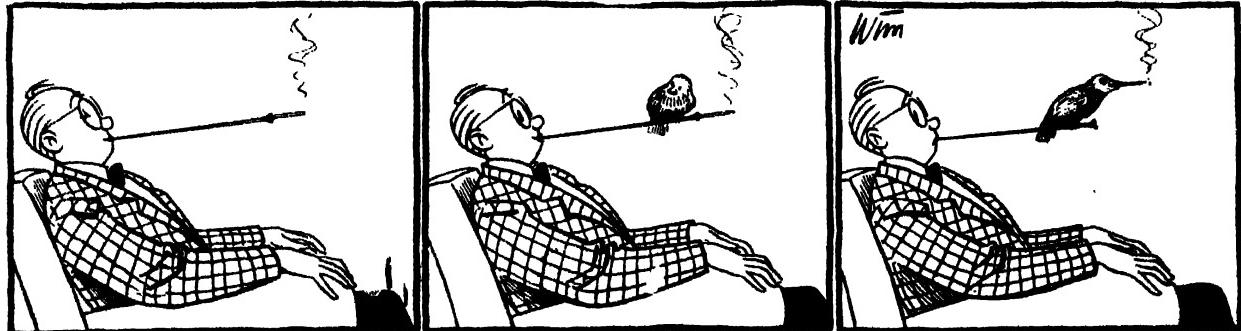
High jumping was considered positively indecent by Victorian women, who cherished their dignity. But to-day girls consider they've achieved nothing unless they leap, either on the ballet stage or on the track.

The high jump, won at the Olympiad in 1896 by the same E. H. Clark who cleared 5 ft. 11½ ins., looks feeble when compared with the leap performed by Iolanda Balázs, who stands 6 ft. 2 ins. in her nylons. In 1961 at Sofia, she vaulted 6 ft. 3.2 ins., and among women jumpers is in a class of her own. This is higher than the present 'Varsity record.'

Such feats should make one pause and ask whether one day women will equal or even surpass men on the track. Remember, men have been running and leaping for centuries and strengthening their bodies with strenuous games. Women have taken part in competitive sport for little more than half a century. Give them another fifty years—and then....?

Water is women's element. In it she appears at her graceful best; so let us see how present-day women's records compare with those set by the leading males in 1896, when Hache of Hungary swam the 110 metres freestyle in 1 min. 22 secs. This looks pretty feeble alongside the 55.2 secs. returned by the Misses De-

MR SIMPLE MAN



vitt of Australia and Larson, U.S.A. for the same distance in 1960.

In 1896 C. M. Daniels of U.S.A. swam 400 metres freestyle in 6 min. 16.2 secs., but 64 years later Miss M. Rose, Australia, clipped nearly 2 minutes off that time! (4 min. 18.3 secs.).

The 100 metres backstroke record in 1904, when the race was first admitted to the Games, was 1 min. 16.8 secs., by Walter Brock, Germany; but in 1960 Miss D. Theile, Australia,

clocked 61.9 secs. for the distance.

Finally, the breaststroke over 200 metres, first included in 1908. F. Holman, Britain, swam the distance in 3 min. 9.2 secs., but he wouldn't stand a chance against Anita Lonsbrough of Britain, who has cut down the time to 2 min. 49.5 secs.

Women are at their most graceful in water and on ice. John Beresford, European Champion in 1935, who held the men's 440-yard backstroke

record, was seven times English Champion and British representative in the 1928 and 1936 Games, admitted recently that women swimmers are fantastic. "Why," he confessed, "Judy Grinham (100-metres backstroke Olympic champion in 1956) can swim backstroke much faster than I could in my younger days!" And faster also, for that matter, than the time achieved by Johnny Weissmuller, who took the part of Tarzan in films and was the epitome of masculinity.



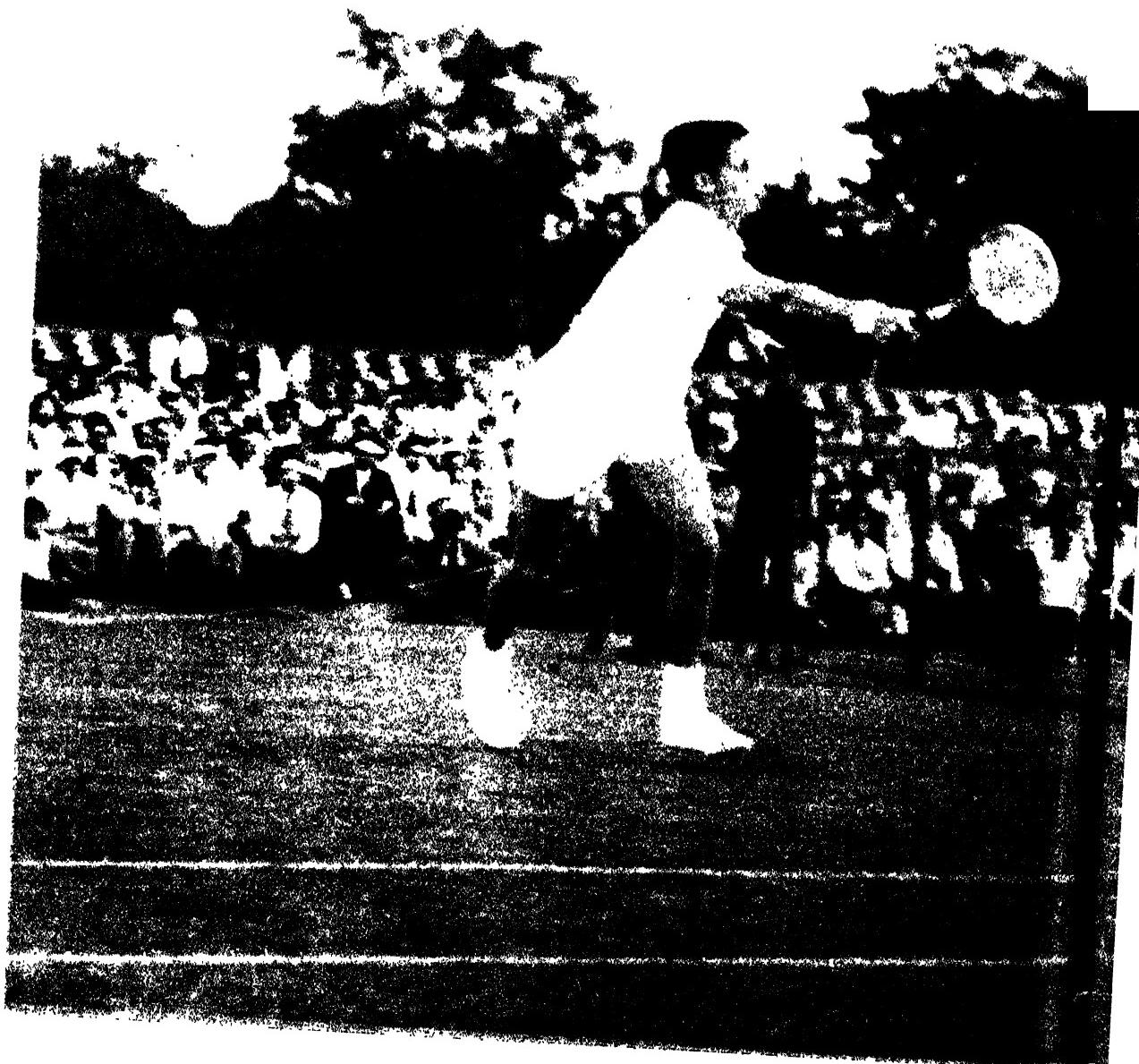
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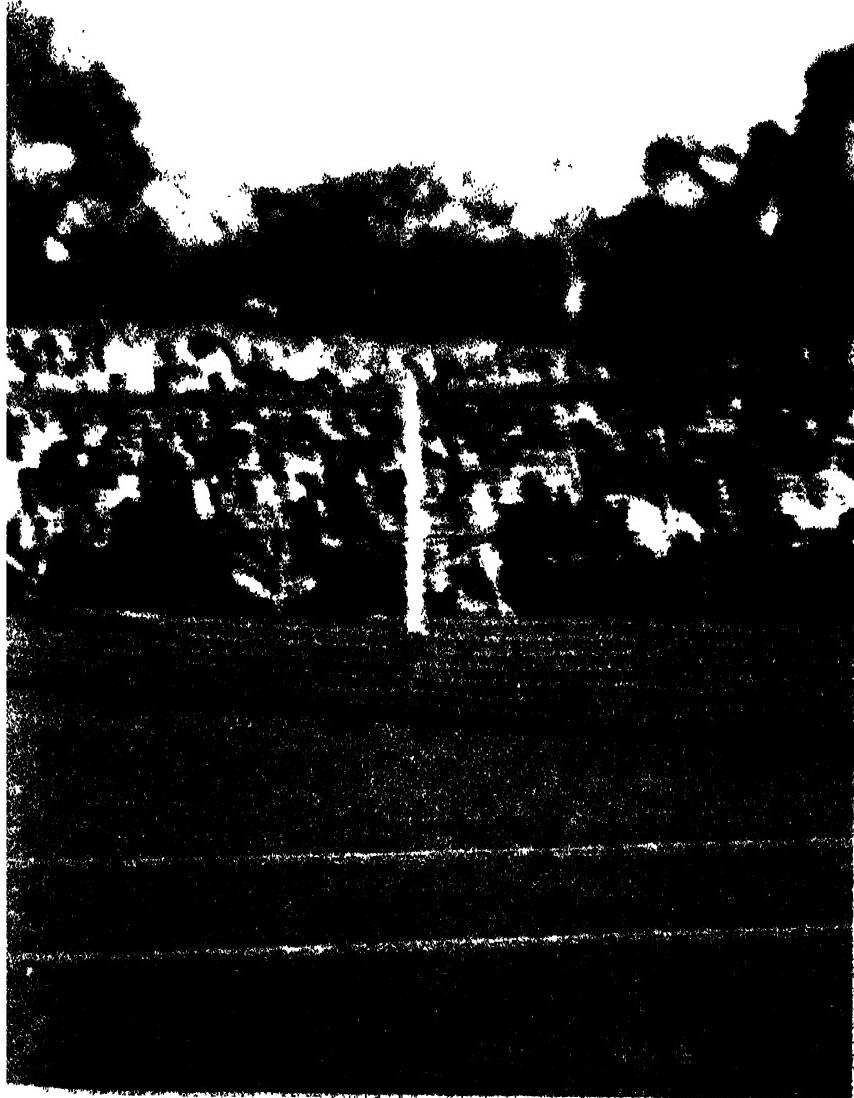


SP

OCT. 10, 1964.



TOP AMATEUR



WINNING the Wimbledon and Forest Hills titles, R. Emerson, the world's top amateur, confirmed his superiority in no uncertain terms in the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup competition at Cleveland, Ohio, when he helped Australia regain the trophy beating U.S. 3-2. Emerson played a leading role in Australia's triumph beating D. Ralston in the second match and also former Wimbledon champion, C. McKinley, in the crucial fifth match.

How I Won Gold!

THE RELIEF OF OLYMPIC VICTORY

Four Olympic Medal winners from the past recall here their moment of triumph.

By HAROLD ABRAHAMS

AT 3-15 p.m. on Monday, July 7, 1924, I was on the track at Colombes Stadium, Paris, waiting for the second semi-final of the 100m. The Americans, Scholz and Murchison, and Arthur Porritt of New Zealand had just qualified for the final in 10.8 sec. On the previous evening I had won my heat in 11.0 sec. and in the second round I had been lucky enough to equal the Olympic record of 10.6 sec. The five other heats in that round had been won by the Americans, Bowman, Murchison, Paddock and Scholz, and the Canadian world-record holder Coaffee—all in 10.8 sec. Now I was to face Bowman, Paddock, Coaffee and the Australian, Carr.

"*A vos marques*", said the starter, Dr. Moir from Manchester. "Pret"!! Out of the corner of my right eye, I saw Carr move. Bang!!! I was certain there would be a recall; but I was wrong, and in less time than it takes to read about it, I found myself running nearly two yards behind the others. "Keep your form" said a small voice inside me. "Don't panic". Gradually the gap closed and I dropped down for the tape and thought I broke it.

I walked disconsolately back to the start. Had I won? Had I even qualified? To feel the tape break is no criterion. An agonising few minutes which seemed like hours. At last the loud-speaker. "Allo!! Allo!! At last "Le cent metres, deuxième demifinale. Premier, quatre cents dix neuvième"—419, my number! And then the time. "Dix, troisquartemmes. Record Olympique égalisé". I had qualified and equalled the Olympic record for the second time. The relief was tremendous, and at that moment I felt certain that I would win the final, due to start three hours later, but in fact not run for nearly four hours, at 7-5 p.m.

Priceless Asset

For many many months I had trained as conscientiously and thoroughly as any runner of my generation. True, only three times a week, with a race or two each Saturday—nothing like the programme of the present day sprinter, which I am sure I could not have faced. Though I

had won all my races in England, I had no illusions about the strength of the opposition, particularly the four Americans, three of whom had been in the final of the 1920 Olympics, headed by the world-record holder, Charley Paddock. Truthfully, I did not think I had any chance of a gold medal, nor did anyone else. I never really gave it a thought, though my trainer, Sam Mussabini, sent me a note just before the Games opened saying he thought I would win. But I had no anxieties, which was a God-send.

How much I owed to the knowledge, keenness and enthusiasm of Old Sam! Certainly under his guidance, I managed to improve that decisive one-per-cent, which made all the difference between supreme success and obscurity. I improved, because my mind was interested in the theory of sprinting, and this interest Sam encouraged. A coach cannot run races, the athlete must do that; but the perfect understanding which can exist between athlete and coach is a priceless asset.

TIME TO VARNISH MY NAILS!

By Anita Lonsbrough

I NEVER thought about winning a medal, or at least it didn't really hit me, until I saw Liz Ferris go up to get her bronze for the springboard diving...then I realised I could win one, too.

It wasn't that I hadn't trained for the Games, although I'd been ill for three months in the winter with gastric flu, shingles and something else... I've forgotten what. I started training at the end of March and didn't have a break right up until Rome. But I didn't push. I didn't do any really good times until August when I equalled Ada den Haan's world 220 yd. record. But by that time I'd stopped working and was training three times a day.

I felt good in Rome, the weather was gorgeous and I always swim better when it's warm. I wasn't worried about anything. After the European championship of 1958 when

I nearly didn't get in the final because the heats were so early—it takes me a long time to get going in the day—I was determined this wasn't going to happen again. So I got up at 6 a.m. to be sure I would be really awake for my heat at 10-30. And I won in the second fastest time.

The night before the final, I slept for 12 hours solid. I felt happy, wasn't bothered about the race, and stayed in bed all morning, reading and writing letters. After lunch, I went to the pool for a loosener, watched some heats, went back to the Village, had a little walk, then just sat around.

I had a meal about 6-30, packed my swimming-kit, then varnished my nails and was back at the pool by 8-30 for my final an hour later. And almost as soon as I walked in, I saw Liz on the rostrum.

The fuss over the Larson-Devitt decision in the men's 100m. freestyle kept us hanging about and we had to wait another five minutes before



Harold Abrahams

our start. I was in lane five and I just sat on a chair there. I didn't see the German girl, Wiltrud Urselmann, the fastest qualifier, though afterwards people told me that she didn't sit.

Don't think I'm big-headed, but I never thought of losing...all I wanted was to get it over. And then, as I was on the starting-block, I saw a fly in the water in my lane. I remember thinking 'I hope I don't swallow it when I dive in'. You think of the daftest things at times like this.

No Dream!

I had a good start, level with everyone else, which was unusual for me. Urselmann went off like a bomb, as I expected. But I knew I had a stronger finish and so long as I was within four feet of her at 100m., I knew I could catch her. That's about how I was at the turn.

My third length is usually weak, so I knew I'd have to make an extra

fort. I did and was within two feet of Wiltrud at the last turn. Going own the last length I passed her bout halfway..... I knew then I'd win, but I had a quick look at den Haan of Holland. I'd thought she would be more in it, but she wasn't, and I got home by half-a-second.

My legs gave out in the last few ards but I think that was exciting, realising I was going to win. was so glad after it was all over. suddenly, there I was on the victory ostrum and I couldn't believe it. It was like a dream and I was frightened I was going to wake up. But I idn't. It was real.

WITH BLADES ALMOST CLASHING

By Jack Beresford

[T was in 1920 that I had my first lesson of race technique—beaten by John B. Kelly of the United States by one second for the gold medal in the sculls. That final made me decide to prepare for 1924 and I got my first gold medal in Paris. Four years later I was captain of the British eight in Amsterdam, and we won silver medal behind the Americans. Then four of us in the Thames Rowing Club got together for Henley, went to California for the 1932 Games, and won gold in the coxwainless fours.

In 1935, Dick Southwood teamed up with me in a double-sculler—object Berlin, 1936. By that time we were both pretty tough and mature, with confidence and will-to-win well-grained in us. In those days there were no open double-sculling races in England; but with 10-months' practice behind us and 2,000 miles in the boat, plus daily early-morning running and exercises, we were strong and fit.

In our first race in Berlin we met five other countries, including the Germans, European record-holders. They were very last off the mark and their tactics were to get ahead then edge over and "line" us, i.e., scull lead in front of us, giving us their wash. This they succeeded in doing first time, and the other four countries were so much behind that the single umpire in his launch wasn't able to control the course of the two scullers. At the finish we had to ease up or we would have bumped them and damaged our boat. So we just smiled and made no comment after the race.

Electric

Next came the repechage heat, which we won very easily and so got back into the final. By then we had the "Indian Sign" well and truly on those Germans, at least so we reckoned, and it worked out that way. In that final, beside Britain, were Germany, Poland, France, U.S.A. and Australia. We were determined to stay with those Germans, but even



Anita Lonsbrough.

at half-way (1,000m) they led by 1½ lengths with the other countries out of the hunt.

At that point we challenged for the lead and went on doing so until they "blew up". We literally gained foot-by-foot for the next 800m. until at the 1,800m. mark we were dead-level. And so we raced to the 1,900m. mark, with blades almost clashing, for they had tried the old game of trying to line us, but not again! Right in front of Hitler's box the Germans cracked and we went on to win by 2½ lengths.

The air was electric, for until we broke the spell Germany had won five finals off the reel. Yes, this last win in the doubles was the greatest and the sweetest, for we had come out to Berlin without a race and beaten the world.

NEARLY MISSED THE FINAL!

By Harry Mallin

WHENEVER I'm asked which of my two Olympic victories is personally the more memorable, I have to reply that it is the first. The most publicised, and perhaps the best remembered is the second, gained in Paris in 1924. But for me this was spoilt to some extent by all the fighting—of another sort—outside the ring.

But four years earlier, in Antwerp, things were very different. The whole Games seemed to be on a much more enjoyable scale and my Olympic win here was the most satisfying of my 12-year career in which I remained undefeated after more bouts than I can remember.

I was 27 years old and a constable in the Metropolitan Police when I went to Belgium with the 16-strong Olympic boxing team—we were allowed two representatives at each weight in those days. I had won the

ABA middleweight championship in 1919 and again in 1920, the Olympic year, and was also police champion.

My Hardest Bout

The boxing sessions took place in the auditorium of the Antwerp Zoo! The rounds were two of three minutes each and one of four, and I shall always remember my first-series bout with Lt. J. Cranston, of the U.S. Army, whom I beat on points. He was heart-broken at losing and said to me afterwards: "I've come 5,000 miles just to get beaten. Mallin, you've got to win the gold medal now". And when I did he was the first to help chair me from the ring. The last I heard of him was around 1953 when he was a general.

In the second series I beat S. Lagonia, who had been American champion for three years. He did a lot of holdings in the last round and was finally disqualified. From American opposition I switched to Canadians. My semi-final victory was gained over M. M. Herskovitch, who had reached that stage without throwing a punch—having had a bye in the first series and won the second by default.

My opponent in the final was a French-Canadian soldier, Private Prudhomme, a really tough boy who gave me my hardest bout of the Olympics. It's difficult to remember the blow-by-blow happenings, but I know that I used my left hand to build up a good points lead and felt confident throughout that I would win.

Near Miss!

But the funniest part of the whole proceedings was that I almost didn't take part in the final at all. On the day of the final (August 25) I decided to walk to the auditorium with the British heavyweight finalist, R. Rawson. But we didn't bargain for the crowds. The arena seated 2,000, but there must have been 5,000 or more milling outside, blocking our way to the doors. We had to convince the gendarmes who we were, and it was half-an-hour or so before we got inside, just as the first final was starting!

Then, after nearly missing the final, I almost missed collecting my gold medal: Up to then in the Olympic Games the medals had been presented at the conclusion of the Games, and not immediately following each final.

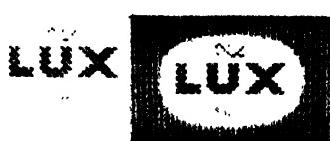
As a working policeman I had to hurry back to London, as I had taken most of my annual leave for the Games and the rest as time off without pay. I went back on the Thursday and the presentation was not due until the following Sunday. At Bow Street, where I was based, there was a great welcome for me and I was warmly congratulated by the superintendent. I thought it would be a good opportunity to ask if I could return and collect my prize. He said: "Certainly, you've got some of your holiday left, haven't you?"—(Indian Copyright: By special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association).

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VICTORY OVER VILLA!

By RAY CRAWFORD

IPSWICH were at the soccer cross-roads. It was an April Saturday in 1962—our last match of the season. And we had to win it to clinch the Division I championship!

We were top of the table, and our opponents in this so-vital match at Portman Road were Aston Villa, Burnley, who were in second place, were three points behind but had two games in hand. So here we were at the roads leading to success or failure.

The champagne was ready in the dressing room. The well-wishers had already begun to congratulate the players before a ball was kicked. But how despondent they all must have felt at half time, when

the score stood at 0-0. We had found it tough going against the resolute Villa defence. The occasion seemed to be too much for the players, who were performing as though they had been testing out the victory drinks beforehand.

Situation Desperate
We started the second half with several determined raids—yet Villa easily contained all that was thrown at them. The situation was desperate.

I was having a nightmare match against Villa's young centre-half, John Sleeuwenhoek, who tackled me every time as though his life depended on it. With 20 minutes gone, however, I saw my biggest

chance of the match. We were awarded an indirect free kick outside the area, and outside right Roy Stephenson floated the ball over.

I had noticed that goalkeeper Nigel Sims was receiving poor cover from his full backs. He was the only one on his line—and as the ball came over I got my head to it, and managed to glide it inside the right-hand post.

One-up! Incredible scenes followed as hordes of spectators jumped over the barriers doing a victory jig on the pitch.

Five minutes later I grabbed my second goal—the greatest I have ever scored. The entire Villa defence, with the exception of Sleeuwenhoek, moved into Ipswich's half for a corner. The ball, however, was cleared by an Ipswich defender to Stephenson who hit it to me on the right wing. I spurred for goal, outpaced Sleeuwenhoek in the centre circle, and raced unchallenged into the penalty area, where Sims was out of his goal in a flash.

He went down at my feet, and palmed the ball away. I went back to retrieve it as it rolled outside the area, and Sleeuwenhoek came in for a second challenge. I rounded him again—and this time hit the ball firmly into the corner of the net.

The result was beyond doubt—Ipswich were champions, and were booked for the European Cup. Even though I am no longer with the club, I still get a thrill when I look back on that win—and reflect that my goals clinched it!—
(To be continued)

'Biggest Thrill!'

By STELLA MITCHELL

EVERY youngster harbours a big dream in life. Some see themselves shaking hands with their favourite film star or pop idol, others, perhaps, aspire one day to reach the top in Big Business or Industry.

Me? If I could keep on swimming for Great Britain, I would be happy! Representing my country in international competition was something of an obsession with me. I am filled with a glow of pride each time I'm in the water wearing an international badge. The news that I had been selected for my first international was the biggest thrill of my life. It came on a May morning last year, and at the time I was having breakfast, and reading the newspapers. I turned to the sports page,



34

and suddenly I leapt out of my chair in excitement—spilling the milk at the same time! There it was in black and white—the names of those selected for the British team to meet West Germany in Frankfurt.

And my name was among those to swim the 200 metres breaststroke event!

Staggered

While everyone else in the family hopped around the room with excitement, I just kept on looking

again and again at the newsprint. The biggest ambition of my life had come true—and I was stunned.

As a 15-year-old, the prospect of visiting a strange country, and taking part in an important international competition, was just too much for my mind to take in all at once. At that time, I was the holder of the British junior record, and a few weeks earlier, I had finished second in the British National swimming trials. My selection might not have been a surprise to those who know the sport well—but I was staggered.

Not that I wasn't confident of achieving international honours one day. I was. But somehow, when it actually happened, it seemed to take me completely by storm.

How did I fare in Frankfurt? It was a wonderful debut for me, for I managed to beat Wiltrud Urselmann the silver medallist in the Rome Olympics, in a time of 49.7 sec.

It was a race that "made" me. Even though I have broken the world record since that day, and swum in several internationals, the news that came my way last May was the most memorable thrill of my life.—(To be continued).



A Combined group of Kanpur winners (standing) and Allahabad, runners-up (sitting) of the Inter-District soccer championship held at Allahabad.

Kanpur's Success In Regional Soccer

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

REIGNING Uttar Pradesh champions, Kanpur District, won the Allahabad Regional Inter-District football championship defeating Allahabad in the final played at the stadium ground of Allahabad before



Kanpur District Schools who lost to Allahabad in the final of the Inter-District Schools soccer.



Allahabad District Schools, winners of the Inter-District Schools football.

PUNJAB'S CHAMPION GYMNAST

RANJIT SINGH of the Punjab Police was adjudged the best gymnast among men in the first Punjab Hot Weather gymnastics championships, held at Patiala. He secured 54 points out of 60. Ten-year-old Usha of Patiala surprised some older and more experienced competitors in the girls' section and came out an easy winner. Darshan and Joginder Singh, both of Jullundur, were declared best gymnasts among women and boys respectively. Kundesh (Patiala) gave an excellent display of poise and grace when she won the beam competition. Mr. H. B. Lal, Commissioner, Patiala Division, gave away the prizes.

Inder Singh of Chandigarh, Punjab champion, established himself as the most muscular man in the State

when he won the short class in the Punjab best physique competition at Patiala. Satish Kumar (Amritsar) and Ashok Dugal came out victorious in the middle and tall classes respectively. The Punjab bantamweight star lifter Ram Lok proved that he was still the best despite his growing age.

Punjab champion and India's No. 6, Miss Maninder Sidhu won three titles in the Ambala District table tennis championships. In the final of singles she defeated Prabha Chowdhary after full five games. Both of them then combined well to claim the doubles title easily beating the Bhatnagar sisters, Vibha and Meenakshi. Partnered by her brother Desh Deepak, Maninder had little difficulty in beating Roghu Sen and Neena Kapur in two straight games. Desh Deepak won his second title in partnership with Arun Mehta defeating M. S. Negi and Niren Sen in three straight games. Mrs. Kashyap, wife of the Ambala Division Commissioner, gave away the prizes.

Havildar Ajit Singh (formerly of the Bengal Engineers, Roorkee),



Inder Singh, adjudged the most muscular man, receiving his certificate.

who represented Eastern Command in the Services championship in 1960, was adjudged the most outstanding competitor in the Army Inter-Formation Divisional swimming championships, held at Ambala. Major General Gurbaksh Singh gave away the prizes.—M. L. Kapur.

A big crowd by the odd goal in five wasted penalty kick by Allahabad right-half Jamuna Soni, three minutes before the end, and a last minute goal by the Kanpur inside-left Bains (Sr.) clinched the issue in favour of the visiting team.

The match was keenly contested and a rattling pace was maintained throughout. Kanpur showed fine team work and combination. They were well served by Bains (Sr.) and centre forward Mewalal and left-winger Dalla. Shyama was hard working in the defence. Bains was undoubtedly the best forward on the ground and played a fine game. He created numerous clever moves and made many good efforts at scoring. Dalla, Mewalal and Bains (Sr.) scored for the visitors. Gulab Chand and Mahendra Dube netted for the losers.

Earlier, Allahabad routed Fatehpur by eleven goals to 1 in the semi-final, Kampla (3), Samuel Paul (3), Shambhalal (2), and Gulab, Nankumar and Ashoke Malik were the scorers for the winners. Mohammad Ali (Sr.) reduced the margin for the losers.

The Kanpur School and College team's 7-year-old monopoly as the Allahabad Regional champions ended when Allahabad Schools scored a well-deserved but narrow 1-0 win over them in the final of the Allahabad Regional Inter-District Schools and Colleges football championship played at the K. P. I. College ground, Allahabad, before a crowd of over 4,000.

Allahabad had more scoring chances and had not the Kanpur custodian M. N. Beg struck fine form, the local side would have won by a bigger margin. In the 24th minute of the first half, following a well-flighted free-kick by Allahabad right-winger Aparash Haldar, centre forward Nishit Chatterjee nodded in the all-important goal.

Earlier, Allahabad schools, had trounced Farrukabad by 12-0. M. Tarif (6), Nishit Chatterjee (5), and Kamaksha Banerjee were the scorers. In the semi-finals, Allahabad defeated Jhansi 3-1. Kanpur defeated Etawah in the extra period by three goals to nothing. Zaffar (2), and Naeem (1) were the scorers.

Jodhpur annexed the Rama Memorial football trophy of Kanpur defeating N.E. Railway, Gorakhpore, in the replayed final by a solitary goal. The first meeting was abandoned due to failing light. Left-winger Devi Singh scored the match winner with a smart header in the twenty-fifth minute of the second half.

Divisional Sports Association, Northern Railway, annexed their third trophy at Lucknow when they defeated the Army Medical Corps in the final of the S. N. Das Gupta cup football tournament at the stadium round by three goals to nothing.

Earlier they had annexed the Lucknow Senior soccer league championship and the Keelan Cup.

Central Bank's all-rounder Neru Kapoor, became the first champion of the Lucknow single wicket cricket tournament held at the Victoria Park. In the final Neru Kapoor defeated left-hander Ranji Trophy cricketer Dinesh Nautiyal by 23 runs. Neru Kapoor scored 29 runs in 21 balls and Dinesh Nautiyal was out for 6 runs in 8 balls.

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TRAINING CAMP FOR WRESTLERS

By V. VENKATESWARAN

AFTER a tough six week schedule at the Kandivli Physical Training Institute in Bombay 23 wrestlers were chosen for the final trials at Delhi. Finally, a team of eight wrestlers were selected to participate in the Tokyo Olympics.

Keshav Prasad Roy the NIS coach in charge of the camp told me that the training had helped the wrestlers considerably not only to drop their outmoded conceptions about the sport but also to adapt themselves to its latest techniques and tactics. The Indian wrestlers according to him are physically fit and will do well in the Olympics at Tokyo.

The changes introduced in the rules of the game in 1963 had greatly affected Indian wrestlers. According to the latest amendment the winner should control the shoulder of his rival for two seconds. This is a very tough one, yet the wrestlers had lost no time to master these tactics.

Our men are brought up in the tradition that the bouts could last a fairly long time. But in Tokyo the duration is fixed at 10 minutes. To emerge winner, therefore, a wrestler has to be quick in his moves and

turn out his best. Roy said that in the days gone by wrestling was a combative game but it now had become a competitive one. The progress of Russia, Iran, Japan, Bulgaria, Turkey and USA, where wrestling is popular would be watched closely.

Tough Programme

Speaking about the camp the NIS coach said that the trainees had a tough programme in the morning. Special care was taken to see that they had stamina building exercises such as running, rope climbing, gymnastics, mat drill, hill climbing and breathing. After these Roy and his assistants Srikrishna Jadhav, Sudhir Ghosh and Ramchandra Chavan taught the trainees the tactics, the holds in Greco-Roman and freestyle wrestling and the systems of scoring, etc. The whole programme lasted five hours daily.

Laying emphasis on the attention to be paid to a wrestler's diet, Roy said fatty foods like milk and ghee should be avoided. It required a lot of persuasion and reasoning for them to effect a change in the dietary habits of the wrestlers. Honey,

fruits and vitamins were given in abundance to them. It was stated that on an average about 4500 to 5000 calories of food value were given to them every day.

Roy praised Mr D S Desai, Maharashtra's Home Minister, for the arrangements to make the camp a success. Mr Desai who hails from the Satara District was a good wrestler in his days. It is due to the deep interest that he has evinced in this sport that wrestling has become popular in Maharashtra. The wrestlers of Kolhapur are well known.

Promising Youngsters

Besides the 30 trainees who availed themselves of the benefits of the camp, some talented youngsters were also called in. Of them, Rusal from Kolhapur showed great promise. With good training and careful guidance he should go high in the ladder. He is the younger brother of Mohammed Hanif, a well-known wrestler of Kolhapur. Nanabhai is another youngster to catch the eye. The 17-year-old Tukaram Manik is yet another wrestler of promise. Of the 30 wrestlers 15 were from Maharashtra, 7 from the Services, 5 from Railways, 2 from Bihar, 1 from U.P. and 1 from Punjab.

Roy said that the exchange visits by leading wrestlers from advanced countries in this field of sport and from India would go a long way in helping our students understand the improved tactics and skills displayed by their counterparts. He pleaded with those who visited these leading countries to impart their knowledge and information to others here so that the progress of the game here is on the correct lines.



Some of the wrestlers who participated in the Camp

Chess

By S.V.R.

THE TEL-AVIV OLYMPIAD

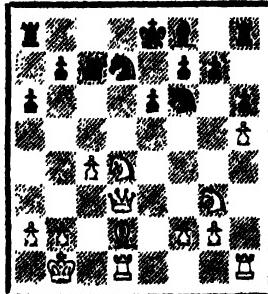
THE 16th biennial Chess Olympiad is to take place at Tel-Aviv in Israel in November next. Some 35 countries at least are expected to take part, each sending a team of four players and two reserves. Some countries send non-playing captains and managers also. The players are also permitted to bring their wives as well and all would be the guests of the host country for the duration of the Olympiad which would be about three weeks. Since the recognition of the All India Chess Federation a few years back by the All India Sports Council, the former were able to send a team of four at Government expense to the last two Olympiads—at Leipzig (1960) and Varna (1962). I understand that the AICF have taken the necessary steps and approached the Sports Council to send a team this time also. I hope the Government would agree and not plead emergency which has not prevented them from sending many competitors besides several managers and coaches for the Tokyo Olympics. I should emphasise that it is not the final performances of the players in the Olympiad which should be the criterion for sending teams, but the boost that the game would get here at home. Israel is probably the nearest country in which we could ever hope to get the Olympiad and the expense of sending six players there would be very small fraction of the expenses for the Tokyo Games. The AICF should therefore doubly impress upon the Sports Council the necessity for Indian participation at Tel-Aviv. For aught we know, the next Olympiad might be at Buenos Aires or New York and we shall find it more expensive then.

I give below two brevities from the Inter-Zonal in which the grandmasters made short work of their less experienced opponents.

Game No. 464

Caro-Kann Defence

White: L. Evans (U.S.A.)
Black: B. Berger (Australia)
1.PK4.PQB3; 2.PQ4.PQ4; 3.NQB3
PxP; 4.NxP.BB4; 5.NN3.BN3; 6.NB3
(a); QNQ2; 7.PKR4.PKR3; 8.PR5.BR2;
9.BQ3.BxP; 10.QxB.QB2(b); 11.BQ2.
KNB3; 12.O-O-O.PK3; 13.KN1(c).PB4
(b); 14.PB4.PxP(e); 15.NxP.PR3; (see
diagram) 16.NxP.PxN; 17.QN6+; KQ1;
18.KRK1.KB1; 19.RxP.PN3; 20.QB5!(f);
KN2; 21.BB4!(g).QB4(h); 22.RxKN!
Resigns (i).



(a) For 6.BQB4 see next game. Another alternative is 6.KN2, both tried by Tal in his match with Botvinnik.
(b) Anticipating 11.BB4.

(c) A useful precaution if at once 13.PB4, then BQ3; 14.NK4.BB5 forces off bishops.

(d) This opening up leads to disadvantage. Better 13.O-O-O as played by Botvinnik against Smyslov in the third game of the 1958 match in a similar position.

(e) Even now 14....O-O-O is preferable transposing into the game mentioned above, with the continuation 15.BB3.PxP; 16.NxP.PR3. He invites trouble by keeping the King too long in the centre.

(f) Threat 21.QB3 followed by RB6 or BB4.

(g) Better than 21.QB3+, KR2; 22.BB4.QN2 when Black has some defence.

(h) If 21....QB1, then 22.NK4 (threat 23.NxN,NxN; 24.RxN!.PxR; 25.RQ7+ with mate to follow) NB4; 23.RxN!.QxQ; 24.RxQ.NxN; 25.RB7+.KB1; 26.RB7+.KN1; 27.RQ8 mate.

(i) After 22....NxR follows 23.RQ7+!.KB1; (NxR?; 24.QxN+!); 24.RB7+ winning.

Game No. 465

Caro-Kann Defence.

White: B. Spassky (USSR)
Black: A. Foguelman (Argentina)

1.PK4.PQB3; 2.PQ4.PQ4; 3.NQB3.
PxP; 4.NxP.BB4; 5.NN3.BN3; 6.BQB4.
NB3; 7.KNK2.PK3; 8.PKR4(a); NR4
(b); 9.NxN.BxN; 10.PB3!(c).PKR3; 11.
NB4.BQ3; 12.QK2(d).BxN; 13.BxB.
NQ2; 14.PKN4.BN3; 15.O-O-O.QB3(e);
16.BQ6!.O-O-O; 17.BQN3.PKR4; 18.
QK3.KRN1(f); 19.BKB4.QK2; 20.PQ5!.
NB4(g); 21.PQ6(h).Resigns.

(a) Tal in the 17th game of the return match played 8.NB4.BQ3; 9.NxN.

(b) Stopping PR5 temporarily.

(c) Threatening to smother the B by PKN4 and PR5.

(d) Naturally if 13.NxB.QR4+ recovers the piece

(e) Since White threatened the sacrifice 16.BxP.PxB; 17.QxP+ and QxB. If 15....QK2 then 16.QR2 for BQ6 next.

(f) If 8....PxP; 19.PxP.RxP; 20.BKB4!.RxR; 21.RxR.QK2; 22.PQ5! and White wins.

(g) After 20....QB4; 21.PxKP.QxQ+; 22.BxQ.PxP; 23.BxP.KR1; 24.BxN+.
RxB; 25.BxP when Black is two pawns down with a lost ending.

(h) A neat thrust, winning 1 piece

COMPETITIONS

By S. K. NARASIMHAN

Competition No. 210: Results

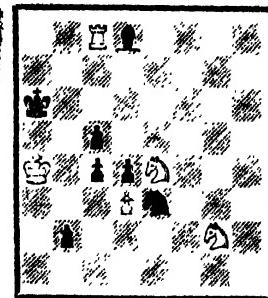
18: 7p; K2p2R1; 6pk; 5Bp; 7R; 8/ White to play and win. 1.Rxh3ch.RxR; 2.Rxg4ch.Kh5; 3.Bd1,d4; 4.Kb4,Rc3; 5.Kc4,Rc3ch; 6.Kd5,Rc1; 7.Bf3,Rc3; 8.Ke4,Rc6; 9.Kf5,Rc6ch; 10.Kf4 wins. L. K. Ramachandran (Madras) gets the Chess magazine as prize. D. Ramanna (Madras), Pal Singh Purewal (Shankar), N. Sikdar (Calcutta), R. Palaniappan (Mettupalayam), S. Subba Rao (Bhadrapuram), V. S. Sivasubramanian (Dalmiapuram), A. L. Jamilana (Aligarh), S. Namperumal (Coimbatore), R. K. Simha (Dhansar), P. Sri Krishna Murthi (Ayinavilli), K. A. Prasad (Hyderabad), S. M. Hanif (Cuddapah), S. Viswapatni (Nirmal), G. P. Mullick (Allahabad), R. M. Sastry (Secunderabad), P. P. Sudhakaran (Kasargod), S. Ranger (Alwar), K. D. Dave (Rajkot), P. P. Dasgupta (Rourkela), R. K. S. Prasad (Hyderabad), A. S. Rajalakshmanan (Hyderabad) and S. K. Ayangar (New Delhi) have also sent entries.

Solving Contest: Results

T. V. Ramanujam (Vaniyambadi) N. Sikdar (Calcutta) and R. Palaniappan (Mettupalayam) have scored all the possible 57 points each and tie for the first place. G. Boologam (Madras) 36; M. Ranga Raju (Tiruchi) and R. Kalaignanam (Thanai) 21 each; E. S. Sreshtha (Madras) 20; K. K. Cajla (Palai) 9; M. L. Vig (Kanpur), G. J. Manuel (Tuticorin), V. S. Narasimhan (Bangalore) and K. K. Khanna (Kanpur) 8 each; C. S. Sebastian (Calicut), M. Singaram (Patiala), Lt. R. Swaminathan (Ernakulam), R. K. Malhotra (Anritsar), R. K. Murty (Devidi), A. R. Khan (Madras) and D. Kapoor (Madras) 3 each; Syed M. Rahman (Jorhat), C. S. B. Ramamurthy (Madras), A. D. Rao (Nagpur), C. Swaminathan (Mettupalayam), M. Subbiah (Tiruchi), V. N. Ramu (Tirunelveli) and V. S. Jagalena (Raipur).

Competition No. 213.

Black (7)



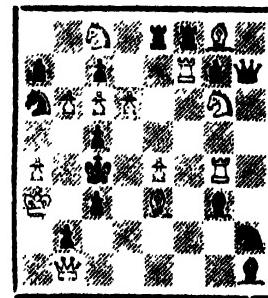
White (5)
White to play and draw
(2Rb4; 8...k7; 2p5; K1ppN3; 3Pn3;
1p4N1; 8...)

Entries should be sent so as to reach on or before October 24. The first correct entry received will entitle the sender to a Chess magazine as prize.

Problem No. 347

Ing. N. Petrovic
(D. S. 1953)

Black (14)



White (13)
Mate in three
Post cards containing solution should be marked "Chess" and addressed to The Editor, SPORT & PASTIME, Madras-2 and should reach him on or before October 24.

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A Word With The Doctor—**yu**

Not All Moulds Are Harmful!

"DON'T eat that, it's mouldy". How often have you heard that warning? Yet, without knowing it, you could eat a sandwich containing enough typhoid germs to poison a city, or have a slice of re-heated tinned meat with enough tasteless and invisible venom in it to give everyone in your street ptomaine poisoning!

Broadly speaking there are two kinds of moulds. The harmless ones—which far outnumber the rest—and the dangerous ones.

Yeast is perhaps the best known of the many harmless moulds which are extremely useful. Another harmless mould hit the headlines during the last war with the discovery of penicillin. A strange thing about this is that we know that overuse of, say, penicillin lozenges can cause a very sore and even ulcerated mouth. During World War I, many prisoners in Germany complained of exactly these troubles, and we never spotted the cause. It was due to their eating a lot of mouldy bread containing penicillin. If we had realised this fact and investigated the mould responsible we might have discovered penicillin's life-saving properties sooner.

They Hate the Cold!

Like beetroot, roses and cabbage plants moulds must have a certain amount of water if they are to thrive. And they can't stand cold weather. They don't like the refrigerator but they do like a mild draught; it helps the spores of the mould to get about and to propagate their kind.

These facts give us the clue as to how to avoid mouldiness. Keep food dry, cool, and covered. Store it either in lidded containers or in a refrigerator. Never panic if food is found to have a mould on top of it. If, for example, you remove the mould on jam or on cheese, the rest of the jam or cheese is safe, and this is mostly true of all the common examples of mould found in the average pantry.

There is a tendency for patients or their relatives to demand penicillin or other antibiotics for a great variety of complaints—many of them quite trivial ones like the common cold.

It is perhaps appropriate at this stage to point out that penicillin kills by killing off many dangerous germs (though not all). Eventually germs can get used to penicillin which then ceases to be of value to the doctor. Then, if the patient is laid low with a serious illness, perhaps pneumonia, the physician has lost a most valuable remedy.—(To be continued).

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A Charming Personality

By RASHMI

IT was a luncheon party at Mrs. Sirkin's. A goodly sprinkling of women belonging to different fields—social welfare, education and legislature—had assembled. We had gathered to meet Mrs. Goldberg, the wife of one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. Wife of an eminent personage, Mrs. Goldberg herself was distinguished in her own field as an artist, writer and social worker, and her book, *The Creative Woman*, is a popular volume.

With the informality that is the privilege of the American woman, Mrs. Goldberg easily slipped into

the group, completely effaced herself and her personality, talked to guests earnestly and listened to them sincerely when they spoke to her about their own activities. She put us all at ease and made us feel that all belonged to a group.

This perhaps, was the secret of a charming personality. Our hostess and her children were on their feet all the time, watching for the shy and retiring type of guests, and, quite casually, brought them over to join a more animated group, while pressing us with olives, cashews, almonds and fruit juices.

Lunch was served in buffet style and then came the speeches, rather rare at a luncheon party of this nature. This is where Mrs. Sirkin had scored.

Mrs. Goldberg certainly deserved all the compliments that had been bestowed on her. She began her speech referring to the *Vinayaka Chathurthi* as a homage to the remover of all obstacles in the way of the devotee! She went on to dwell on the significance of the sound 'Om' or 'O' as the symbol of revelation,

since "Oh" usually combined "Ah I see." It was this awareness of learning something or other at every stage of life, and the doing away with inertia and stagnation in one's life, that gave meaning to life, she declared. She spoke of *Mahishasuramardhini* as the Goddess who killed the demon of Inertia, by drawing the spear inwards to reserve strength inside you, to fight against obstacles outside!

We were indeed pleasantly surprised at her knowledge of Indian legends and her interpretations of them as applied to modern life were indeed revealing! Speaking on the activities of women, she stressed the need for taking up social service as a source of inner joy, and not merely as a means of livelihood. At the same time, she declared that voluntary social workers should also seek some training from professional and technically qualified people in each field, to prevent waste of energy and time, and to put one's talent and sources to proper use. She spoke for nearly 50 minutes and none of us felt the time passing.

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CARGO BY AIRSHIP

By OUR AVIATION CORRESPONDENT

NEARLY half a century ago, the famous engineering firm of Vickers published a paper on the subject of airships. An extract recently appeared in *The Aeroplane & Commercial Aviation News* reproduced from their files of 1919. It is too long to quote in full. One can only select a few of the more interesting passages. The paper starts, for instance, with this statement: "The outstanding and peculiar advantage of the airship (as opposed to the aeroplane) is its capacity for making non-stop voyages of long duration".

Now that holds as true to-day as it did then. True, the aeroplane has been developed to an extent that was never dreamt of in those days. It was then believed that an aeroplane, carrying an economic load, would never fly a non-stop sector of more than 2000 miles. Even that concept must have required quite a stretch of imagination because actual aircraft of that time were quite incapable of anything approaching that kind of performance. The fact remains, however, that even the best of modern jet liners carrying their full payload are still limited to sectors of less than 4000 miles.

A Volte Face

How did Vickers estimate the airship's capability in that particular respect? "...the non-stop length of flight that can be made" the paper reads, "is determined by the size of the ship and 10,000 miles is quite practicable. An airship of 3,500,000 cu. ft. capacity could be built immediately...and could carry 15 tons of passengers, mails, etc., for an air distance of 4,800 miles at a speed of 60 knots. It would be a perfectly practicable proposition to build a rigid airship to carry 50 tons of passengers and freight for a non-stop voyage of 10,000 miles at 80 m.p.h....".

As we now know, the Germans, the British, and the Americans all built airships of considerable size and capacity during the nineteen-thirties. Vickers themselves built the R.100. This was a private venture built in competition with a British Government departmentally constructed ship, the R.101. The latter, in circumstances which cast very little reflection on the airship itself, came to grief on its maiden voyage to India. The R.100, on the other hand, successfully completed all its

trials including a voyage to Canada and back. It was eventually scrapped not because of any defect but solely as a result of a complete volte face in British civil aviation policy following the R.101 disaster.

Most Successful

The most successful airships were undoubtedly those built by the Germans. For a number of years, the "Hindenburg" and the "Graf Zeppelin" operated trans-Atlantic services from Germany to the United States and South America—and, what is more, operated those services with economic success. But, here again, disaster eventually ensued and terminated the service. In May 1937, Hindenburg, when coming to her mooring mast at Lakehurst, New Jersey, was totally destroyed by fire, with, sad to relate, heavy loss of life. The Graf Zeppelin suffered the same fate as the R.100. She was broken up for scrap.

A study of the records of former airships reveals one notable common feature—almost every disaster that occurred was due to fire. Hydrogen filled, they were extremely vulnerable to that particular hazard. The R.101, for instance, when it force-landed near Beauvais in France on the night of October 4, 1930, made only the most gentle impact with the ground. Had not fire almost instantly broken out, no one would ever have been injured. Were a modern airship to be built, fire would no longer present a hazard. Helium is an excellent substitute for hydrogen and it is non-inflammable.

Outmoded?

As a means of public transport, should we then regard the airship as irrevocably outmoded? It has always retained a small but ardent body of supporters. The fact that it could be made much safer than was formerly the case is, no doubt, a point but, in modern air transportation, speed is the dominant factor. Passengers now travel at five or six hundred miles per hour. They would consider a vehicle capable of 100 or 150 mph. as anachronistic as, say, the sailing vessel.

The Atlantic is now crossed non-stop by subsonic jets in about seven hours. A modern airship would hardly make the flight in less than 20 hours. Additional comfort, of course, there would be. Sleeping berths,

cabins, a promenade deck and other amenities would be available. But these things, after all, can be had on an ocean liner. Even on much shorter journeys—of, say, one thousand miles—the time disadvantage, though less marked, would still be decisive. So far as passengers are concerned—and passengers, after all, are the main source of airline revenue—the airship has nothing to offer.

On the question of freight, however, there is, perhaps, a case for consideration. Here the airship has certain very material advantages. The modern airship could be built to carry far greater payloads than even the largest freighter aircraft. Not only could it accommodate much more cargo, it could carry far bulkier items. Perhaps of the greatest significance, the airship would offer freight rates far lower than any the aeroplane is ever likely to achieve.

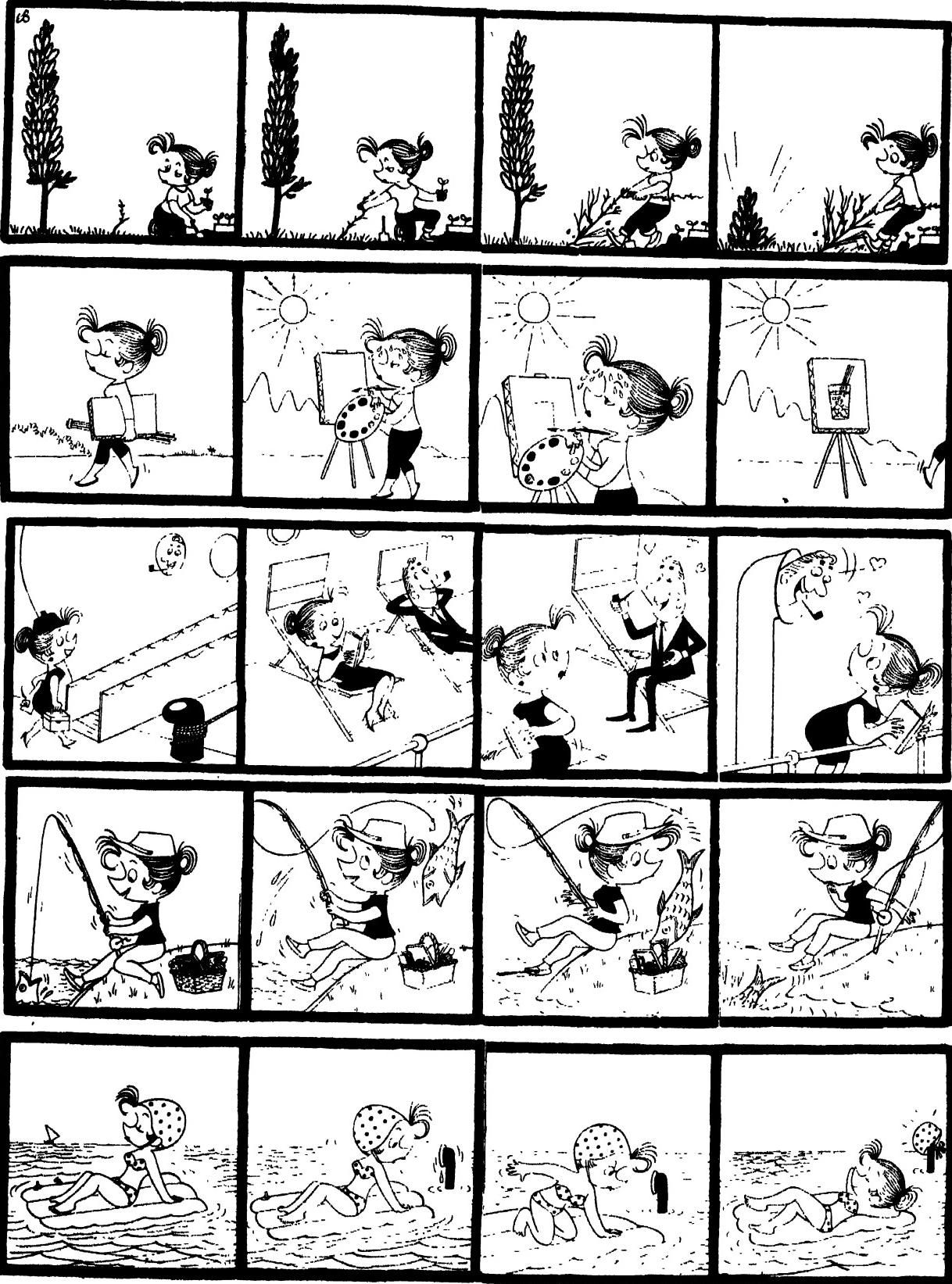
The final consideration is that of speed. The modern airship, one imagines, would travel at about 150 knots—considerably slower, of course, than jet aircraft but considerably faster than surface vessels. Airship freights might, or might not be higher than ocean freights, but they would certainly be lower than aircraft rates. At the same time, all the advantages of air freighting would be available—lighter packaging, for instance, less risk of damage or pilferage, lower insurance rates, and quicker transit. In other words the airship might quite conceivably offer the almost perfect via media between the shipment of cargo by sea and carriage by aeroplane.

Important Experiment

Those, at any rate, are the views of a commercial company in the United States. In order to try out new techniques of construction, new materials, new control and other systems, this firm have constructed an experimental airship named the Aereon Three, which is now undergoing trials. This, one suggests, is an experiment of more than ordinary interest because, if successful, it is planned to build a much bigger ship—something, one understands, with a payload in the neighbourhood of 200 tons—with a view to the long-haul carriage of cargo.

Just as water finds its own level, so do the economics of trade and transportation. If it can conclusively be shown that the economics and other advantages of freighting by airship are superior to those of the aeroplane, there is clearly a prodigious potential market. More than two years ago, this Correspondent remarked on the fact that "whilst there can be very few people living to-day who, if only at long range, have never seen an aeroplane, in the vast majority, an airship is a totally unfamiliar sight". Shall we, perhaps, at some future date see these rather beautiful ships once again in the skies?

JOSEPHINE



Camera Cameos

ARE YOUR MOVIES TOO LONG?

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

I HAVE just sat through a long viewing session of amateur films, as part of my duties in judging an amateur film competition. Now one of the complaints that entrants to these competitions make about the judges is this: "All we get in our criticisms is the same old cliches. Can't the judges think of anything original to say about our films".

Well, all I can say is that the reason the criticisms sound so similar is that the faults found in amateur films fall into a few basic categories. And one of the worst of these is taking too long to say something.

No one dislikes long films. What the judges dislike are long films that could be made shorter without reducing the story content or the amount of information provided. People will contentedly watch something which is new. Repetition causes boredom.

As far as the amateur is concerned, there are two basic hurdles which he has to get over before he can start making good films. One of these is his awareness of the cost of movie film, which makes him retain footage that should be snipped out. But a good short film is far more satisfying than a mediocre long one—and length is not a virtue in itself. Therefore the amateur must develop a ruthless ability to eliminate any material which is superfluous to his film.

Second Fault

The second fault is an even more basic one—movie making has developed its own language. And if you don't know it, how are you going to make successful films?

Remember that motion pictures can express ideas only in terms of movement. You get an idea for a film—the idea is expressed in words. For example you may think, "Junior builds a model airplane" and if you were concerned solely with words, this would be more than enough. But you are concerned with visual images and it becomes your job to translate these words into images.

Now with a movie camera you could be extremely wasteful and shoot every second of the time it takes Junior to build his model airplane. But as this might take many hours, if not days, to do this would be ex-

tremely wasteful of film—and highly monotonous as well.

Very few of us would go so far as to record such a long incident in its entirety, but what about shorter but similar incidents? A scene of someone getting into a car and driving away, for example. One amateur film I recently viewed included such a scene, which was not particularly significant, yet which the movie maker had covered in excruciatingly complete detail. We saw the owner walking towards the car, opening the door, getting in, settling himself in the seat, getting the key out of his pocket, switching on the ignition, pressing the starter button...and so on.

Yet for the purposes of this story, the action could have been covered in two shots—the man getting into the car and the car driving off. So long as the camera angle is changed between the two shots it will look "right"—and the audience will automatically accept that the driver switched on the ignition and pressed the starter. But these actions are not significant enough to film.

The same with our scene of Junior building his model airplane. We need only a few shots to show the begin-

ning, middle and end of the action-changing camera angles between each

With fiction films, amateurs seem unable to think up a plot that justifies the screen time they wish to devote to it. As a result, something which would make a very good five-minute film ends up being made into a ver bad fifteen minute production.

While most of the time our problem is how to compress real time, there are occasions when we may want to expand it. Often, significant action occurs so rapidly that even if it were recorded in its entirety, it would be over so quickly that no one would have time to grasp its importance. Let us take as an example, someone winning a running race. A straight shot of the winner rushing over the finish line may take two or three seconds—hardly long enough. We could film it in slow motion—but this looks unnatural and is better reserved for newsreels. So we give dramatic emphasis by adding in extraneous but related footage. We could, for example, handle the scene like this: the runner approaches the finish line, cut to a shot of the crowd cheering him on. Perhaps you can include a close-up of his legs pounding along the cinder track. Then cut to a shot of the finishing line, with a close-up of the official raising his flag, another shot of the crowd, the winner crossing the line, the flag flashing down etc. All this would take much longer than the few seconds of the actual event—but because it is significant action, it would not be boring footage.

Greatest Problem

The greatest problem in movie making is to maintain continuity, yet not include excess footage. This problem is, of course, more difficult in

Continued on Page 46



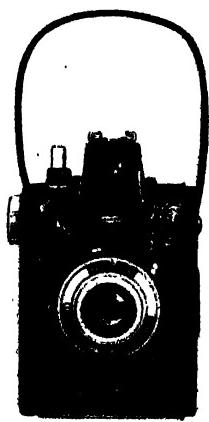
Recording sound on location helps to make your footage more interesting. This movie-maker is using one of the new Philips cassette-loading battery

OCTOBER 10, 1964

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The Stamp World

TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR

UNITE

By RUSSELL BENNETT

NJULY 7 four stamps were issued to commemorate the fact that the States of Tanganyika and Zanzibar were formally united on April 11, 1964, as one independent sovereign state, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Tanganyika became an independent member of the Commonwealth in December 1961 and became a republic under the Presidency of Dr. Julius Nyerere on December 9, 1962. Zanzibar became independent as a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth on December 10, 1963. On January 12, 1964, a revolutionary government seized power and the Sultan of Zanzibar left the country, which was declared a republic, Sheikh Abeid Karume becoming President. The new republic was recognised by the British Government on February 3.

Until a Constituent Assembly adopts a new constitution, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar will be governed under the constitution of Tanganyika, modified to provide for Zanzibar a measure of local autonomy in internal matters. The parliament and executive of the Union will have reserved powers, *inter alia*, over constitutional matters, external affairs, defence, police, citizenship, immigration and external trade. There will be two Vice-Presidents, one of whom will have special responsibility for Zanzibar's internal affairs; and Zanzibar will be represented in the parliament of the Union. The country's capital will be Dar-es-Salaam.

The principal officers of the Government of the United Republic, announced last April, are as follows:

President and Minister in Charge of the Directorate of Planning: Dr. Julius Nyerere; First Vice-President (Zanzibar internal): Sheikh Abeid Karume. Second Vice-President (Tanganyika internal, Defence and National Service): Mr. Rashidi Kawawa.

The four stamps were designed by Michael Goaman and printed by Harrison & Sons, Ltd. The values and colours are as follows: 20 cents green and blue; 30 cents brown and blue; 1s. 30 cents blue and brown; 2s. 50 cents maroon and blue. Two of them show a map of the new territory and the others the united arms of the new republic.

New Pitcairns

I promised before to complete the descriptions of the new Pitcairn Islands definitives. Here they are, three more local birds for your Stamp Aviary:

1s. 6d. Red Breast: Otherwise known as the Henderson Island Parrot, it is vividly coloured with a scarlet breast and the remainder of its plumage in varying bright hues of green. A small bird (never as large as a pigeon), it is a swift flier and usually gathers in flocks. Its main source of food is the nectar of flowers, bananas and paw-paws.

2s. 6d. Ghost Bird: Also called the Oeno Petrel, it is often seen in small numbers on and off the coast, although it does not breed on Pitcairn. Being a surface nester it would soon have fallen a prey to human and other predators. Well marked pale oval patches halfway along under its wing surfaces distinguish it from other petrels.



rels in the same area. Its call bears a surprising resemblance to that of the European Tawny Owl.

4s. Wood Pigeon: Its other name is the Henderson Island Fruit Pigeon. This brightly coloured bird feeds on the fruit from trees, going about in small flocks or in pairs. In spite of its brightly coloured plumage it has the ability to hide efficiently in the foliage of trees.

Canada's Flower Stamps

At the end of June the Canadian Post Office released the first pair of a series of stamps bearing the flora emblems and armorial bearings of her provinces. The 5 cents multi-coloured stamps for Ontario and Quebec were the first issued, the former showing the white trillium and the latter the white garden lily. They are horizontal stamps with the flowers at the right and the coat-of-arms at the left.

To commemorate the recent visit of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Mexico released an 80 centavos stamp. It is multi-coloured and will be used on air mail letters. Queen Juliana's portrait is featured alongside the Netherlands coat-of-arms.—(To be continued).



Six new stamps issued by the USSR to mark the 18th Olympics at Tokyo.

CAMERA CAMEOS

Continued from Page 44

ilent film—sound gives the audience extra information and therefore reduces the amount of visual material needed. Sound also has the advantage of covering continuity jumps. A few words of commentary can link two completely separate scenes—with the need for any visual transition device.

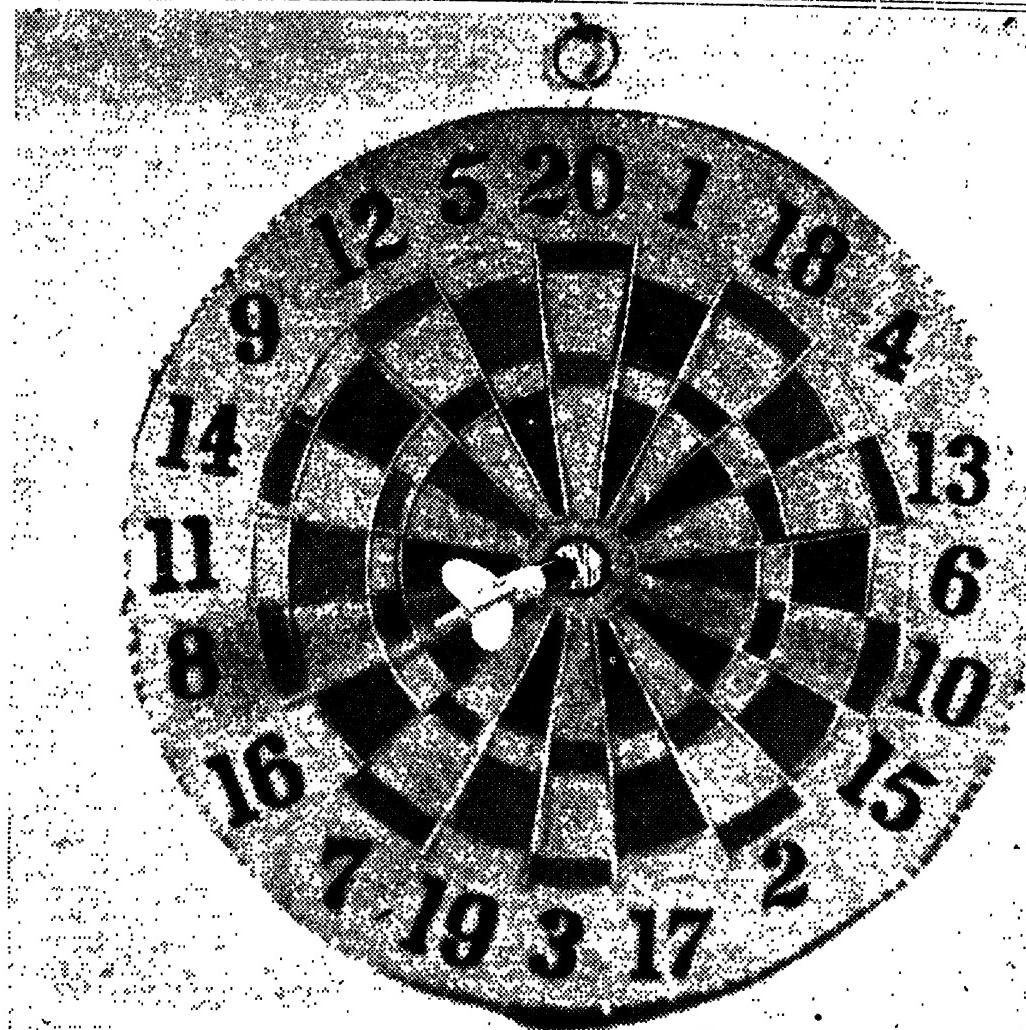
Being able to tell a story in movie terms is not always easy, and like any other skill can only be developed through experience. But by keeping the points I have mentioned and using our commonsense, your films will be much more interesting—not only to yourself, but also to others.—(To be continued).

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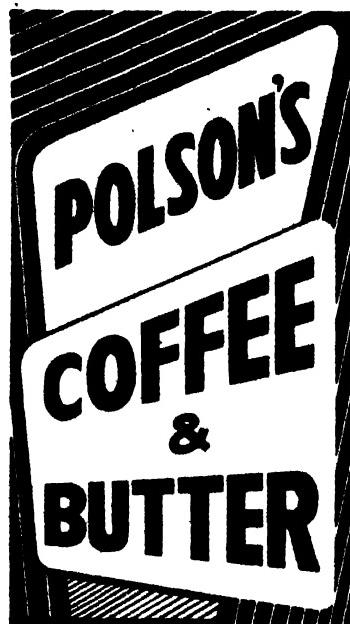
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FOR SHEER DELIGHT

Bridge

A BETTER PLAN?

By TERENCE REESE

WHEN someone asked if I could see a good way to play Four Spades on the deal below, against a diamond lead, I admit that I couldn't see the point at first.

S. K 10 8 4
H. Q 10 9 2
D. 5 3
C. 9 6 3

D. 2 led

N
W E D. J played
S

S. A Q J 9 5 3
H. A J
D. A Q
C 10 7 4

The bidding at love all has been:

South	West	North	East
1 S.	dbl	2 S.	3 D.
4 S.	No	No	No

West leads D. 2 and East plays the Jack. What can one do? Presumably West has the King of hearts, and as soon as he takes it he will switch to clubs, having seen that there is no future in diamonds. You can try the old game of leading clubs yourself, but that is unlikely to work here.

Perhaps you have formed a better plan? Of course, it is an old friend, more familiar at no-trumps than in a suit contract. You win the first trick with the Ace of diamonds!

This play stands a very good chance, as you will see from the full diagram:

S. K 10 8 4
H. Q 10 9 2
D. 5 3
C. 9 6 3

S. 5
H. K 8 5
D. K 10 7 2
C. A Q 8 2

N
W E H. 7 4 3
S D. J 9 8 6 4
C. K J 5

S. A Q J 9 5 3
H. A J
D. A Q
C. 10 7 4

You capture D. J. with D. A. enter dummy with S. K. and finesse H. J. West wins, and will surely be tempted to underlead D. K so that his partner can play a club through declarer. Then, of course, South can discard two clubs on dummy's hearts.

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 286

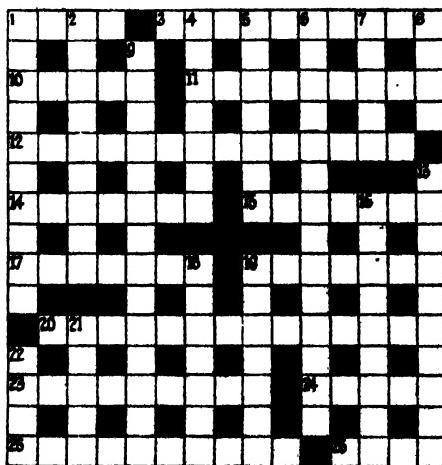
CLUES ACROSS

- Take off, as before, and very loudly! (4).
- They are laboriously employed (10). 10. This is queer — gout's giving one zest! (5). 11. An undeviating track (5-4).
- Yogi's paper, loth to feature letter-writing (14). 14. Handy type
- of dexterity (7). 15. Might well be a pig of a hot day! (7). 17. Descriptive of that bony wonder? (7). 19. Giving up a sitting by the sound of it (7). 20. They don't seem to qualify as hours of ease (7, 7). 23. Loser type converted? Doubly so! (9). 24. Nasal bone — displayed in relieve — merely for

effect (8). 25. In which one might expect rich deposits (10). 26. Hardly a girl to express grief (4).

CLUES DOWN

- "And there began a lang — About the lords of the creation." (Burns) (10). 2. Much Ado About Nothing? (9). 4. Blue jacket sewn together — à la Francaise? (7). 5. One whose loaf is not the staff of life (7). 6. Carry through a deceptive motion (4, 1, 5, 4). 7. It sounds like a denial (5). 8. Fancy so short a journey raising fits of childhoodness! (4). 9. Definitely a bear quality (14). 13. But were they all that good as fathers? (10). 16. Showing three names possibly on my trail (9). 18. It may mean the end of one's hose! (7). 19. Try conclusions (7). 21. Close of play might prove a mere farce (6). 22. "The angry — doth glow on Caesar's brow." (J. Caesar) (4).



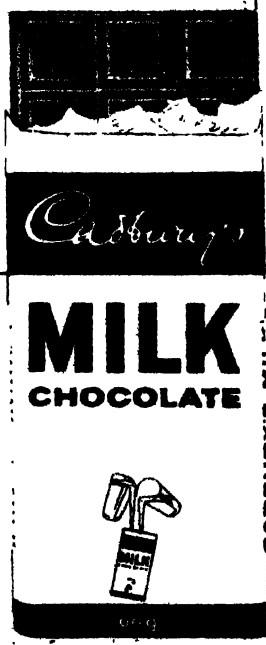
Solution on page 52

I've tidied all my toys, mummy...



Then she deserves the sweetest gift—
a block of
Cadbury's Chocolate—full of the
Goodness of Milk.

Cadbury's CHOCOLATE
MORE THAN A SWEET...A FOOD!



THEY BREAK NEW GROUND!

TWO new welcome features can now be perceived in current production trends in the Tamil cinema. One is more colour films and the other some kind of variation and novelty in story and presentation. An example is Sivaji Films' latest, 'Puthiya Paravai'. It is in Eastman color and there is an attempt on the part of the producers to say something new and interesting in the story and the denouement. Judged by local standards, it is above average, though it cannot stand comparison with the level of cinematic art achieved in Bengal or abroad.

Congratulations, however, should go to Sivaji Films on their endeavour to break fresh ground in providing entertainment to their patrons in their new film, 'Puthiya Paravai'. The story, which appears to have been inspired by an American film, has been credited to Rajkumar Mitra. It is all about a young, rich man named Gopal, whose conscience keeps pricking him about his earlier life in Singapore. He meets a pretty girl, Lata, and falls in love with her. And when she reciprocates his love, they decide to marry. Trouble starts on their engagement day when a girl, who resembles Gopal's first wife Chitra, confronts him face to face and claims her legal and moral rights to live with him. From then on, the story takes an interesting turn.

Gopal avers that his first wife Chitra is dead, she having committed suicide in a running train, and charges the intruding girl as an imposter. He then works hard to collect evidence to prove his assertion, so that the way may be clear for him to wed Lata. Events so happen that he thinks he is succeeding in his case but then there is a very surprising end. The devastating twist provided in the climax scene is thought-provoking.

The picture follows the beaten track up to the interval with the usual romantic scenes and duets repeated again and again against the backdrop of the scenic beauty of Ootacamund. The story begins to grip only after the interval. The existence of the director, Dada Mirasee, is felt only in the latter part of the film. He has of course tried to make a clever compromise between the conventional and unconventional cinema but has not fully succeeded. Flaws have crept in here and there and some of the situations towards the climax have unnecessarily become melodramatic. In the romantic interludes, there is undue stress on dialogue. Silent gestures and expressions on the part of the lovers would have created a far-reaching impact than mere dialogue.

Sivaji Ganeshan, as the hero Gopal, gives a convincing account of himself in keeping with his consum-

mate artistry. About B. Saroja Devi who just fills the bill in the role of the hero's beloved Lata, there is nothing much to write home about. But Sowcar Janaki gives a striking performance as the hero's alcoholic pleasure-loving first wife Chitra and later as a decoy. Those lending support are M. R. Radha, V. K. Rama swamy, O. A. K. Thevar, S. V. Ram das, A. Karunanithi, Manorama and Nagesh who fails to provoke laughter with his antics. That's not, of course, his fault.

The music by Viswanathan-Rama murthy is generally pleasing. The song beginning with the words 'Partha Gnapanam Illaiyo.....' is particularly tuneful and it is bound to be hummed by cinegoers for a long time to come. The camera work has been done by K. S. Prasad. The colour, processed by Gemini Color Laboratory, is pleasing especially in the second half.

TIT-BITS

KUMARI Vidya Murthy, daughter of Mr. R. K. Murthy and his singer-wife M. L. Vasanthakumari, gave a brilliant account of herself the other evening in her Bharata Natya arangetral at Sri Krishna Gana Sabha before a large and distinguished gathering. A disciple of K. N. Dandayuthapani Pillai, she showed her mastery in the art in unmistakable terms especially when she rendered the 'Varnam'. Mr. S. Ramachandra Aiyar, Chief Justice, who presided over the performance, congratulated the artiste.

KUMARI Bharati and her Nritya Bharati troupe of artistes presented recently their new dance-drama, 'Shapa Vimochanam', at R. R. Sabha, Mylapore, with the aid of the Madras State Sangita Nataka Sangam. It depicted the plight of a

Calcutta Cinema Notes

Tapan Gives Us Hope

By SAROJ K. SENGUPTA

WHEN one feels tired of seeing motion pictures like 'Deep Nebhay Nai' and 'Natun Tirtha' and fails to find what he seeks in 'Prabhater Rang', 'Ayananta', and 'Bingshati Janani', a film like 'Aarohi' comes along to bring one hope and confidence. One feels that even though Rittik Ghatak and Barin Saha don't shoot these days, Satyajit Ray is not the only film maker in Bengal. There is Tapan Sinha whose experiments in form and content are slowly becoming successful, artistically, as well as financially. In this story of the upward journey of a down-trodden man, Tapan has very successfully experimented with content by trying to get his views independent of the writer's, into

form by his inward peep into the human mind. When we feel that Arjun Mondal is unhappy and desolate because he has nothing, he is actually full and happy because he has been able to send his benefactor's son to England for higher studies with his accumulated money. These two pictures of desolation and fullness, sorrow and happiness have been placed side by side by creating two worlds with the help of images. This is unique.

Kali Banarjee, as Arjun Mondal, has given a performance which can be compared to the world's best acting. Give Kali Banarjee a role which has a character and which is rooted to the soil and Kali Banarjee will work wonders. Kali Banarjee is superb.

Bikash Ray, as Arjun Mondal's benefactor—the doctor who dies leaving his son to be looked after—is another great artiste. Not for a moment does he allow one to believe that he is not natural, that he is acting. The doctor's wife emerges as a thoroughly likeable character through the artistry of Sipra Mitra, another consummate actress who, alas, is not seen very frequently these days. Newcomer Ajoy Ganguli, the doctor's son, has a big promise and we hope this promise will be fulfilled.

Another outstanding feature of this film is Hemanta Mukherjee's songs and background music. The song of the late D. L. Roy 'Tomareyee Bhlobeshechhee' (I have loved you only) is a super hit.

In fine, 'Aarohi' is a film which has purpose, emotion, brilliant treatment, superb performance and illing music.

'Thana Thekey Ashche'

An Inspector Calls, J. B. Priestley's drama of three acts, has been translated into Bengali by Ajit Gan-

OCTOBER 10, 1964.

celestial danseuse on account of a slip committed by her in her devotion to the art of Bharata Natya and the struggle put up by her to regain her position in the world of dance. It thus focussed attention on the need for practising and preserving the traditional purity of the art in the central role of the celestial dancer, Kumari Bharati gave a good account of herself. Having been responsible for the choreography, she could have, one felt, dispensed with the decor and edited the dance-drama a little bit.

* * *

KUMARI SHEILA, who stole hearts in the role of Krishna in Kumari Kamala's dance-drama 'Nowka Harithram', gave her arangetral recital with great success the other evening at R.R. Sabha, with Mr. Justice K. S. Venkataraman of the Madras High Court, in the chair. Mr. Venkataraman praised the young artiste, whom he called a "prodigy". Daughter of Lt. Col. G. S. Pathy, Sheila has had her training under K. N. Dandayudham Pillai, who gave her a certificate acclaiming her as "Natya Kalanji".

* * *

THE Bharata Natya Arangetral of twelve-year-old Kumari N. Jayshree, daughter of Mr. S. N. Wamy, under the auspices of Sri Lalayaa, went off well the other evening at the R.R. Sabha. A disciple of K. Lakshman, the young danseuse showed her skill and talent in the art of Bharata Natya in an unmistakable manner. Mr. T. L. Venkatarama Iyer, retired Judge of the Supreme Court, who presided, Mr. Justice M. Ananthanarayanan and Prof. P. Sambamoorthi complimented the artiste on her performance.

uli under the name 'Thana Thekey Ashchee' and Pancha Mitram, an amateur group, staged it recently with such perfection that it will draw the attention of the filmmakers to this drama and to this group. When producers complain that they do not get proper themes to bring to the screen, here is a story which has drama, tempo and climax and, moreover, it can be made at a very low budget. Shyamal Ray has directed it on the stage himself playing the role of the Inspector with competence. Other characters have been played by Dipak Ganguly, Kajal Mukherjee, Krishnadas Ghosh, Sephali Banarjee, Shankar Banarjee, and Hrishikesh Mitra.

'Thana Thekey Ashchee' has a suitable story for the screen also.

R. D. Bansal has signed up Vyayantimala and Rajendra Kumar to work in two Bengali films, one of which will be directed by Ajoy Kar. It is learnt that Soumitra Chatterjee will play opposite her. It has not yet been decided as to who will direct the Rajendra Kumar vehicle.



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A MEMORABLE MOVIE

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE impeccable directorial touches of Satyajit Ray are discernible in nearly every frame of 'Charulata', his latest offering. Though the film is made in Bengali, it is presented in such a telling manner that it could be followed with ease by even non-Bengali cinegoers.

'Charulata' is adapted for the screen from Rabindranath Tagore's famous story *Nashta Nir* and thanks to the masterly handling by Ray, it has become a memorable work of cinematic art. Ray has assumed here the triple responsibilities of scenario, music and direction and to doubt, has made an excellent job of it.

In the story, the central characters are an intellectual Bhupati Dutt and his wife Charu. Bhupati edits and runs a weekly newspaper called *The Sentinel*. He is so absorbed in his intellectual pursuits that his aesthetically-minded wife finds herself badly neglected. To mitigate her loneliness, he appoints her brother, Umapada, as the manager of the paper so that the latter's wife, Mandakini, could prove a companion to Charu. Contrary to expectations, Mandakini turns out to be an idle chatter-box and hardly gives company to Charu, who is gradually drawn towards Bhupati's cousin, Amal.

Heavily preoccupied with his work, Bhupati is blissfully ignorant of these happenings. However, he gets a double jolt when he discovers that Umapada has fled the house misappropriating the funds at his disposal and when he (Bhupati) earns about the attachment of his wife for Amal. Finally, he realises his own responsibilities for this sad state of affairs.

Out of this emotional story, Satyajit Ray has created a film of enormous beauty. With a style, typically his very own, he has imparted life to nearly every shot. His symbolisms don't appear super-imposed, but spring out of the exquisite embroidery of his craftsmanship. Sub-

rata Mitra's delightful camera work lends the film a poetic charm. Music by Ray is appropriately "soft".

As Charu, Madhabi Mukerjee virtually lives her role; Sailen Mukerjee portrays the husband-editor with superb restraint. Soumitra Chatterjee's Amal is a heart-warming performance, notable for its captivating sang froid.

'Charulata' is one more laurel for its matchless creator, Satyajit Ray.

TIT-BITS

STAR-PRODUCER Dev Anand who has to his credit two big-time hits, beginning with the word "Kala" (Black), will, now round off the Kala trilogy with 'Kala Paisa' (Black Money). The theme of the film, it is learnt, has been inspired by the recent country-wide raids carried out by the Enforcement Directorate. Although the accent of the story will be on the evils of Black Money, the picture will particularly have a dig at the film people.

PRODUCER-DIRECTOR Kamal Amrohi will shortly launch an experimental movie with two tiny tots as pivotal characters. Tentatively titled 'Shanker Husain' the story of the film deals with national and emotional integration. Besides writing the story, screenplay and the dialogue, Kamal Amrohi will himself direct this venture.

RAGINI RECREATIONS, the talented amateur troupe from Madras, earned encomiums here when they presented three dramas—'Major Chandrakant', 'Server Sundaram', and 'Mezhuguvarthi'—spread over eight days under the auspices of the Sri Shanmukhananda Fine Arts & Sangeetha Sabha. The first, admittedly the best, brought to the fore the histrionic abilities of Sun-

deraj (in the role of the blind Major), who lived the role. He was ably supported by Raja (police inspector), N. G. Pattappa (the unobtrusive butler) and Govindaraj (Rajnikant). A word of praise due to Ramachandran, the comedian, who provoked guffaws of laughter often.

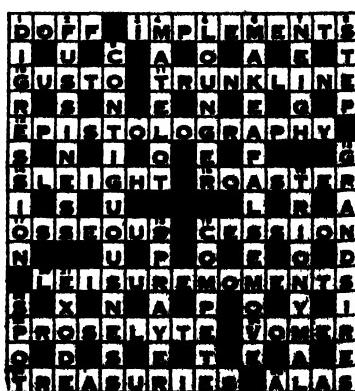
"Thai" Nagesh, the well known cine-comedian, in the main role 'Server Sundaram' and Sowka Janaki in 'Mezhuguvarthi' won their way into the hearts of the audience by their brilliant portrayals. Nagesh, particularly, sent the hall rolling with laughter.

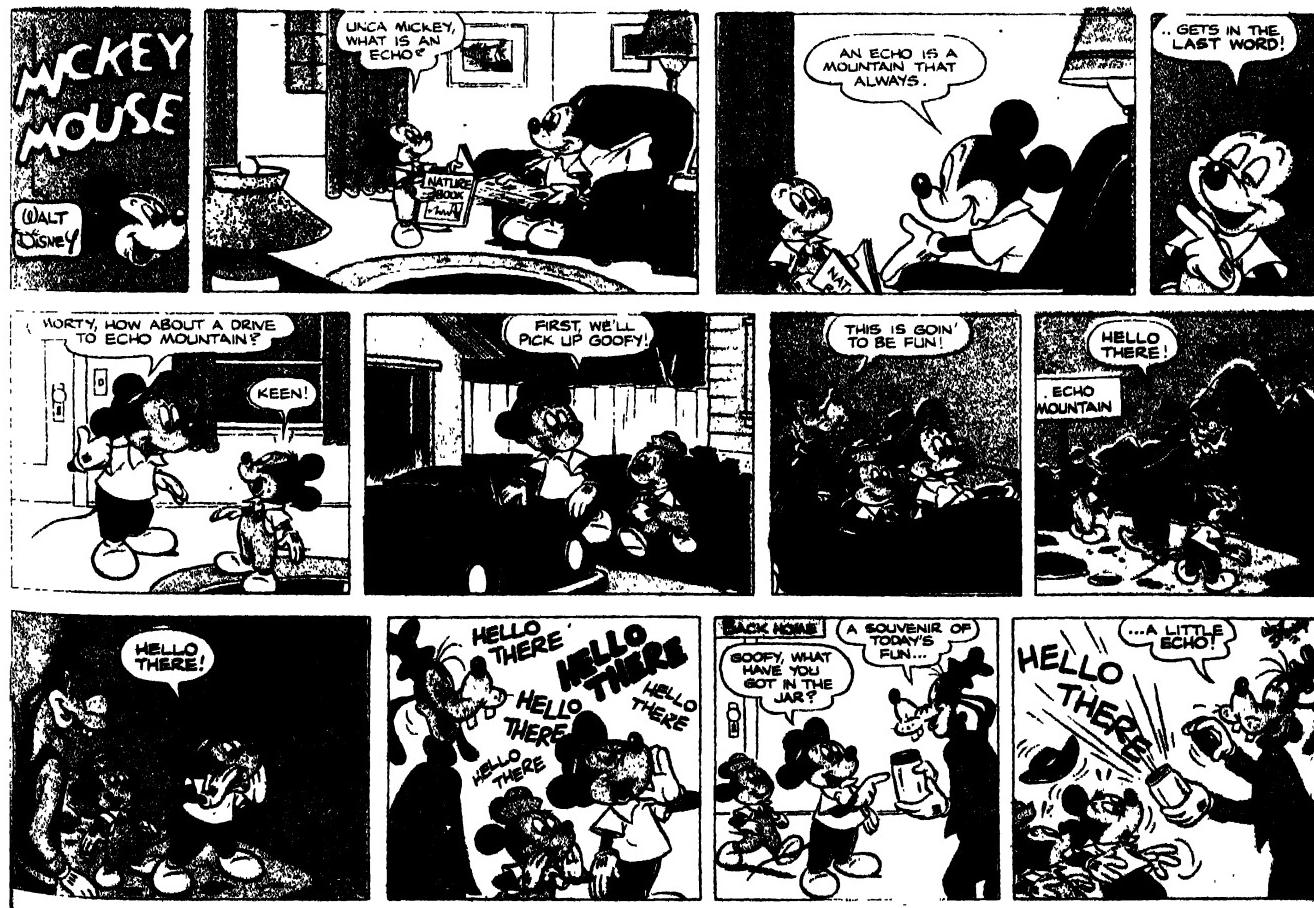
The dramas owe their success to the highly imaginative dialogues written by K. Balachander, who also directed them. Sets and lighting were of a high order. The Sabhs deserve congratulations for enabling hundreds of people to witness the plays at a low cost. Mr. Homi J. B. Taleyarkhan, Maharashtra's Minister for Civil Supplies, who presided over the last day's play, praised the authorities of the Sabha for the rôle in fostering national integration by bringing the art and culture of Tamilnad to the people in the North.

K. P. K. MOVIES' 'Shaheed' unit left for Ludhiana last week to picturise some of the important outdoor scenes of this film which is based on the life of India's greatest revolutionary, Bhagat Singh. **M.**anoj Kumar is featured in the title role of the picture, which has a formidable supporting cast comprising Kamini Kaushal, Nirupa Roy, **M.**anmohan Krishna and many others.

THE well-known art-director Bire Naug passed away in Calcutta after undergoing an operation. His two directorial attempts, 'Bees Saa Baad' and 'Kohra' had won acclaim. In his death, the film industry has lost an accomplished director.

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AFTER we had repaired our ship, which had suffered some damage during the storm, we put to sea before a favourable wind.



During the voyage nothing much happened, apart from the fact that the ship struck something or other with such force, that we lost the rudder and all the masts were splintered.



One of the seamen, who was at the top of the mast reefing the mainsail, was flung about three miles away.



Luckily, he saved his life by grabbing the neck of a large sea-gull....

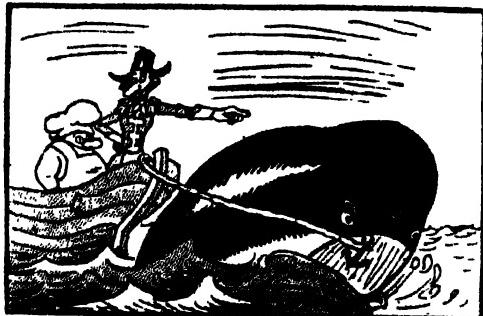


... which brought him safely back and dumped him down on the same spot from which he had, a short while before, been thrown. But what had the ship struck?

THE others had, by the force of the collision, been thrown on the deck so hard, that our heads were pressed right down between our shoulders, where they remained.



But now the ship began suddenly to sail terribly away at a terrific speed. Just then saw a very large whale dashing away with anchor between its teeth.



The mystery is solved. The whale had all probability been having a nap, some time under the surface of the water, and as now very annoyed because our ship had disturbed him.



Therefore, it was not nice to think here it would have taken us, if the anchorable had not snapped, whereby we lost both e anchor and the whale.



Our poor ship had been so badly damaged by its contact with the whale that it gave up the ghost, turned its keel up in the air and sank before our eyes. (To be continued).



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SPORT & PASTIME

OCT. 17, 1964.



MADRAS

MADRAS TEST PICTURES — INSIDE

38 Paise

THE TOSS



THE rival captains, Simpson and Pataudi, examine the coin with interest just before the toss in the First Test match between Australia and India at the Nehru Stadium, Madras, on October 2.

TURN TO P. 17 FOR MORE PICTURES

SPORT & PASTIME

Week Ending Saturday,
October 17, 1964.

N THE COVER

Thomas Veivers of Queensland, the st genuine off-spin bowler, selected r Australia for many years. He bats left-handed and has made three centuries in the Sheffield Shield for his State.

ARTICLES & FEATURES

V. Walter	
dian Team In New	
Zealand-2	5
ugh Sweeney	
alcutta Soccer Scene	8
orge Lott	
as Tilden Really The	
Greatest?	12
K. Gurunathan	
Cricketers' Boat	26
ricket In England	28
M. Mamsa	
he Over	30
onard Barden	
hess	40
orge Zygmund	
amera Cameos	46
. Word With The	
Doctor-91	48
rence Rees	
ridge	49
M. Ramachandran	
outh Indian Stage and	
Screen	50

PICTURES

efore The Toss	2
o Madras Test	17
Colour	
lartin	25

EXT WEEK

First Test Pictures



(Price 2sh. 6d) Marine Sports
Bombay-28.

THE 1964 AUSTRALIAN TOUR
OFFICIAL BROCHURE Edited by
Gordon Ross. Published by The
Dickens Press Ltd., 4, Upper
Thames Street, London E.C.4.
Price 2sh. Marine Sports, Bom-
bay-28

We have received copies of the Play-
fair Cricket Annual and a special Aus-
tralian 1964 Tour Brochure, both edi-
ted by Gordon Ross.

The Annual covers, in detail, the
Test matches between India and Eng-
land during the last winter. It also
furnishes valuable information about
the county matches and other high-
lights of the English cricket season
last year. The issue also contains
scores of the West Indies tour of Eng-
land and the Test matches between
Australia and South Africa. The re-
cords section in it is a mine of infor-
mation.

The Australian Tour Brochure gives
pen-pictures of all the Australian play-
ers with their photographs. A notable
feature of this volume is the pictorial
review of the fight for the "Ashes"
from 1948 to 1961.

BOOK REVIEWS

PLAYFAIR CRICKET ANNUAL
1964. Edited by Gordon Ross. Pub-
lished by The Dickens Press, 4, Up-
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Harbinder breaks through the New Zealand defence in the Second Test at Christchurch, which India won 5-1.

Indian Team In New Zealand-2

TOURISTS RETIRE in GLORY

By C. V. WALTER

MY first article for SPORT & PASTIME dealt with the Indian hockey team's record for the first seven matches, and the manner of India's progress in this period prompted severe criticism. For those of us who have always adored and staunchly defended Indian hockey at its most skilful best, there was further perturbation when India nearly plunged to defeat immediately prior to the Second Test in the hands of a minor provincial team. With but ten minutes of play remaining, modest little Nelson led two goals to nothing against mighty India. But it was in those remaining tempestuous moments that very great player asserted himself, and the full expression of his prowess brought India four goals and uneasy salvation!

In the equally uneasy calm preceding that vital Second Test in

In this concluding article the author covers the second half of the tour, including the last two Tests which were won by India.

Christchurch, there were many in our land who speculated with some confidence upon New Zealand's chances of another victory. There was little in our national team to inspire such confidence, but the appalling defensive weaknesses of the visitors, the casual attitude of their forwards in back-tackling and in

linking with their defenders, the slipshod passing, and the erratic shooting made a win for New Zealand by default a distinct possibility. And then came the day!

Never have those who treasure hockey's most subtle skills watched a team with greater anxiety. In the state of world hockey to-day never has India's superlative example of her great past been more necessary. And in good time their superlative forwards remembered their heritage. They bestrode that field in Christchurch, the inheritors of Dhyan Chand and of his gifted contemporaries. They brought to us once more that magnificent dribbling, that subtle close passing, the feinting and swerving and deceptive switching of attack, which have put to rout all who have sought

Continued on next page

INDIAN TEAM IN NEW ZEALAND-2

Continued from previous Page

to oppose her. They raced to succour a none too stable defence, they fetched and carried for themselves and for each other, they raged and rampaged and stormed amongst and over and through the New Zealand forwards, halves and backs, and bemused them and confounded them with a skill, technique and speed, determination and a subtlety, which brought pride to the hearts of all who see the expression of this game as an art transcending petty national aspirations.

Splendid Display!

This was Indian forward play as it ought to be, and New Zealand knew no answer. And on this day their forwards were aided and abetted by a splendid display at left-half by Gurbax Singh, who had replaced Rajinder Singh, and whose own right-back position had been filled by Prithipal Singh. No longer did Gurbax indulge in those hideous fly-hits which weaken and degrade Indian defences, and which are the curse of its hockey and the very negation of all that its forwards attempt and achieve. Gurbax trapped the ball unerringly, eluded opponents with the ease which his splendid stickwork conferred upon him, positioned himself faultlessly, clamped upon the New Zealand right flank a vice which could not be broken, and set such an example of switching the play back to his inside-right that his team could not help but follow suit. Even Charanjit Singh, a most self-effacing centre-half, was moved to venture much more upon attack than is his modest wont, and on the right there was in Mohinder Lal such an expression of potential skill as to suggest for him an honourable niche at higher levels.

The Indian defence, which had faltered and collapsed in the First Test, was now bolstered by the covering of the halves, and always those relentless forwards danced reinforcement upon it. This consolidation was vital to India, because the tackling of Prithipal and of Dharam Singh was woeful, and their long hitting denied their own forwards the ball and returned it to New Zealand with a wanton and reckless prodigality.

Glory Not Lost!

At half-time India led by two goals to one. From the start of the second half until the end of the tour the Indian forwards played with a creative skill which announced to the world that the glory of Indian hockey has not been lost. And in this magnificent renaissance he, who had saved the day in Nelson, inspired and uplifted the whole Indian team by his skill and mastery, and in so doing won the hearts of every New Zealander who was privileged to witness his deeds. His name is Haripal Kaushik, and he played at inside-right.



As Harbinder dashes in to tackle, Pettersen, New Zealand's right back, slips a short pass to a colleague in the Second Test

The grim, toiling, perspiring and pedestrian New Zealanders could not cope with his dribbling. He flitted amongst them at will, he tore their careful defensive positioning to shreds, and by the example of his subtle passing he brought a cohesion to the Indian forward line which we in New Zealand have not seen for many a year. Haripal did not overdo his dribbling; he was the creator, the architect from whose flickering stick stemmed so many of the probes and final assaults upon New Zealand's beleaguered citadel. He gave us a display which was at once cultured, refined, didactic and authoritative.

Wise use was made of Joginder Singh on the right-wing, and Joginder dribbled and prodded, wove and feinted, and fed the inside forwards with a discrimination whose practical execution was a model of accuracy. Into the forward line there came, in place of Udhamp Singh, a younger man in Bandu Patil at inside-left. Udhamp has served India well, but time has stolen from him precious speed, and Patil brought that mobility which Udhamp can no longer recapture. In this match Patil was a mixture of error and virtue. In the first half he placed a reliance, which was never justifiable in any of the tests, in his left-wing. Dharshan Singh, who always experienced difficulty in eluding his markers, and whose centre passes were delivered without consideration of their destination, unerringly to New Zealanders. Thereafter, Patil sought the collaboration of his colleagues on his right, and he served notice in his dribbling and passing of the excellent support which he contributed to the cause in the third Test.

A Touch of Genius

And finally there was Harbinder Singh. I have previously written

harsh words of Harbinder, and again I pay fitting tribute to his vast improvement. His great speed has never been in question, but today that speed was harnessed much closer control of the ball, it was good to see him side-stepping opponents from left to right, leaving them to grope myopically with stick, legs and torso all reversed. Good to see the acquisition of precision in his passing, good to see his ability to flash through opponents in order to take the ball to the threshold of the goal, and to pitch it in the net with calm and assurance. There is in Harbinder a touch of genius in the manner in which he detects precious space in which he can manoeuvre, and the manner in which he times his movement into that space, and his rare virtue was supported by masterful collaboration of Haripal whose ability to feed Harbinder when the space had been won was no less impressive. No forward was more conscientious than Harbinder in back-tackling. He arrived at most unexpected times in the most unexpected places to steal the ball from ponderous opponents, compactly contemplating attacks which had never started.

An Act of Courtesy!

Such was the way of the Second Test, and India's winning margin was no wise flattered her. Harbinder scored twice, Mohinder Lal made no error with a penalty flick, and Prithipal launched two thunderbolts from penalty corners. Bruce Jackson contributed a consolation prize to New Zealand.

The skill with which the India demolished the South Island Minor Associations at Ashburton on the following Monday made the massacre an act of courtesy, and demonstrated the undoubted ability of young Ali Sayeed on the left-wing.

J. Peter and Balbir Singh Jr., who played like a very skilful senior, also emphasised the quality of India's reserve strength. The score was 12-2 on a firm ground, easy with grass.

On the Wednesday in steady rain and on a slippery field India paused, sought, not entirely successfully, to avoid injury, and disposed of Wairarapa by 5-1. The Third test and final match of the tour was to follow on the next Saturday.

This important occasion was graced by a sunny day and a reasonably firm ground—and by those Indian forwards. The game was played in Wellington, and those who stayed away were the losers. From the start the Indians moved with a confidence which was invested with what was for New Zealand a terrible inevitability. They resumed the dominance with which they had departed from the field at Christchurch. The forwards ranged over Athletic Park with an urgent mobility which created the illusion of two teams combining against one. They obliterated the New Zealand half-line, and mocked at New Zealand's commendable effort to construct a defence in depth. In these eventy minutes New Zealand matched two goals through the invention of P. Bygrave and G. Judge, a good effort in view of the limited chances for shooting. In the same time India scored eight, and narrowly missed from a considerable number of other shots. In the first half four goals were obtained with a rapidity which made the lighting of a cigarette a lengthy process. Thus did India assert with diplomatic promptitude that the match would be devoid of competitive interest, and instead her forwards invited an academic appreciation of their quality. The contributions to India's vital statistics were made by Harbinder (2), J. Peter (2), Prithpal, Patil, Mohinder Lal, and Joginder.

Debt To India!

For me it has been a relief to write thus of India's regeneration. My criticism of the team's performance in the early part of the tour was justified by the manner in which they contributed to their own defeat and by the nature of subsequent events, but it was not well received in certain administrative circles in New Zealand hockey. The Canterbury Hockey Association, which organised the Second Test in Christchurch, and whose members did not see the First Test in Auckland, refused Press facilities and Press passes to my Christchurch newspaper, an extraordinary action reflecting a pettiness which hinders the development of the game in New Zealand. I suspect that it was believed that my recital of Indian errors detracted from the performance of the New Zealand team; I feel sure that the action was not prompted by any adulation of Indian hockey. The tendency to over-rate the New Zealand team in off-

cial circles should have received a check in the Second and Third tests. It is time that more attention was devoted to the techniques of India's highly skilled forwards.

If the Indian team's defence was as strong as their attack, the regaining of the Olympic crown would be inevitable. I think that India's chances are extremely good in any case; but I do wish that current theories in India about clearing the defence by means of hard hitting were revised. Backs who trap the ball cleanly, and construct counter-attacks from defensive positions by means of carefully placed passes to halves or forwards, would make India impregnable. There was a time when India could teach the world how to advance by means of short passing within their own half of the ground. I hope that you will forgive a humble pupil for his temerity in reminding India of defensive methods upon which she appears to have turned her back. In return I express my gratitude for the recent exposition of forward play, which had far too long been little more than a vivid memory. Such skill deserves to reign supreme. It is my fervent hope that it will do so in Tokyo in the days to come. India's team have worthily represented their country during this tour. They were generous and uncomplaining in defeat, and, in their many moments of triumph, behaved with modesty and restraint. Those Europeans amongst us who have devoted much thought and study to the game of hockey freely acknowl-

edge our debt to India. On their behalf I salute her, and extend to her the best wishes of all of us.

Statistics

Here are complete statistics of the matches played during the tour:

Results: V Rodney: Won: 3-1; V NEW ZEALAND: Lost: 1-3; V Whangarei: Won: 5-1; V President's XI: Won 5-2; V Waikato: Won: 6-0, V Poverty Bay: Won: 7-0; V Hawkes Bay: Won: 9-1; V Taranaki: Won: 9-1, V Wanganui: Won: 4-0; V Nelson: Won: 4-2; V NEW ZEALAND: Won: 5-1; V South Island Minor Associations: Won: 12-2; V Wairarapa: Won: 5-1; V NEW ZEALAND: Won: 8-2

Played: 14; Won: 13; Lost: 1; Drawn: 0; For: 83; Against: 17.

Goal Scorers: Harbinder Singh (24); Haripal Kaushik (15); Prithpal Singh (14); Bandu Patil (13); Mohinder Lal (5); Joginder Singh (4); Dharam Singh (3); Udhamp Singh (2); V. J. Peter (1); Darshan Singh (1); Balbir Singh Jr. (1)

In the three Test matches the goals were scored by the following:

For India: (14): Harbinder Singh (5); Prithpal Singh (3). Haripal Kaushik (2); Mohinder Lal (2); Bandu Patil (1); Joginder Singh (1).

For New Zealand: (6): P. G. Bygrave (2); B. R. Judge (2); P. Bvers (1); C. G. Judge (1)



Another picture of the same match showing Darshan Singh in a dribble. He is being closely followed by Anslow, New Zealand's right-half.

Calcutta Soccer Scene

STALEMATE IN SHIELD !

The Indian Football Association authorities of Calcutta are in a fix as they are not able to set a date for the replay of the I.F.A. Shield final between the traditional rivals, Mohun Bagan and East Bengal.

By HUGH SWEENEY

IT has happened again! A major Calcutta tournament has ended in a stalemate with a ruling body, the Indian Football Association, unable to fix a date for a replay of the I.F.A. Shield final between East Bengal and Mohun Bagan.

G. Sur, the 24-Parganas custodian, leaps high in the air and gathers the ball in the fourth round match against Mohun Bagan. The latter won 5-0.

What brought about such a state of affairs is the usual Calcutta indiscipline in sport. The final was played in such a very bad spirit by the two leading sides of Calcutta, Mohun Bagan and East Bengal, that the I.F.A. apprehending violent scenes, have postponed the replay indefinitely until tension eases. The match might come off some time in November.

It is a ridiculous state of affairs when a controlling body of a sport cannot fix a date for a final. But that is the way Calcutta sport has drifted into a rut to which there appears no solution.

It was the weak supervision by the referee, Mr. R. K. Dutt that all but reduced the final to a shambles. Had he been firm and given marching orders to Chuni Goswami and the East Bengal stopper Chandan Banerjee, who were involved in a disgraceful scene, the match might not have deteriorated into an exhibition of how to foul.

But the referee never had the courage to turn the players out. It was a shocking sight indeed to see Chandan Banerjee grab Goswami's raised

Sur fistng away the ball following a flag kick in the same match.



oot with the swiftness of an all-in wrestler in a perfect leg-hold. They rapped with each other for a brief moment before they were separated. This was as early as the 10th minute and thereafter the match completely deteriorated with the emphasis on laying the man not the ball.

East Bengal managed to get ahead through a goal by centre-forward Shim Moulik in the 16th minute of the second half. Mohun Bagan's equaliser came three minutes from the end through a penalty that from the press box looked to be a harsh award. Ihshtaq Ahmed barged or obstructed Shome Chatterjee in the penalty box. An indirect free-kick would, in my circumstances, appear to be a more correct award. Of course this is just an opinion and the man on the spot is in a better position to see what is going on.

However the award saved the day for Mohun Bagan with Jarnail Singh calmly putting the ball past the East Bengal goal-keeper. On the point of penalties I have been furnished with an interesting statistical point in that since 1928 Mohun Bagan have been

Continued on next page



C. R. Das (Eastern Railway) saves the ball in the match against Mohun Bagan in the semi-finals, won by Mohun Bagan 3-0.



Das again! High in the air he baulks Sarmad Khan's efforts to get at the ball.



C. Banerjee (East Bengal) clears the ball through a header during a B.N.R. raid in the semi-finals. E. Bengal won 1-0.



CALCUTTA SOCCER SCENE

Continued from previous page

awarded a total of 23 penalties against East Bengal. My informant, who seems unusually well-equipped, adds rather meaningfully that during this period East Bengal have never been awarded a penalty against Mohun Bagan. Readers are welcome to furnish any evidence contrary to this point!

The whole tournament was a most disappointing one with one of the poorest entries ever from outstation

sides. There appears to be no doubt that outstation teams are not at all happy with the prospect of playing in Calcutta these days. There are many reasons for this and one cannot help agreeing with this attitude, if one is an impartial judge of what goes on in Calcutta under the name of sport and fairplay.

With this mediocre outstation entry, local teams dominated the tournament. By the quarter-final stage only one outstation team, the Leaders' Club from Jullundur, survived. They too, went out at this

B. Haldar (E. Bengal) is air-borne as he attempts to save a shot from A. Chakravarthy (not in the picture) in the final against Mohun Bagan. The match ended in a 1-1 draw,

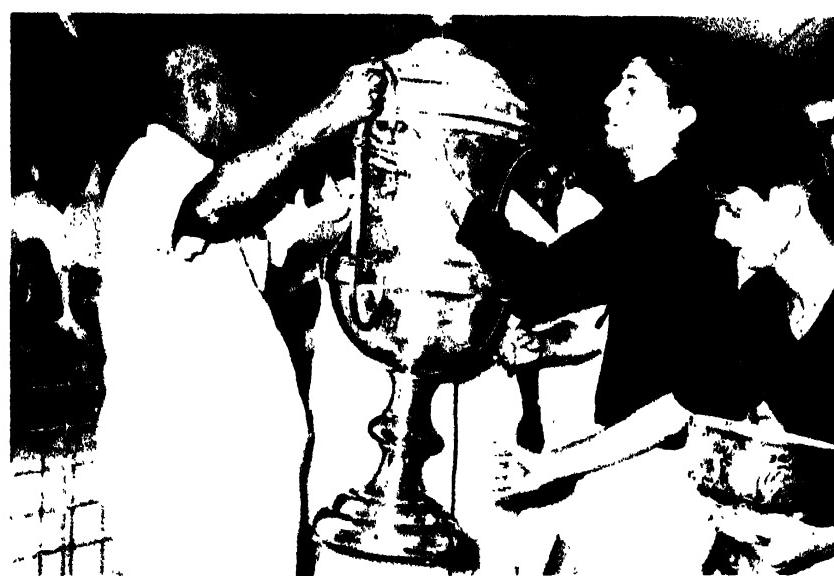
stage going down by a solitary go to the holders, B. N. Railway.

The biggest surprise of the tournament was the exit of the Bomba team, Central Railway. Played under conditions that were not a handicap to the Bombay side, 24-Parganas, district side of Bengal, put out the Bombay team by a solitary goal. This victory put the Parganas in the quarter-final round and the Bomba team, who missed numerous scoring chances, returned home beaten in their first match.

In the same way out went the Delhi XI and Secunderabad Blue beaten by a Calcutta side that earlier in the season struggled desperately to avoid relegation to the second division. Kalighat beat the Blues by three goals to nil while Sportin' Union tore apart the slow Delhi defence to win by the same margin. These were in the second round.

Then came the exit of the Hyderabad XI, who were too slow to match the skill of Eastern Railway in a third round match. The Railway side won by three goals to nil. Hyderabad might have fared better because four of their star players, Yusuf Khan, Saleem, Saleh (Jr.) and Naeem, were due to arrive in Calcutta the day after their defeat.

A spokesman of the Hyderabad side stated that they had requested a



Mr. A. Bose, Vice-President of the I.F.A., presenting the huge Senior Division League soccer trophy to Chuni Goswami, captain of the Mohun Bagan team, winners.

official to ensure that these four
ers who represented India at the
deka tournament travelled straight
Calcutta from Bombay on their
val. But these arrangements were
made and the players returned
Hyderabad. Meanwhile, the Hyder-
ad team had left to fulfil their
cutta engagement against Eastern
lway and these four arrived too
to help their side.

nce the Shield holders B. N. Rail-
put out Leaders' Club with an
ra-time goal by inside-right An-
ny, the Shield became an all-local

affair with Eastern Railway against
Mohun Bagan in one semi-final and
B. N. Railway and East Bengal in the
other.

The semi-final matches did not rise
to any great heights and, as a matter
of fact, from the point of view of the
standard of the game the Shield has
been a very mediocre one, indeed
East Bengal reached the final with a
solitary goal win over B. N. Railway,
the match-winner coming from Mou-
lik, who beat the goal-keeper with a
clever header. And so did East Bengal
reach the final for the 13th time
Mohun Bagan put themselves into

the final for the 17th time with a
more convincing 3-0 margin victory
over Eastern Railway.

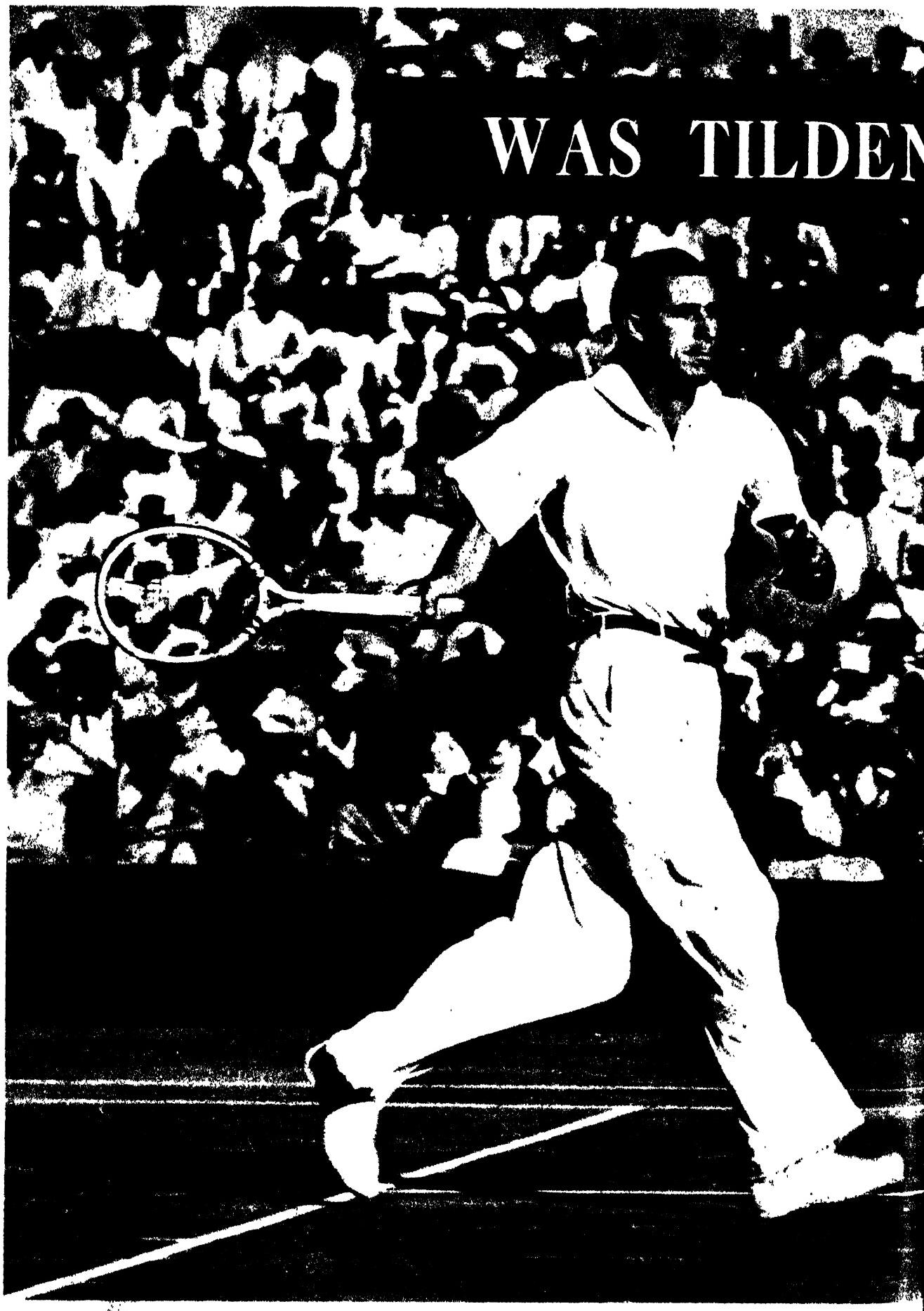
And, took a big step nearer achiev-
ing the season's double. Then along
came the final which made one wish
that football were not played here
at all, with the crowds jeering, inciting
players to more violence. Each
time a player was brought down,
apparently injured not too seriously,
the incident was thunderously ap-
plauded and cheered by rival sup-
porters. What an atmosphere to play
a Shield final in! But then this is
Calcutta!

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WAS TILDEN



REALLY THE GREATEST?

"While Tilden and I were usually at odds-end," says the author, "I gained a very healthy respect for him on the court —more so than for any one else I ever played or saw."

By GEORGE LOTT

GRANT GOLDEN, a tennis player who has been exposed to world class tennis from time to time, asked me if Tilden "could actually do all the things they said he could." When I assured him that he certainly could, I wasn't exactly contradicted but I was viewed with a vindictive eye and a shake of the head, along with mutterings about Pudge, Kramer and Gonzales. I have a great deal of admiration for all the champions, past and present, and while Tilden and I were usually at odds-end, I gained a very healthy respect for him on the court —more so than for anyone else I ever played or saw.

My first experience with Bill came early in life. My parents had taken me to Boston to play in the National Boys' Championships. Anyone who has played in this event knows that it is the biggest thrill in a youngster's life. I was beaten in the semi-finals by a boy named Sagalowsky from Indianapolis and my world was shattered. It was shattered even more when Tilden announced to one and all that Lott would never be a tennis player, what with his Western trips, bad match play temperament. Naturally this endeared Tilden to me considerably, an endearment that lasted all through my tennis career. I mention this incident to suggest to people that my appraisal of Tilden's tennis game is not based on personal likes but on facts and observations.

Greatest Asset

Tilden's greatest asset was his ability to produce the one big shot whenever he needed it. If he had to have the point, he made it. He had a lot of "ham" in him, and many times he created situations just so he could pull out the big shot to the oh's and ah's of the crowd. Only once did he fail in this scene-setting art of his. At Wimbledon he had Cochet two sets to one and was actually toying with the Frenchman. Tilden knew King Alfonso of Spain was due for an appearance in the Royal Box and he decided to fool

around until His Majesty arrived. After all, Tilden reasoned, where was a better place for him to display his great talents than the Centre Court at Wimbledon? He was on-stage and Royalty was entitled to see him perform. King Alfonso arrived during the fourth set in time to watch Tilden lose in the fifth. Cochet caught fire and Tilden lost his touch. This was the only time that Tilden set the scene for himself to star and was unable to take the winner's bow. He did it many times before and after but he always regained his concentration and touch.

By Royal Courtesy!

Once I was playing Tilden in the final of a Florida tournament. He had beaten me many times before and by now I had learned that the best way to get along with him was to be agreeable and to do nothing to irritate him. In this final match we were on friendly terms and therefore he wasn't turning on the heat in particular. I reached match point. I knew that Tilden and I both knew he would win this point and go on to win the match. This may seem like a weak attitude on my part or on the part of any opponent who reaches match point, but Tilden was so dominant and had so many answers to every situation that you knew you had reached match point only by royal courtesy and any further privileges would now be withdrawn. I knew this, but I served and advanced to the net and made a mid-court volley. Tilden returned the ball into the net. The court had been re-lined during the intermission between the third and fourth sets, and Bill had slipped on the line as he was about to hit the ball. This was the first time I had ever beaten Bill and I was on Cloud Nine. I completely forgot about keeping on his good side. In fact, I slipped him the needle a few times. What a mistake!

Treated Like Neonhvtz

The next week at Augusta we met again in the final. The reporters

had given me a big build-up, and I must admit I believed some of it. With the newsreels on hand, I was given a de-luxe lesson in what must have been the shortest match on record. And I played just as well as I had the week before! Furthermore, I was the third ranking player in the country and I had been treated like a neophyte.

I played two more matches against Tilden that year. In the National Clay Courts I reached the final through wins over Manuel Alonso, B. I. C. Norton and Howard Kinsey. I got to 5-4 in the fifth against Tilden with the game score 15-30 on Tilden's service. I hit a forehand as hard as I could and it landed in Tilden's backhand corner about a foot from the sideline and the baseline. I was on my way to net when I saw a white blur go by me. When the shock passed I realized he had hit a half-volley drive from the baseline to pass me cleanly. This is the equivalent of being in a fight, nitting your opponent with your Sunday punch and having him grin at you.

Left Flat-footed!

The other shot he made against me occurred in the Southampton Invitation. I had beaten Lacoste to reach the final and was playing very good tennis. This match went to 5-all in the first set and 30-all on my service. We had a back-court exchange and I advanced to net on a forehand to Bill's forehand sideline. I anticipated his down-the-line return and angled crosscourt very sharply to his backhand side, thinking to myself that I had the big stiff this time. It turned out that I wasn't the only anticipator on the court. As soon as he hit his forehand down-the-line he was off to his backhand side. In the meantime ($\frac{1}{2}$ of one second) I had moved across to cover a down-the-line backhand, leaving the smallest opening for him to hit a crosscourt backhand if he were lucky enough to reach the ball. You guessed it. He reached the ball on the full run and hit it crosscourt, threading the needle I stood there flat-footed, talking to myself and to anyone else who would listen.—(Courtesy: World Tennis).

THE MARCH OF TIME

The author here examines the progress in athletics timing and measurements so far.

By ROBERTO QUERCETANI

SINCE the beginning of modern athletics performances have followed a continuous upward-upward trend. At the same time the media for measuring times and distances have improved accordingly. It is not an exaggeration to claim that, generally speaking, the records of to-day are not only better but also more reliable than those made in the early days of the sport.

The stopwatch, chief judge of a runner's true ability, has come in for a great deal of improvement through the years. At the beginning of the century, i.e., prior to the foundation of the IAAF, there was nothing like a universally-accepted minimum-time fraction for track events. As late as 1911 a German 100m. record was recorded in halves of a second. In U.S.A. and Britain timing was to one-fifth of a second, still a large interval if one considers that a qualified sprinter is able to cover about two metres in such a fraction of time. Not surprisingly, Arthur Duffey's 9.3/5 for 100yd (1902) was to remain unsurpassed for 24 years.

Timing to one-tenth of a second was accepted by the IAAF after the Amsterdam Olympics in 1928, although it is curious to note that it had been used at the Stockholm Games 16 years before. Record marks made before the decision of the international body, such as Charley Paddock's 9.5 sec. for 100

yd. and Roland Locke's 20.5 for 220 yd., both in 1926, had been rounded off to the nearest fifth, i.e., to 9.6 and 20.6 respectively.

Electric Devices

But even timing to the nearest one-tenth can prove unsatisfactory on occasions. With such a yardstick, and partly due to the fact that the hands of a stopwatch move in tiny segments, two 100m. runners can finish inches or almost two yards apart and be in both cases separated "for all official purposes" by only 0.1 sec., say 10.3 to 10.4. Even to-day, some commentators in the popular press like to argue on this point, apparently failing to realise that in the former case it was probably a "slow" 10.3 that won from a "fast" 10.4, while in the latter case it was probably a "fast" 10.3 that won from a "slow" 10.4.

Experiments with electric timing devices were made as early as the last decades of the 19th century. At the time of the Los Angeles Olympics (1932) the Americans widely used the Kirby photo-electric camera at some of their major meetings. Times to one-hundredth of a second were recorded for all finishers.

It was immediately noted that the times thus obtained were generally slower than those recorded by hand-timers. The reason for this is the slower reaction time of human

timers to the flash of the gun, which is not cancelled out by the short reaction time at the end of the race. The overall gain is thus reflected in the final time, the difference being about 0.1 sec.

For many years photo-electric timing devices were not accepted by the powers-that-be of international athletics on the grounds that they appeared to be too expensive, at technical and were for the most part impracticable for general use. More recently, however, such devices have been used even in the Olympics, but only as a check of human timing or merely to correct intervals among place-winners. In the long run the main function of electric timing may turn out to be just that—that of a single medium for measuring all times, where with human timing different runners are partly subject to the verdict of different watches.

Starting with the Tokyo Olympic electric timing will be the official measuring-medium for all track events. However, this innovation is not likely to end disputes among track fans. In fact, times electrically recorded to one-hundredth of a second will be adjusted to the nearest tenth. For example, any 100m. time between 10.35 sec. and 10.45 will be given as 10.4, and any time between 10.45 and 10.54 as 10.5.

Another "Judge"!

For marks made over the shorter distances another "judge" often comes into reckoning: the anemometer or wind-gauge. Such a apparatus was not officially introduced by the IAAF until 1936, but this does not mean that all records made before then in the sprints, high hurdles and horizontal jumps were necessarily uncheckable on that vital point. The American NCAA, for example, "suggested" that marks made with a tail wind of over 5 mph. be invalidated for record purposes. In 1929, the factor was amended to 3 mph., which is stricter than the limit set by present international rules (4.473 mph. or two metres per second).

There was a time when the wind was officially considered a factor.

MR. SIMPLE MAN



even in javelin-throwing (Lennart Atervall's 246 ft 4½ in or 75.10m in 1937 was not accepted as a Swedish record) and, in the U.S.A., in the discus (Glenn Hartranft's 158 ft 1 in or 48.18m in 1924 was not ratified as an American record). Large-scale experiments conducted in Sweden several years ago, using a wind-tunnel, left no doubt that a quartering wind can add considerably to the distance achieved by a discus thrower. By comparison, problems in measuring media for

held events has been less spectacular. Tapes made of steel have been in use for several decades now. The most conspicuous change in measuring systems probably concerns javelin-throwing. Until 1950 throws were measured at a right angle from the landing point to the scratch-line. Now measurements are made on a line from the landing-point to the centre of the circle of which the arc-shaped scratch line represents the outer circumference.

Throws must of course be measured from the inner edge of the circle. Yet there was one instance in which a world record throw in the hammer was measured from the centre of the circle and first announced as such! It happened at Fernov County Cork in 1937, when Pat O'Callaghan broke the listed world record in the ball-and-chair event—(Indian Copyright By Special arrangement with World Sports, official magazine of the British Olympic Association)

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THE MADRAS TEST



A smiling Pataudi leads his men to the field after he had lost the toss and his opposite number Simpson elected to bat.



Simpson and Lawry, Australia's opening pair going out to bat,

Madras.

Here and in the following pages we present
a story in pictures of the First Test between
Australia and India at the Nehru Stadium.
Madras.



THE MADRAS TEST



A full-blooded drive by Lawry gets him four runs. The Australian opener made a solid knock of 62 runs.

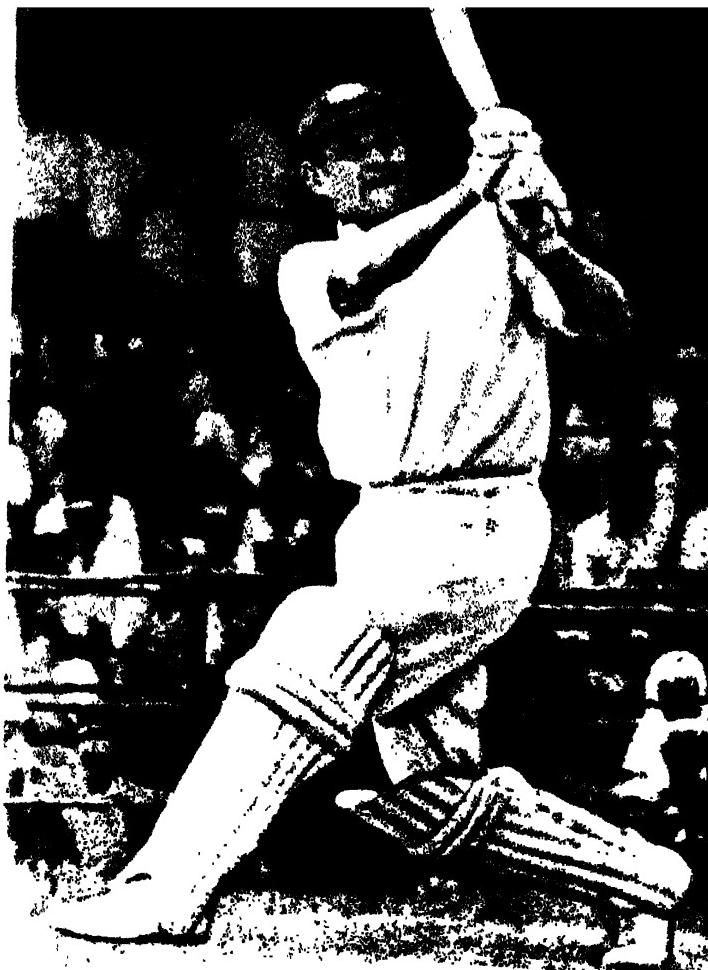


Simpson drives Durrani to the straight boundary. He and Lawry put up 66 runs.



Burge turns back, well beaten by a ball from Nadkarni. He made 20 useful runs.

OCTOBER 17, 1964.



A characteristic pull by O'Neill. After an absorbing duel with Durrani, O'Neill fell a victim to him, clean bowled for 40. (Left): Australia's pace bowler, McKenzie scored only 8 in the first innings. This included a soaring 6 off Kripal Singh.



Durrani and wicket-keeper Singh are sure, the victim, Martin, may not seem satisfied with the decision of the umpire, who gave him out. Martin made 20.

India's spin bowlers who dominated the opening day's play and restricted Australia's score to 211 are seen in action. From the left are Nadkarni (five for 31), Durrahi (two for 68) and Kripal Singh (three for 43).

THE MADRAS TEST



Lawry and Simpson enter the field followed by the other members of the Australian team.



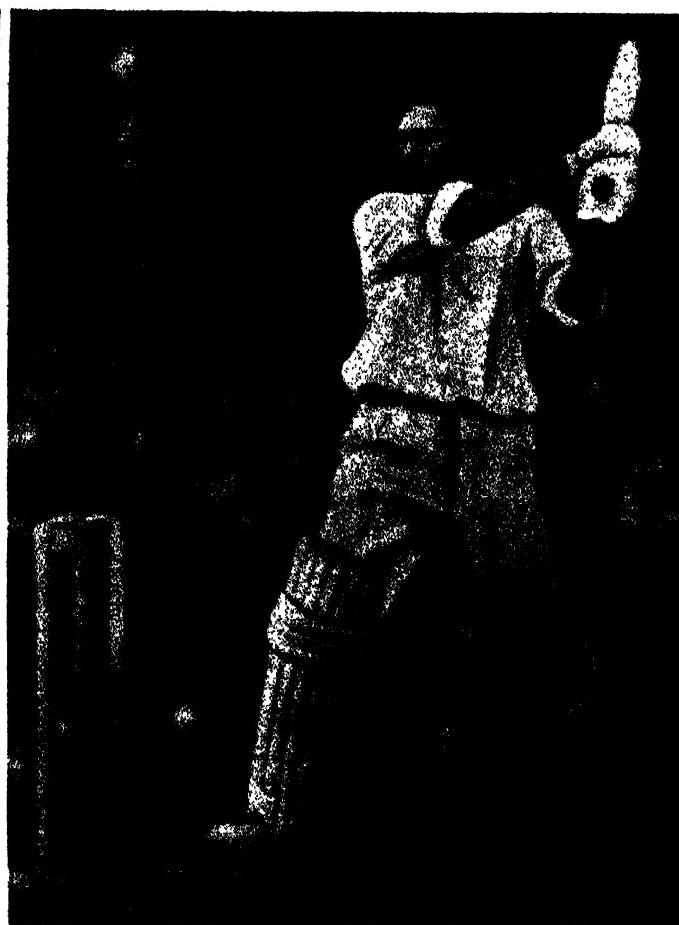
The Madras Governor, His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, flanked by the Maharaja of Baroda, President of the Board of Control for Cricket and Mr. S. Krishnamurthi, Mayor of Madras, watches the opening day's play.

Indrajitsinh and Jaisimha go out to open India's first innings.





Jaisimha leans forward to put away a ball from McKenzie.
(Right): A delightful cut by Borde. He made 49 runs.



...Simpson and Grout go through copies of the SPORT & PASTIME ANNUAL presented to them by our Special Photographer (back to the camera).



THE MADRAS TEST



India's skipper, the Nawab of Pataudi, emulated his father's feat by scoring a three-figure innings in his first appearance against Australia. The young "Pat" is seen executing a glorious off drive. (Right): Manjrekar sweeps the ball as wicket-keeper Grout ducks.



Pataudi, who has a penchant for strokes on the leg one powerfully.





Borde and Pataudi, who added 142 runs for the sixth wicket.

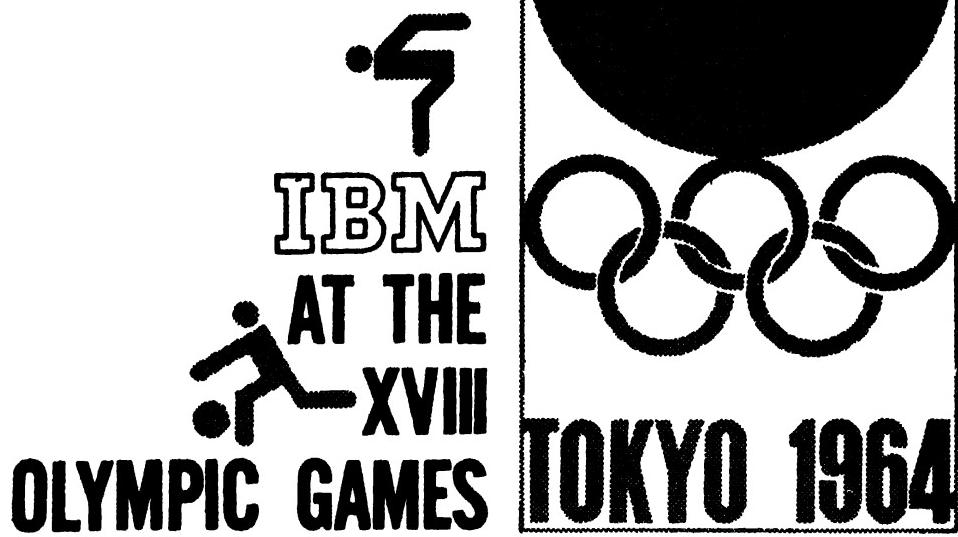


McKenzie, Australia's quick bowler, in action.



Kripal Singh finds his middle stump uprooted by an extra fast one from McKenzie.

MORE PICTURES
OF THE FIRST TEST
IN OUR NEXT ISSUE



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LEFT-HAND slow bowler and a hard hitting batsman, Johnnie Martin of Australia is a fine fieldsman too. In the First Test at Madras he scored 20 and 39 runs.



Young Pataudi along with the West Indies cricketers and Lindwall on the boat.



Athul and Ashok Mankad on the boat.

A Cricketers' Boat

By S. K. GURUNATHAN

IN March 1952, that stately ship, "Stratheden," bound from Australia to England and touching Bombay 'en route', carried, among a host of passengers, some dozen cricketers of world fame, belonging to Australia, West Indies, India and England. They would, perhaps, constitute one of the best combinations in the world, in post-war

cricket! It was even suggested that the Captain of "Stratheden" might well think of challenging the rest of the world, for a cricket Test!

Look at the names (batting order): Rickard, Marshall, Weekes, Walcott, Worrell, Gul Mohan, Mankad, C. S. Nayudu, Lindwall, Laker and Ramadhin There v



'Charlie Uncle'

ten then—and his mother. Pat was going for his schooling. Mankad's wife, and his two sons, Ashok and Athul too were there. Little did it occur to me then that I would have the privilege of watching Pataudi bat for India some ten years later in the manner he did two years ago against England at Madras. He did excite interest in all of us then on the boat for was he not the son of Pataudi of beloved memory? Besides it was hardly three months since he had lost his father. I remember seeing how sad the Begum looked. She told me that she would like to see her son do as much as her husband and, "most of all, be as good a cricketer as he had been". Has not young Pataudi fulfilled his mother's wish and hope?

We were all no doubt happy to see this young son of a great cricketer. Each morning he would come and take part in the many deck games. Weekes, especially, took a liking for him. One morning, we were being photographed by my friend Aravamuthu. I saw Pataudi watching us with great interest. I yielded my place to him for the next shot. Did he not then complete the galaxy of cricketers?

Gala Night

It is a custom on these journeys for the Captain of the ship to entertain the passengers at a gala night. The jollity begins after dinner and goes far into the night. There are all kinds of fun, dancing and singing. The climax is provided by a fancy dress ball and the best costume competition. Many Indian friends told me that they had never known any Indian to take part in this fun. They would just watch and enjoy.

I decided to join the Fancy Dress competition Charlie Chaplin was the role I would take. From an early age, Charlie had been my hero, and I may even say, he has influenced my life in many ways. I had seen every one of Chaplin's films, from his first one—"Easy Street." I had only to go to a big-made acquaintance I picked up on the boat, and borrow his trousers; I made a bowler hat out of a felt one; a cane was easy to obtain and two thick strokes of boot polish under the nose gave me the Charlie look! Well, the trick

Bringing together by design such galaxy of stars would have been all-night impossible. It was just one of those good accidents. The West Indians were returning to England to fulfil their league engagements after their tour of Australia under the captaincy of Godard. Lindwall was going to England on a similar assignment after "bowling out" the West Indians.aker was returning home from his coaching engagement in New Zealand. The Indian players were committed to play in the Lancashire League. I was on the boat on my first foreign assignment to cover the Indian tour of England.

A Mother's Hope

On board "Stratheden" were also the young Nawab of Pataudi—he was

worked and I was awarded the Captain's prize! There were nearly 60 competitors that night.

Interesting Sequel

I seemed to have given the onlookers great enjoyment through impersonating Charlie in every way. From the next morning, I was Charlie to all and Charlie "Uncle" to Ashok and Athul, Mankad's children. They would not leave me and made me do it all over again until we reached England. It had an interesting sequel. A month later when we were at Manchester, on arrival, Athul gave me a small packet, wearing a mischievous smile. I opened it and to my great delight. I found it was a cut model of Charlie, in card board, bearing the inscription behind it "To Uncle Charlie—Ashok and Athul." Each morning I look at it as I get up from bed.

Ashok is to-day 19. He is tall and wiry, unlike his father, who was round and muscular. Ashok has already performed in the manner of a champion batsman. After being the best schoolboy cricketer last year. It will not be long before he wears the Indian Cap. He is knocking loud on the door for recognition. Like father like son! The names of Pataudi and Mankad will endure.



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CRICKET IN ENGLAND

The youthful Yarrowers are
the field.—

Their tents are pitched, &
every heart beats high
To join the friendly strife
their stoutest efforts.

A sturdy youth, a bold
and resolute soul,

—There—there—
there—there—there—

In earnest now, and with
jubilant cheer.

THIS truly English pastime, altho long a favourite with the people of this country, never reached greater degree of popularity than it possesses at this time. It is a favorite with the peer and the peasant, the Socius Societas Artium and the schoolboy. Royalty has often been bat in hand at the popping-cricket, surrounded by youth scions of nobility; and, strange though it

yet it is no less strange than—young matrons have played matches of cricket against maidens. Husbands, brothers, and sweethearts for their spectators!

Cricket is the universal pastime of people. The men of Devon, who were deemed all sports inferior to wrestling, and the Somerset boys who upon the manly game of the stick, have lately given some attention to cricket, which is everywhere growing into favour with the people, especially in the northern and western counties.

Origin

The exact period when the invigorating game of cricket originated, is unknown. The name is supposed to be derived from the Saxon cypce, or cyppa, a stick or staff with which the ball was struck. In Stowe's *Survey of England*, published in 1599, it is enunciated among the games practised by the citizens, but nothing is stated relative to the manner in which it was played, or the laws by which it was regulated. The celebrated humorist Tom D'Urfey, who acquired the manuscript of Charles II, by the common of ballads in which mirth and spirit were combined, has mentioned cricket in Vol. II, p. 117, of his *Mills to Purge Melancholy*—the author of a noble race was Shenkin," fencing thus

"Her was the prettiest fellow
At foot-ball or at cricket,
At hunting chare, or nimble
race,

How feathly her could prick it."

This appellation has not been traced



original delineation, several other figures of both sexes waiting attentively to catch or stop the ball when returned by the batsman." The second, which also presents two players, is more ancient than the first, and is taken from a genealogical roll of the Kings of England to the time of Henry III, in the Royal Library. This differs from the former, in the batsman having possession of the ball also, which, Strutt adds, "he either threw into the air and struck with his bat as it descended, or cast forcibly on the ground and beat it away when it rebounded: the attention of his antagonist to catch the ball need not be remarked. It does not appear in either of these instances how the game was decided."

Stool-Ball

The worthy chronicler's description of this game is evidently an invention founded upon his interpretation of these figures, which in the original MSS. are merely subordinate, without the least reference explanatory of the detail. Strutt has added to them, and which appears to be the basis of his opinion that cricket originated from Club-ball.

It may be remarked that the game of stool-ball seems to have borne a great resemblance to cricket. It differed chiefly in the hand being used instead of a bat, and a stool substituted for the wicket, before which one of the players took his station, whilst another, from a proper distance, delivered the ball with the intention of hitting the stool. If he succeeded, his adversary was out, but if on the contrary the ball was struck back, the striker counted one towards his game, provided the bowler did not catch the ball before it had grounded; in this case the striker was likewise out. The game was won by the party who scored the greatest number of points before the stool was struck by the ball.

If this elegant and healthful recreation did not spring from either of the sources we have described, it may reasonably be inferred that we

are indebted to a less ancient and more refined period for its scientific and complicated construction.

According to the earliest description of the game, under its modern appellation, the distance between the wickets was twenty-two yards, the same as at the present time. Each wicket was composed of two stumps and one ball; between the former a hole was made in which the batsman, to obtain a run, was obliged to ground his bat before the wicket-keeper could place the ball therein.

This rule subjected the wicket-keeper's hands to great injury, as it frequently happened that they were in the hole at the same instant as the striker's bat. The unpleasant collision led to the introduction of the popping-crease; and to the stumps, which were previously but one foot in height, being increased by ten inches. The hole was abolished, and the wicket-keeper required to stump out the batsman with the ball in hand.

Safe Style

About the middle of the last century no particular weight was prescribed for the ball; and the perfection of bowling consisted in varying the delivery as much as possible: "long hops and half volleys," "grounders and home tosses" succeeded each other, either faster or slower as the bowler considered most likely to perplex his antagonist. Bats were made very different from "Duke's, Budd's, Page's, Dark's, or Clapshaw's best" of the present day: the handle was considerably shorter, and the blade long and narrow, bowed out in front and curved at the back. Such implements as these were but ill-adapted even for what is termed "slashing hitting," and upon the introduction of the system of bowling length balls this style of bat was found to be an insufficient defence to the wicket. It was accordingly altered to the straight form, which presented greater advantages to the striker in blocking and, placing him upon a more equal footing with the bowler, was the foundation of that safe style of play which this scientific game has gradually attained.—(Through An Old Writer's Eyes).



although these authorities, though few, assert that cricket originated from the game of Club-ball, two engravings of which are given by him in his *Sports and Pastimes*. The first engraving is from a Ms. in the Bodleian Library, dated 1384. It exhibits a figure in the action of throwing a ball to a man whose bat is raised to strike it. "Behind the eye," he says, "appear, in the

THE OVER

By A. M. MAMSA

LOOKING back to a decade of experience in the field of cricket, as an umpire and also as a player, I have had occasions to observe that many of the umpires give faulty decisions, which tell upon the study of the cricket laws and their interpretation, on which the spirit of the game depends. Some of the salient aspects of the laws cannot be so easily overlooked. The game stands solely on the correctness of the decisions of the umpires and should there be any lapse or levity in the decisions, dissatisfaction results in the cricket kingdom.

For the benefit of those who have the deep desire to understand perfectly the implications of these laws of cricket and their implementation with proper interpretation on the actual field, I thought it better to elaborate so as to make them more understandable to every lover of cricket and here I take up the subject of "The Over".

Incomplete

An over shall be of 6 or 8 balls depending upon the pre-determined condition of play. Neither a no-ball nor a wide-ball be regarded as one of the deliveries of the ball in an over.

The law lays down the rule that an over once commenced, shall be completed. A bowler does not commence his over unless he delivers one ball, whether fair delivery or otherwise. Hence, an umpire is in order to allow another bowler to operate from the same end, if the bowler on his run-up to deliver his first ball of the over is incapacitated due to any reason. However, should this occur during the progress of the over, say after delivering one or two balls, the umpire should regard that incomplete over as complete and a fresh over be started at the other end, although the incapacitated bowler bowled only two balls of his over. That bowler can at any time of the innings, re-start bowling. But one thing should be borne in mind that if a bowler is suspended for unfair play, he shall not be allowed to bowl

again in the same innings though he is entitled to bowl in the second innings.

Bad Light Suspension

During the progress of an over, suppose a wicket falls or the batsman retires within two minutes before the pre-arranged interval hour, the umpires should remove the bails after calling "Time" and the incomplete over shall be completed on resumption of play after interval. Similar is the case at the close of the day's play provided, however, the game is to continue on the following day. But this can't be applied at the close of play on the final day of the match. In this event, the over shall have to be completed at the request of either captain, even though a wicket falls after "Time".

It is always held that either side will demand completion of this over, should there be a slightest chance of bringing out the results. The umpires should be careful in calling "Time" and removing the bails in this important over. Umpires should bear in mind one more important fact that if the game is suspended due to bad light or inclement weather, in this final over of the match, the match shall end there itself and the remaining balls of the over shall not be bowled, as per the recent amendment to the law. On the other hand, if this over is commenced two minutes before "Time" the umpire should not regard the over as the "Final Over" of the match. If a bowler is incapacitated after delivering the first ball, the over in progress shall be regarded as complete and a fresh over shall be allowed to commence from the other end (if the light is clear and the weather is bright to permit the game to continue) provided there is still time.

An umpire should particularly take note that at the resumption of the suspended game due to bad light or weather, the bowler who bowled the last over is not allowed to start a fresh over at the resumption. He should further take note of the name of the last bowler and the position

of the batsmen and also the end from which the fresh over is to be started. If such suspension is during the progress of the over, umpires should note the name of the bowler and the number of balls he has to bowl from the same end on resumption, noting the name of the batsman to face.

It is also all the more important to note that both the umpires should remove the bails from both the ends simultaneously when "Time" is called. The umpire at the bowler's end shall wait till his colleague from the square-leg reaches the wicket to remove the bails at his end, the reason being an appeal against either batsmen in the last ball of the over, if made, can either be rejected or upheld till the time the umpires remove the bails from both the ends after the "Time" has been called. If, however, the Umpire at the bowler's end removes the bails from his end after calling "Time" and without waiting for the square-leg umpire to reach his wicket-end and if an appeal against either batsman is made, it is still held valid because his colleague has not yet removed the bails.

There is a distinct difference between an over being called by the umpire during the progress of the game and an over at the close of play or an interval.

During the progress of the game the umpire simply calls "Over". Therefore, an appeal against either batsman can be upheld or rejected till the time a fresh bowler from the other end commences his run up to deliver the first ball of his over, though till such time, the ball ceases to be 'dead'. But an over being called at the close of play or an interval, the umpires call "Time" and remove the bails from both the ends, and any appeal made against either batsman on resumption of play after the interval will be rejected since it is no longer valid as per the law.

When the required number of balls are delivered the umpire at the bowler's wicket should call "Over" distinctly for the information of players.

Mode of Delivery

Another point of interest I may clarify here. If a bowler on his run-up to deliver the ball, seeing the non-striker out of ground, throws the ball at his wicket successfully, the batsman may be given "Out" - run-out. For such an act of throwing, neither umpire shall call a no-ball and further, the throw does not count as one of the deliveries of the over. On the other hand, if the ball does not hit the wicket and thereby runs result, those runs shall be recorded in the no-ball column though the throw is not considered as a delivery of the over. Secondly, the bowler during his run-up seeing the striker advancing down the pitch in an attempt to steal a run, throws the ball at the striker's wicket, the call of the 'no-ball' is necessary for recording any runs resulting from the

Continued on page 35



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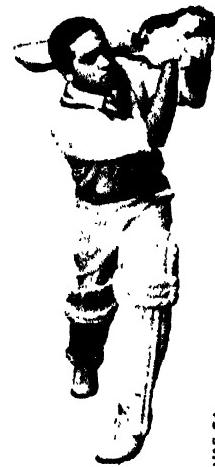


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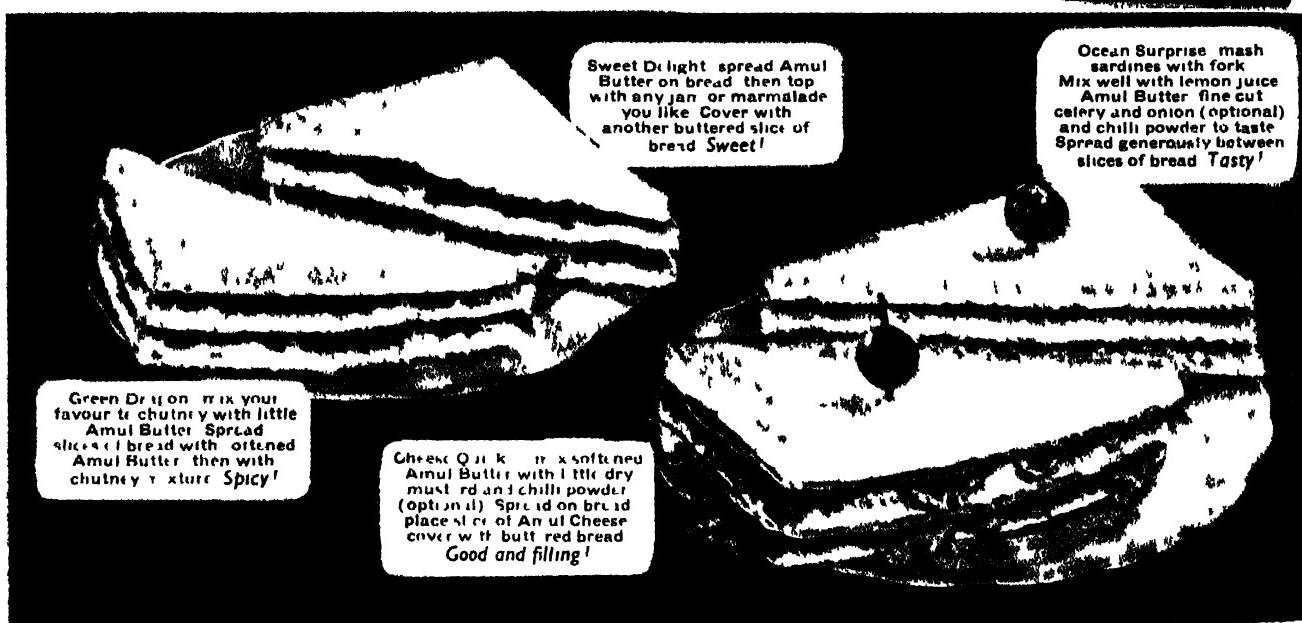
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SERVICES

AQUATICS

By V. VENKATESWARAN

THE Central Command retained the team honours in the four-day Services Aquatics championships which came off at the Bombay Engineer Group's swimming pool at Poona. Their prominent swimmers were: Ram Singh, Lance-Naik Thamma Singh and Jamedar Sulkhan Singh.

Lance-Naik Thamma Singh made his presence felt in the 200 metres butterfly stroke in which he returned a timing of 2m 45.8 secs. to better the timing of Lance-Havaldar

Vasan Singh by 1.2 secs.

On the third day two National records went by the board. Lance-Naik Thamma Singh, who caught the eye by bettering the National record for the 200 metres on the second day, went one better by winning the final with a timing of 2 minutes 42 seconds. His best effort clipped off 2.3 seconds standing in the name of Lance-Havaldar Vasan Singh who is also the Services record holder since 1961.

Jamedar Sulkhan Singh, cheered by his colleagues, shattered another National record for the day when he won the 200 metres backstroke with a timing of 2 minutes 37.9 seconds thus bettering the existing record by 9.1 seconds. The record-holder for this event was Chandran

On the concluding day, Sulkhan Singh of Central Command improved the previous best Services' timing of 1m 12.8 seconds by clocking in 12.1 secs. in the 100 metres backstroke.

The Southern Command's prominent swimmer Shanmugam, was a comfortable winner in the 100 metres butterfly. He returned a timing of 1.12 seconds to improve the Services' record by 0.8 seconds.

Ram Singh, who was the winner of the arduous 1,500 metres freestyle, was declared the best Services' swimmer for the year. He returned a timing of 20m. 58 secs. for this gruelling event.

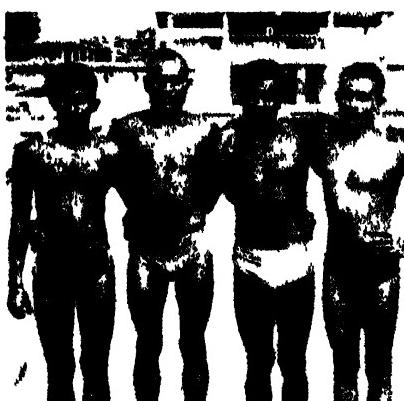
The water polo final, between the Navy and the Western Command, was a rousing one. Navy won the match by five goals to four.

Banwar Singh of Navy was declared the winner in the fixed board diving event while Hari Narayan (Southern) claimed the diving honours in the spring board.

The final position of the teams: Central Command: 127 pts; South-

ern Command: 94, Western Command: 81; Navy: 32, Eastern Command 15, and Air Force: 8.

Major-General K. K. Bhandari, Chief of Staff, Southern Command, was the chief guest and gave away the prizes.



Central Command, winners of the 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay



Sulkhan Singh, who bettered the national record for the 200 metres backstroke.



Ram Singh, who was awarded a special trophy as the best swimmer



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THE I.C.F. BROTHERS TO THE FORE!

By K. S. NARASIMHAN

A STRONG outstation challenge through Chachad, India's No. 2, K. Nagaraj, the former International, and V. M. Merchant of Bombay, was warded off and the I.C.F. brothers, G. Ranganayakalu and G. Jagannath, helped by S. Bharathan, held aloft the flag of Madras in the table tennis fortnight at the Memorial Hall last month.

In the women's section, Miss Audrey Blankley, the Madras champion, took credit for defeating the National champion, Mrs. Neela Kulkarni in the final of the Parry's tournament but lost next week in the South Zone tournament. All told excellent fare was provided though I cannot help mentioning that the standard, particularly among men, was not comparable to the days of old when at the same hall had battled outstanding figures like Uttam Chandarana, the Kapadia brothers, K. Jayant, Bhandari and J. Godrej, who had been matched worthily by South India's V. Sivaraman, T. Thiruvengadam, J. V. Sachidananda Rao, C. Ramaswamy and M. S. Vital. Neither in point of spectacular finish nor impeccable defence was the display as efficient as of old.

G. Ranganayakalu and G. Jagannath, the brothers now donning the colours of Integral Coach Factory, (which vie with State Bank in encouraging top-class stars in various sports and games) who between them have won most finals in Madras, reached the peak of their form during the fortnight with the younger Jagannath taking the Parry's trophy and Ranganayakalu the State champion, who has won more times than his brother, annexing the South Regional title. Ranganayakalu has excellent control of the forehand top-spin keeping the opponent away from the table and, once he gets an

opening, he crashes a winning forehand. He was at his best in the Regional semi-final beating Chachad in straight games. The visitor was allowed very few opportunities to use the terrific forehand which is his forte. Generally, Ranganayakalu keeps up an attacking game.

Jagannath is mainly a defensive player and is an adept at deep defence. He produces an occasional winning forehand and achieved the distinction of figuring in the singles finals on both occasions beating Chachad first and losing to his brother next. His backhand chop is effective in preventing the opponent making attacking strokes.

Chachad impressed with his quick feet, pounding a very powerful forehand whenever an opportunity occurred. His defence was capable. He struck best attacking form in

the men's and mixed doubles final in the Regional, winning both.

Mrs. Neela Kulkarni, the diminutive National champion, was a picture of concentration and agility. A ways on her toes, the left-handed champion of India, executed consistent forehand drives with a quick backhand flick thrown in often. She lost in the Parry's final but was easily winner next week. Her attacking game was at its best in the mixed doubles final in the Regional in which she secured more winners than her aggressive partner, Chachad. Though at times Mrs. Kulkarni looked too tense, her keenness and the way she smilingly acknowledged her opponents' winners could well be an object-lesson to youngsters.

Nagaraj, the Southern Railways star, who has a fine international record, thanks to his renowned defence, was beaten in both tournaments by the I.C.F. brothers. The Mysorean is a bit slower on his feet now.

Mir Kasim Ali and Shaukat Hyder Khan, the juniors from Hyderabad gave the best display on the final day. The former, who is the National champion, revealed excellent attacking strokes, with variety in service of a deceptive nature. His ac-



G. Jagannath, winner of the men's singles in the Parry & Co. table tennis tournament



A. Blankley, who claimed the women's singles in the same tournament.

cent on attack was pleasing and he survived the serious challenge of his team-mate despite an attack of fever. Shaukat exhibited a remarkably good backhand flick which reminded one of Jayant.

Miss Audrey Blankley, the undisputed local champion, had the splendid record of beating the National champion in the Parry's final, but the latter had her revenge in the Zonal. Miss Blankley finishes powerfully on the forehand but when on the defensive, she is weaker on this flank, making a sort of jab instead of executing the chop-stroke. In the mixed doubles she won with Bharathan first, but let him down



G. Bharath, winner of the non-medallists' singles and doubles.



Merchant and Saikumar, men's doubles winners.

Continued on page 38

THE OVER

Continued from page 30

row The striker, if given out, shall be recorded in the score-book as "un-out"—"handled the ball" or by other way of getting out.

If during the progress of an over a bowler without notifying the umpire, changes the mode of delivery from right to left-hand, over

to round the wicket or over-arm to under-arm, the umpire shall call such delivery as no-ball. According to the recent amendments to the law, a fresh over shall be started if the square-leg umpire walks up to position himself at the bowler's wicket before the "Time" of the fixed interval is reached. In this connection it may be noted that the position of the other umpire (now on the square-leg) should not be taken into consideration for the

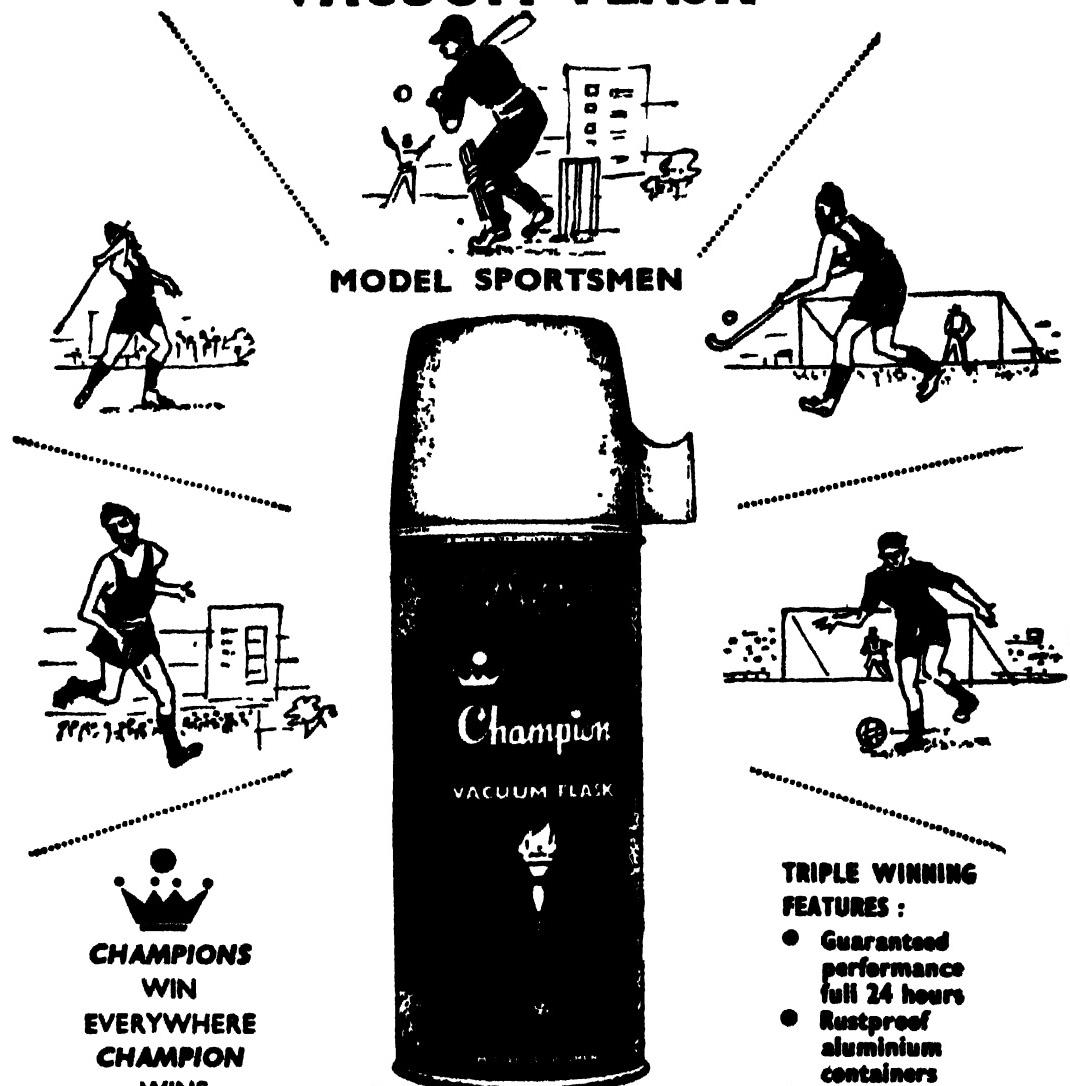
simple reason that his place of standing is not a fixed one. Under the circumstances, if the commencement of the over is delayed due to any reason whatsoever and thereby the "Time" is reached, the over shall have to be started and played.

The successful conduct of the game depends on the ability of the umpires and to be able and prudent, they should have perfect knowledge of the laws of the game and their interpretations.

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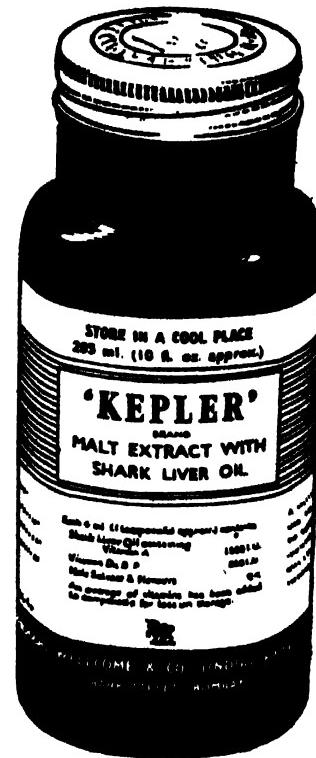
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ST. XAVIER'S FOOTBALL TRIUMPH

By P. F. KEKOBAD

THE St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad, have regained the Gujarat University soccer championship this year. The most thrilling encounter of the entire championship was when the St. Xavier's met the Sir L. A. Shah Law College, also of Ahmedabad, in the Ahmedabad Zone final. It was a thrill-packed match from beginning to end. The odds were heavily in favour of the more seasoned and experienced Law College team, who could boast of many stalwarts and also State players. Law College adopted robust tactics with long passes and hefty clearances. Their five-man attack was spearheaded by the redoubtable Sidiq and their goal-keeper was adequately supported by a three-man defence line. In the face of massive opposition, the Xavierians had no option but to fall back on defensive tactics. They played a four-back defence, two shuttling halves and a four-pronged attack. They also made strategic use of the short pass with an occasional long one to throw the opposing defence out of gear. The terrain was ideal for such tactics.

Anticipating a spirited attack, St. Xavier's forward Bruno Castellino, initially fell back a little in order to cover the midfield area in his territory—the danger zone in a four-back system. But the rest of the team were eager to press forward. Their speed demoralised the future lawyers and their accurate short passes outwitted

them. In the seventh minute of play Xavierian forward Angelo Dias trapped a superb pass from right winger Jimmy Reubens and lodged the ball securely in a corner of the net. The Law College were taken aback by this initial and unexpected reverse and their star player Iqbal was often lured away from his back position in his eagerness to help his forwards. This gave Jimmy Reubens the second opportunity. He then manoeuvred himself into a favourable position and tried an angular shot at the goal. It was a superb shot. But unfortunately it hit the cross-bar and rebounded on to the field. Bruno Castellino pounced on the ball with lightning speed and, after a scrimmage,

netted it to give the Xavierians two-goal lead.

Then followed constant pressure from the Law College team but the Xavierians' backs stood the ground. Jadeja, in particular, was outstanding among them. But just five minutes before half-time, attempting to stop a kick from Sidiq of the Law College, Jadeja sustained a fracture on his leg and had to be carried off the field. His place was taken by Dhupia. This accident considerably weakened the defence of the Xavierians. The Law College team, in spite of their valiant attempts and mounting attack were just not destined to score. The second half play was most restricted to St. Xavier's half by their goal-keeper, Victor Castellino proved impregnable. He even saved a penalty shot. It was his finest hour and when the final whistle blew Victor Castellino emerged as the hero of the match.

In the Inter-Zonal matches, St. Xavier had no difficulty whatsoever in getting the better of M. T. College, Surat, and Dharmendra Singhji College of Rajkot in one-sided games.



The St. Xavier's College soccer team

THE I.C.F. BROTHERS TO THE FORE!

Continued from page 34

badly in the Zonal final. Bharathan took credit for reaching the semi-final in singles, in both tournaments beating V. M. Merchant of Bombay in the Zonal but losing very tamely to Ranganayakalu.

In the Parry's tournament, Jagannath defeated Nagaraj in the quarter-final after five keen games. V. Ramachandran lost to Chachad while Merchant eliminated Ranganayakalu and Bharathan beat A. George of State Bank. The semi-finals saw Chachad beat Merchant staging a fine recovery after losing the first two games while Bharathan went down to Jagannath in straight games. Jagannath wore down Chachad's attack in an amazing manner to prevail in the fifth game in the

final. In the men's doubles final, Saikumar of Hyderabad and Merchant got the better of the strongly-fancied pair of Chachad and Nagaraj. Miss Blankley elicited thunderous applause on beating Mrs. Kulkarni in the women's final and completed the "double" with Bharathan against Mrs. Kulkarni and Chachad in three games. S. Ranganayakan claimed the junior event at the cost of Nandakumar.

The South Zone tournament did not receive as much patronage as expected, but produced a number of keen matches. Chachad had trouble in eliminating K. R. Pillai by the odd game in the quarter-final while G. S. Mani of Delhi lost to Jagannath and Merchant went down to Bharathan. Nagaraj was beaten by Ranganayakalu in the fifth game. Ranganayakalu touched his zenith in the semi-final to beat Chachad in straight games. He was unerring with his forehand top-spinners and could have clinched the issue ear-

lier by varying their direction. His younger brother, Jagannath, had an unexpectedly easy win over Bharathan. The final was a tame affair with Jagannath offering not much resistance.

The women's event saw Mrs. Kulkarni defeat Mrs. Rukmani in three games in the semi-final while M. Jansi Aiana managed to take one game from Miss Blankley. In the final Mrs. Kulkarni struck fine form to win in three games. The men's doubles final went to four games with Nagaraj and Chachad prevailing over the State Bank pair, K. Pillai and A. George. Miss Blankley and Bharathan started the mixed final in fine fashion, winning the first two games and looked like repeating the previous week's success but thereafter Mrs. Kulkarni and Chachad dominated play and won; the final game being decided on difference points at 23-21. Kas Ali asserted himself against Shaikat in the junior final.

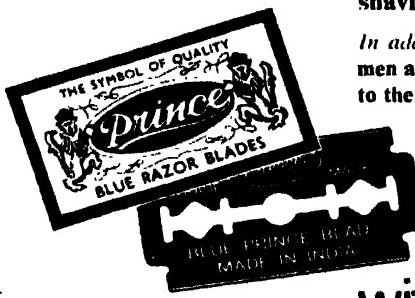
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EACH new chess season brings a perennial problem for match players: how to attack and defend in the contemporary, highly analysed openings. My series earlier this year on the Scotch Gambit has already been used with profit by several readers; this week and in some future articles I offer a practical solution to another need of club players—a defence to 1. PQ4, which is active and not grossly unsound.

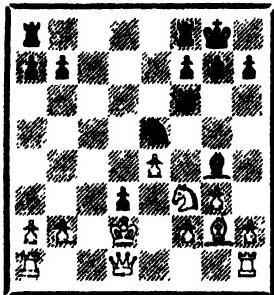
The gambit here was analysed some years ago, and an English club player, A. J. Sutton of Stafford, has, since the original analysis appeared, used it as an occasional surprise with marked success. Some of his wins are included in my series beginning this week.

Game No. 352

British club match, 1963.

White: J. Ambler
Black: A. J. Sutton

1.PQ4,PQ4; 2.PQB4,PK3; 3.NQB3.
PQB4; 4.BPxP,BPxP(a); 5.PxP?(b),
PxP; 6.NK4,NKB3; 7.NxNch,QxN; 8.
NB3,NB3; 9.BN5?,BN5ch; 10.BQ2,OO;
11.PKN3,PQ6!; 12.PK4,BN5; 13.BN2,
BxBch; 14.KxB,NK4 (see diagram be-
low); 15. Resigns (c).



(a) The opening is called the 'von Hennig-Schara gambit' after two Germans who analysed it. Naturally with such a ponderous name, the opening has stood little chance of becoming fashionable. 4....KPxP is the normal Tarrasch Defence.

(b) Gambling on 5....PxN?; 6. PxPch,KK2; 7.PxN=Nch. 5.QR4ch or 5.QxP is normal—see the next game.

(c) If he saves his attacked knight at 15.KK3, then he loses his queen to 15....NB5ch; 16.KxP,NxPch.

Game No. 353

British Championship Preliminaries, 1960.

White: J. F. Wheeler.
Black: A. J. Sutton.

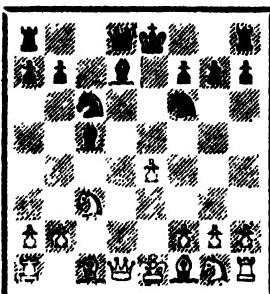
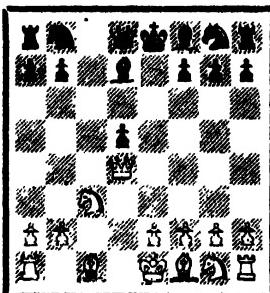
1.PQ4,PQ4; 2.PQB4,PK3; 3.NQB3.
PQB4; 4.BPxP,BPxP; 5.QR4ch(a),
BK2; 6.QxQP,PxP (see first diagram be-
low); 7.QxP(b),NQB3; 8.PK4?(c),NB3;
9.QQ1,BQB4 (see second diagram be-
low); 10.BK2(d),QN3?(e); 11.NB3,
NKN5?(f); 12.NQ5,EN5ch; 13.NxP,
QxPch; 14.KQ2,NxN(g); 15.QN3,OOO;
16.QxN,BN4dis.ch; 17.KB2,QxBch; 18.
BQ2,KN1; 19.QRK1,NK6ch; 20.KN3,

Chess

By LEONARD BARDEEN

A GAMBIT FOR CLUB PLAYERS

RQ6ch; 21.BB3,QB7ch; 22.KR3,NB5ch;
23. Resigns.



(a) This is sometimes claimed as a better move than 5.QxP—but 5.QxP, NQB3; 6.QQ1,PxP; 7.QxP,BQ2 is identical with the main line.

(b) 7.NxP,NQB3; 8.QQ1 is rarely tried and is best met by 8....BK3; 9.NQB3,QxQch; 10.KxQ (10.NxQ,NN5), OOCch; 11.KB2,BQB4; 12.NB3,NB3 when the development plus regains the pawn with advantage (13.PK3,NN5ch; 14.KN1,BB4ch).

Cautious souls will decline the pawn by 7.PK3. Black can then offer the QP as bait for a few more moves, but must eventually settle for transposition to the 'symmetrical Tarrasch' and safe equality: 7....NQB3; 8.QQ1,NB3; 9.NB3 (9.NxP,QR4ch and...OOO is strong) BQ3; 10.BK2 (10.NxP,NxN; 11.QxN,QK2 and...OOO), BK3; 11.OO,OO and Black can start an attack by...PQR3,...RB1,...BN1, and...QQ3. This plan is even better when White declines the gambit by 7.PK3 after an immediate 5.QxP—in that case Black's QB does not have to move again, and he can speedily build up his queen/bishop battery against White's KR2.

(c) A bad move which requires analysis, as Mr. Sutton's games show that many players adopt it in practice. The

correct 8.NB3 will be analysed in future articles.

(d) Diverging from the second diagram, White (in a game W. A. Wincer-Sutton, Eastbourne 1963) tried to overprotect his KB2 by 10.NR3,QK2; 11.BQN5,OOO; 12.QR4. Black, in reply, got a winning attack by 12....BxN; 13.PxB,RQ5; 14.QN3,RxPch!; 15.NxR, QxNch; 16.BK3,NQ5; 17.QB4,QxRch; 18.KQ2,NK5ch; 19.KQ3,QxR; 20.KxN, QN8ch; 21.KB4,QB4ch; 22.KN3,QB6ch; 23. Resigns.

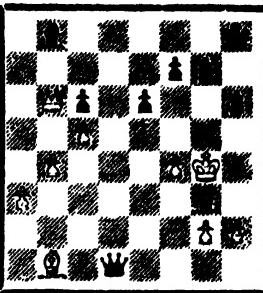
(e) The key to Black's play.

(f) Even better than...BxPch.

(g) The game is over, since White's king is fatally exposed. This and the game in note (d) show clearly that 8.PK4, though an obvious move for White, is not playable.

Problem No. 195

(from actual play)



This position occurred in a world title zonal game at Budapest between Gheorghiu (Rumania, White) and Pachman (Czechoslovakia). White's king is in check.

(a) White played 1.KR3. What was Black's reply, and what was the result of the game?

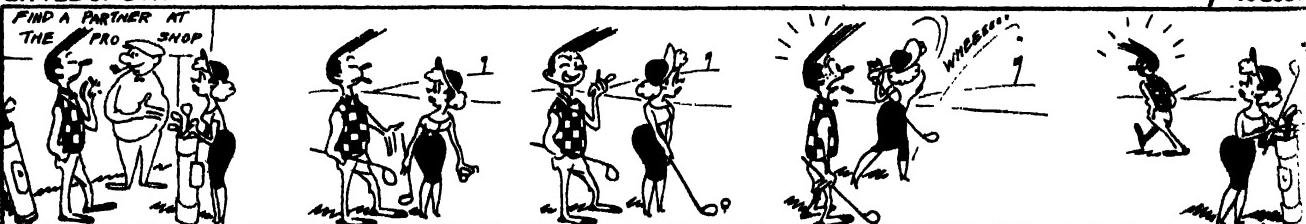
(b) How would you adjudicate the position if White had moved 1.KR4?

If you can solve both these puzzles in under five minutes, consider yourself of chess master strength; in under 10 minutes, as a chess expert; in under 15 minutes, of State team strength. 25 minutes is the 'par' time for a club player; 40 minutes is above average, and 50 minutes average.

The variations from the diagram are rather simple—but not so easy to find.

Solution Problem 194: 1.RxP!,PxR; 2.BB7! (the only square), PK8=Qch; 3.KR2,QB7 (if 3....PN5; 4.BQ8ch and mate, while if the queen moves to another square, either 4.PN3ch or 4.BN3 mates accordingly); 4.BQ8!,QB5ch; 5.PN3ch!,QxPch; 6.BxQ mate.

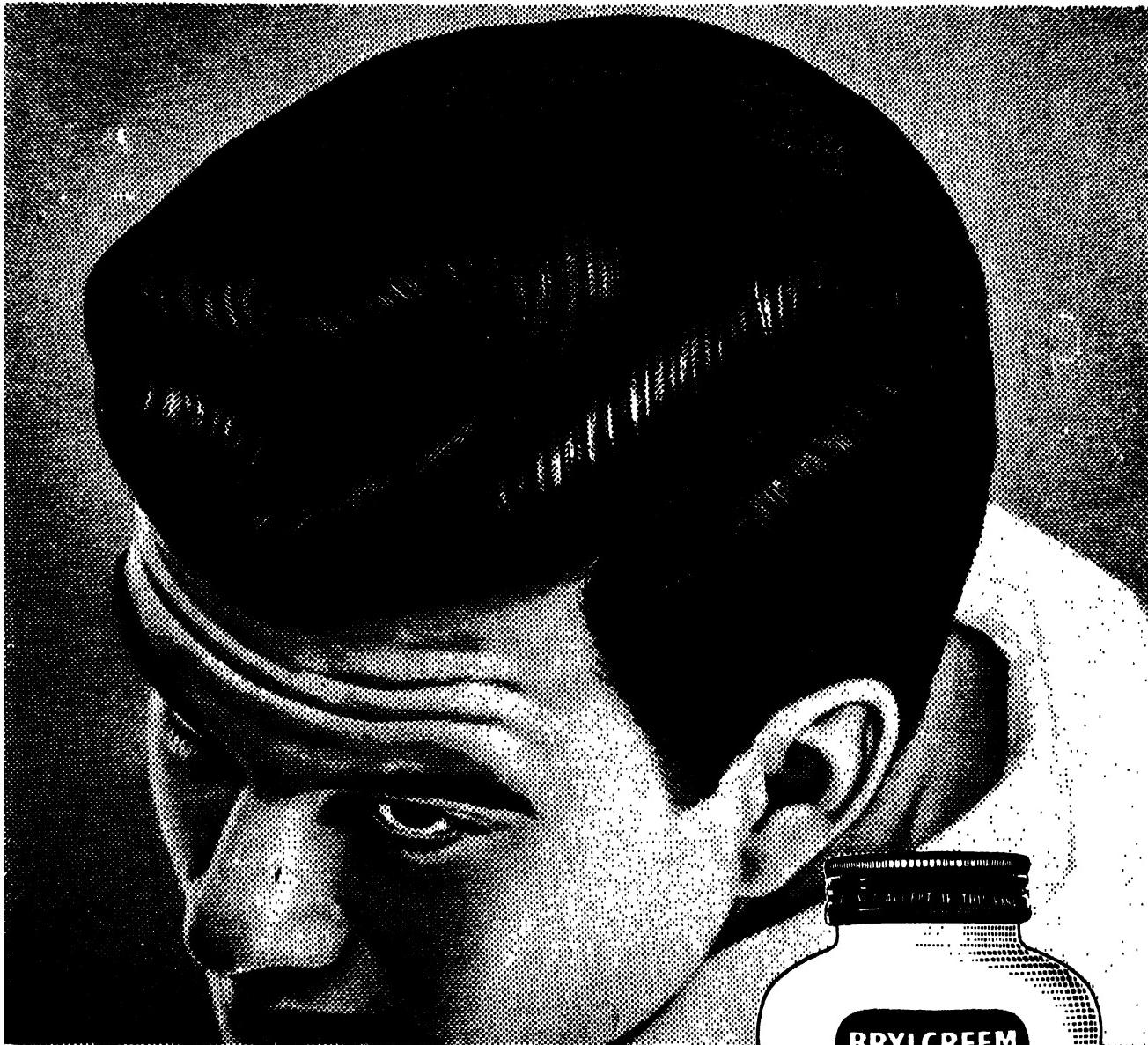
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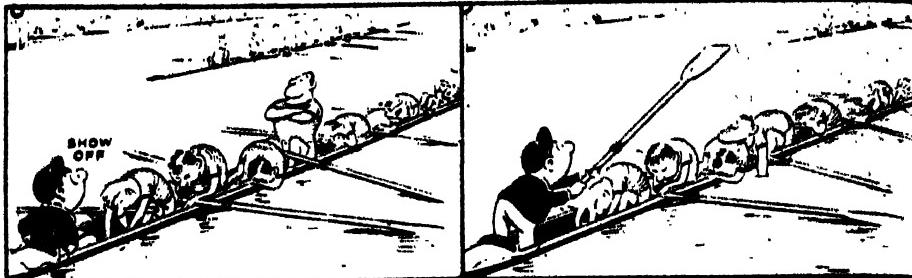
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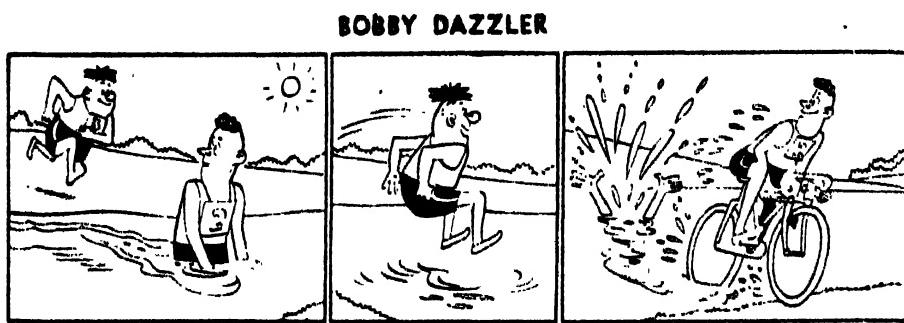


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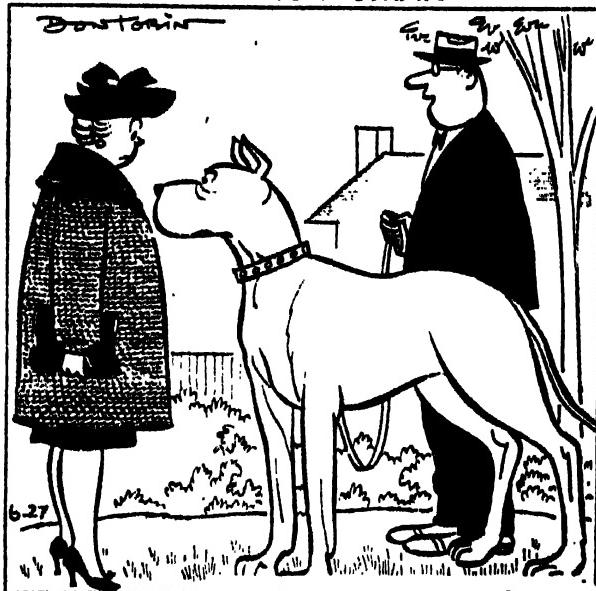
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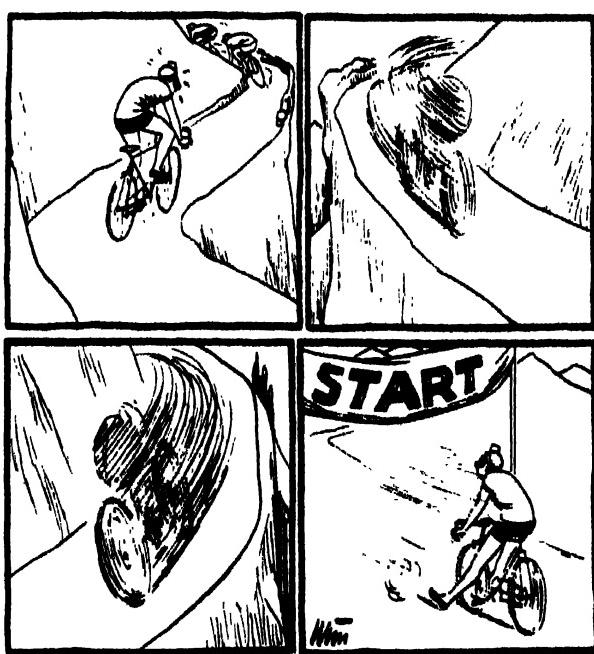


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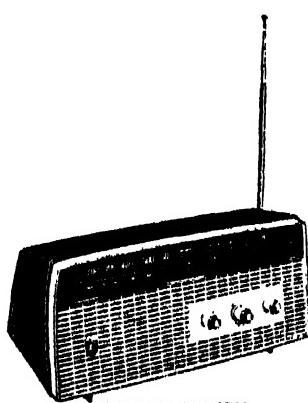


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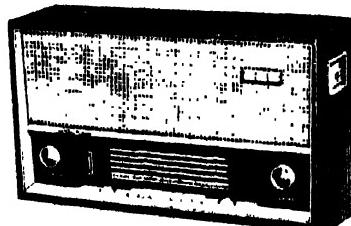


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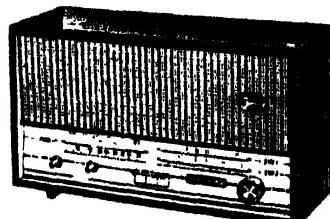
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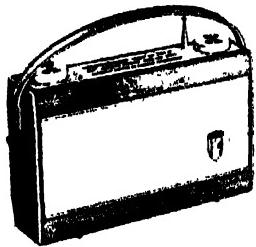
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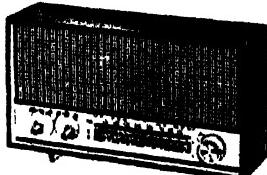
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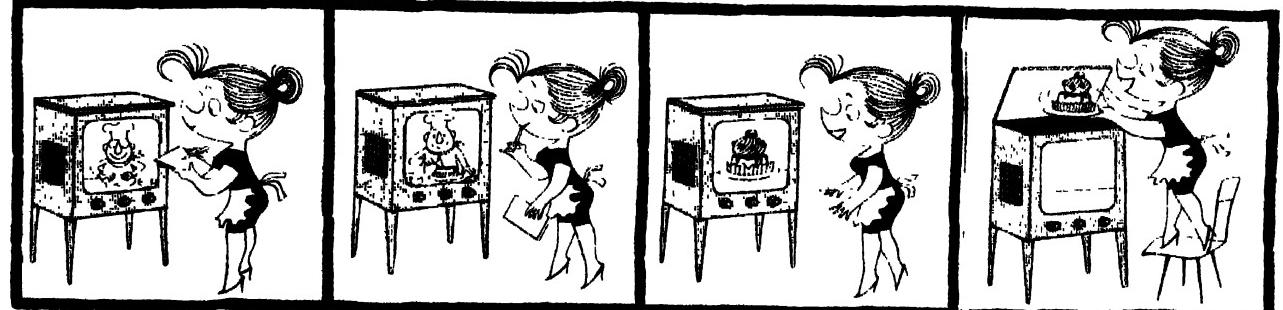
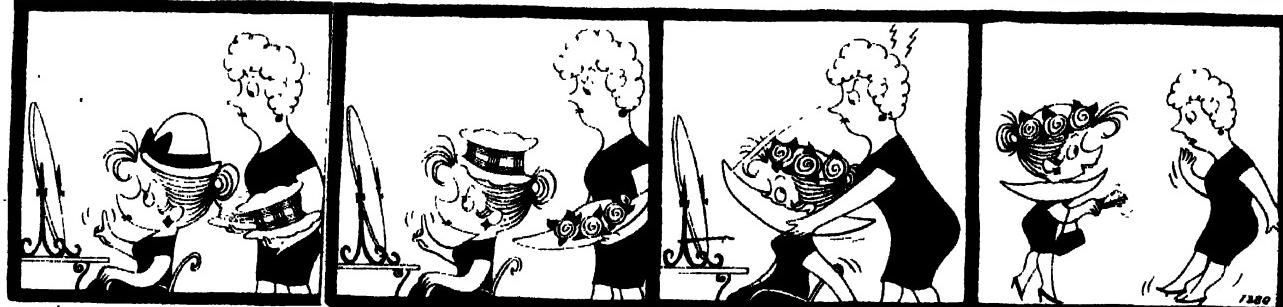
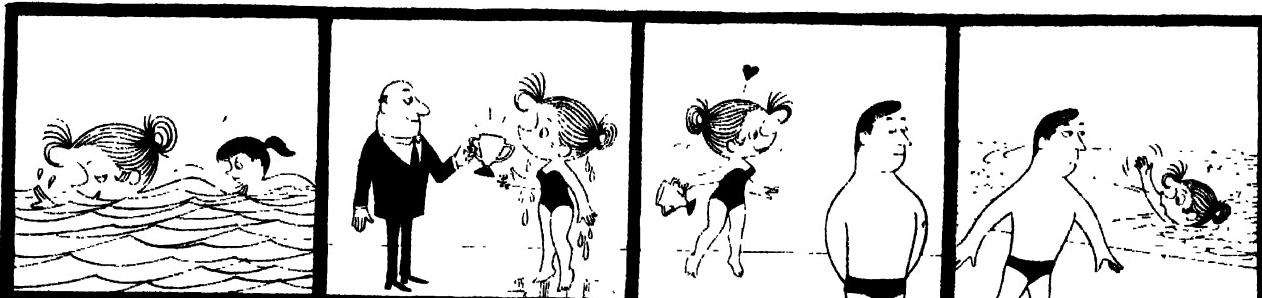
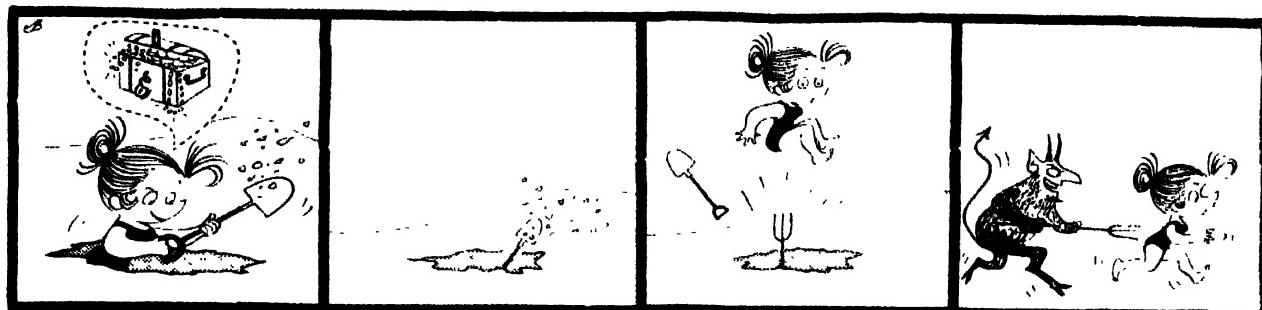
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JOSEPHINE



Camera Cameos

STILL PICTURE CINEMASCOPE

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

DURING the history of photography, many different camera designs have had their moments of glory and then faded away. During the late nineteenth century, stereoscopic cameras were very popular, taking pictures which could be viewed on the stereoptican found in every well equipped parlour of the period. Then stereo faded away, only to come back during the late 1940's when 3-D colour slides became all the rage.

Now stereo seems to have faded once again into history and whether it will have another burst of popularity remains to be seen.

During the early years of the twentieth century, no well-equipped traveller set foot outside his own home without a panoramic camera. It too had its moment of glory and then faded away. Now it's coming back into the spotlight again.

Panoramic Cameras

Panoramic cameras use mechanical movement of the lens to give a really wide angle view in the horizontal dimension—from 112 degrees to 140 degrees for popular models—with a conventional 50 degrees or 55 degrees vertical angle of view. This made it ideal for taking landscape views which are, inevitably, always

much longer than they are high. Whereas a conventional camera would include too much sky and foreground and not enough at the sides, the panoramic camera is designed to include as much of the landscape as possible.

To get this wide view, on a panoramic camera a lens of normal focal length is mounted on a pivot. As it moves through its arc it scans the distant scene. In order to keep the lens-to-film distance constant, the film plane is curved to the same degree as the lens arc.

One of the earliest panoramic cameras was the Cirkut, which is still used frequently to-day for long and narrow group shots. On this camera the lens moved so slowly that it was possible for someone to run from one end of the group to the other and so get himself in the same picture twice!

A Substitute

Realising that the Cirkut was impractical for amateurs—in any case, they were big cameras and took film up to 8 x 20 in—Kodak and a few other manufacturers produced panoramic cameras that could be handheld during use and that took standard roll film.

One of these was the Kodak Panoram, which I purchased recently

Although made in 1900 it is still capable of taking excellent pictures, which are a full 2½ x 7 in. Not very easy to enlarge, but at least the contact prints are acceptably big.

You may wonder why I purchased such a camera, even though I don't take landscapes very often. Actually I use it more as a substitute for a wide-angle lens for medium distant shots. I have always found it a major disadvantage of wide-angle lenses angle that as you get in more of the horizontal picture that you want, you also get considerable extra matter at the top and bottom which you haven't the slightest need for.

Fixed Focus

So pleased was I with the first results from the Panoram that I purchased a Russian-made FT-2 Panoramic camera, that takes 1½ x 4½ in pictures on 35 mm. film. Although made some sixty odd years after the Panoram, it is extremely similar in basic design and construction—proving that a good idea always remains a good idea.

Like the Panoram, the FT-2 is fixed focus and has no means to adjust the aperture. But you can get a good range of exposure control through the shutter speeds, 1/50 to 1/400th second. And it has a better lens and uses 35 mm.—more economical, easier to use and particularly suitable for colour.

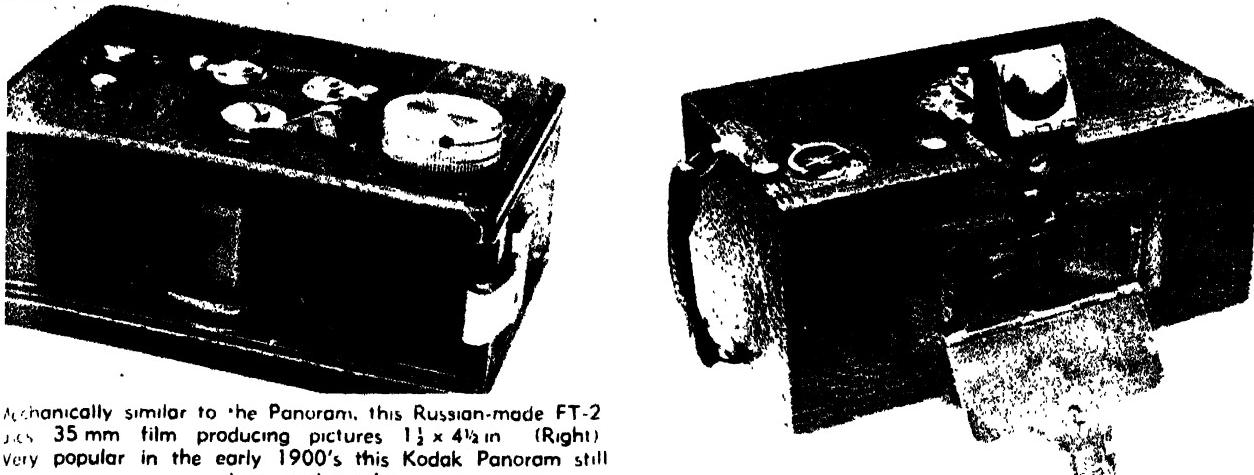
After having been dormant for so many years, the panoramic camera seems to be coming back into its own again. Besides the FT-2 there are three Japanese panoramic cameras, one using 120 roll film, one taking 35 mm and one taking 16 mm film. The latter is quite inexpensive and has the advantage that the negative is shorter—making it fit into the negative carrier of most enlargers used by amateurs.

More Ambitious Models

The 120 and 35 mm models are more ambitious and have provision



Taken on the Kodak Panoram this picture clearly shows the curvature which is inevitable with this type of camera.



Mechanically similar to the Panoram, this Russian-made FT-2 uses 35 mm film producing pictures $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Right) Very popular in the early 1900's this Kodak Panoram still gives good results.

for slow speeds (1/10 or 1/8 sec.) which the FT-2 lacks. The 35 mm. Widelux has a fixed focus lens, but you can change the aperture, the 120 roll film Panophic also has provision for focussing. Both these cameras have a 140 degrees angle-of-view—the FT-2 doesn't do quite as well, having a more modest 120 degrees view.

Although the FT-2 does not seem to be sold in America—perhaps due to its country of origin—both the Widelux and Panophic are, and seem to be, in the possession of most professional photographers. It is not apparent, however, that all of their owners know how to use them. For picture taking with a panoramic camera has some distinctive rules of its own. The camera must be held level—all the panoramic cameras, including the 1900 Kodak have built-in spirit levels—or you get the weirdest distortion. One picture in a

hundred may look dramatic with this type of distortion, the other 99 look just plain terrible.

Another Point

Another point to keep in mind is that because of the curved film plane and the fact that objects at the far edges of the picture are pretty far away, straight lines going across the negative tend to 'bulge' in the centre. The amount of distortion isn't very much and in most landscape shots you'll never notice it at all. But it is noticeable when photographing buildings.

Within these restrictions, however, a panoramic camera is a pretty useful piece of equipment to own. This is particularly true if you forget about it being originally designed to take landscape pictures and use it anytime you want to get a 120 degrees or 140 degrees angle-of-view

horizontally I've used the FT-2 for photographing everything from street scenes to theatre stages

With panoramic photography, I find that shots are more effective if some foreground matter is included in the picture. With foreground subjects, the pictures end up looking more like panoramic shots. Without them, the picture looks sometimes like a conventional print with the top and bottom cut off.

My biggest difficulty has been to keep the camera absolutely level—very easy to do when shooting static scenes, but not so easy when you're part of a crowd and trying for a quick shot of some ever changing situation.

I don't claim that the pictures taken with the panoramic cameras are world shakers, but at least it's nice to have a camera that has a wider angle-of-view than the human eye.



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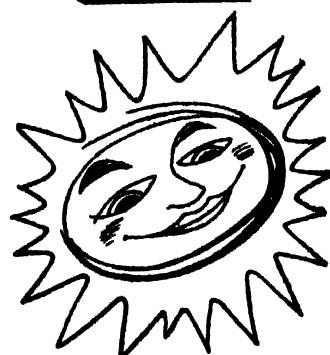
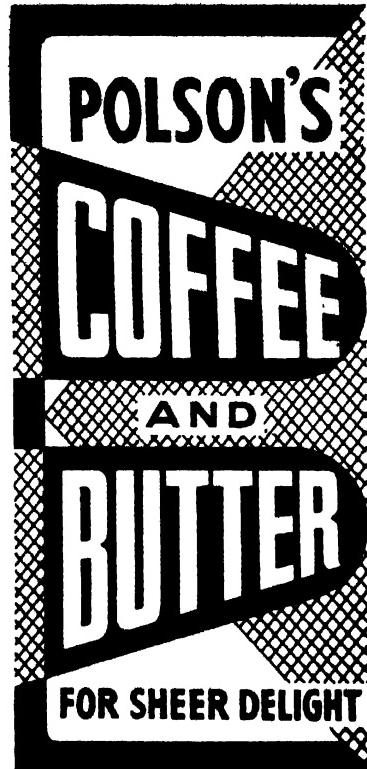
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STRAIGHT TALK ON TONGUE-TIE

FOR many years tongue-tie has been considered a very common defect. In actual fact it is very rare. At birth, a baby's tongue is held down in the mid-line by a fibrous string, probably put there to prevent the tongue falling back into the child's throat.

Later, when the child is presumed to gain muscular control over the tongue, this very mobile organ grows and grows, but the string tethering it to the floor of the mouth remains at almost the same length. At full growth of the body, this fibrous connection no longer extends to anywhere near the tip of the tongue.

There are two reasons which mother (or grandmother) gives for saying that a baby is tongue-tied. Either that it has difficulty in sucking or, later on in childhood, in learning to talk. There may be a number of reasons why a child won't suck, but tongue-tie is certainly not often one. The act of sucking doesn't

involve the tongue at all. It is the lips and cheeks which do all the real work.

Doesn't Exist

As for backwardness in talking there are even more reasons than for backwardness in walking. Certainly tongue-tie is not a cause of either! It must be remembered that children vary enormously, and yet normally, in the time which they take to learn to do certain things. One, in fact, can recite 'I knew a horse, its name was Dapple Grey' at 12 months, and another will still be unable to name a single animal at 24 months except perhaps a cat which it will probably still call a "tat".

For all practical and maternal purposes tongue-tie does not exist. Many a tongue has had its under-tethering cut in bygone days with little risk, only slight pain, but with a complete absence of any useful purpose.—(To be continued.)

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 387

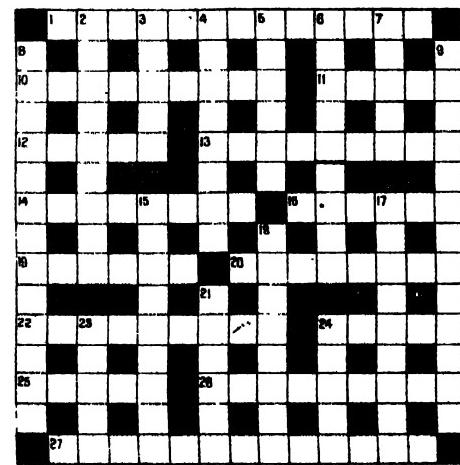
CLUES ACROSS

- Like the green light it gives one the "go-ahead" (13). 10. The fruit of politeness for Mrs. Malaprop (9). 11. This may be used for some green approach (5). 12. Raging—like some renegade? (5). 13. It's a secondary produce (5-4). 14. Sensational headline for S. American flier! (8). 16. With which presumably one's shirt is preserved (6). 19. A lisle contributed by a Mutual Aid Society (6). 20. William's able, it seems, as a taker of hot drinks! (5-3). 22. "Brief as the ____ in the collied night" (M. Night's Dream) (9). 24. "My ____ shall not persuade me I am old" (Shakes-

peare Sonnets) (5). 25. War is inexorable to this (5). 26. Sort of work needed to give a 13 ac. appearance? (9). 27. Apt to be derogatory, these direct references. (13).

CLUES DOWN

- Such was poetry in Mr. Weller Senior's view (9). 3. Highly intoxicating? (5). 4. That iterative type (8). 5. A case for 25 ac. (6). 6. Venue once noted for capital losses (5, 4). 7. It's more than just rum (5). 8. A decent player, such a one (13). 9. So pen pals parted? It's in black and white (6-3-4). 15. Sale stern enough to provoke watchfulness (9). 17. Not necessarily the fruit of the bees' labours (9). 18. A loading maybe from corner to corner (8). 21. In this case the trial is tense—just follow advice! (8). 23. Pass quite easily (5). 24. Certainly not material, this (8).



Solution on page 50

OCTOBER 17, 1954.
Bridge

Not Convinced At All!

By TERENCE REESE

THE arguments of the three other players combined were not enough to convince South that he had misplayed the deal below. See if you can take the point more rapidly.

Dealer, North. Game all.

S. A 9752

H. 4

D. 93

C. A Q 10 65

I. KQJ 63	N	S. 8
I. J	W	H. Q 92
I. J 6	E	D. KQ 10
I. J 9 8 4 3	S	8 7 5 4 2

S. 10 4
H. A K 10 8 7 6 5 3
D. A
C. K 7

The bidding went:—

South	West	North	East
—	—	1C	3D
3H	No	3S	No
4NT	No	5H	No
6H	No	No	No

Judging that his spades were more likely to strike a tender spot than his partner's diamonds, West led SK. Declarer won and cashed two high spades. Seeing that the Queen was still against him, he played off King and another club, hoping for a discard on the third round. East ruffed the second club, however, and a diamond return left declarer with a losing spade.

A typical rubber bridge post-mortem followed:—

North: "Bad luck! If you play a third round of hearts you make it; the cards lie."

South: "Perhaps, but I couldn't tell that East had a singleton spade. I just wanted him to have two clubs. I need not have had more than seven diamonds."

East: "If I had two clubs there couldn't be room for me to have two spades."

North (realising now that his partner had made a mistake): "Yes, our way couldn't gain. If East held no clubs he could have only one ace, so you might as well knock the trump."

"But if East has two clubs I make my way," persisted South obstinately....

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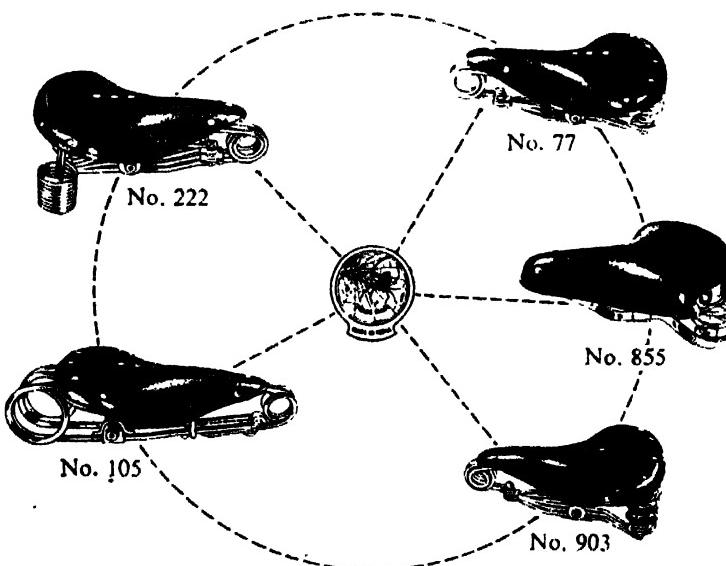
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South Indian Stage and Screen

Vijayakumari**Steals the Show**

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

IT is no easy task to turn a great classic into a great movie. The triumph scored by Mekala Pictures in presenting a new film version of the Tamil classic, *Silappathikaram*, under the title 'Poomphukar' is therefore highly commendable. The achievement of the producers particularly lies in the fact that they have not only been successful in projecting through every frame of the film the real atmosphere and the old-world charm and aura created by Ilango Adigal in his immortal classic but also in making the new film superior to earlier ones on the subject. 'Poomphukar' is sure to be considered as one of the greatest classics of the Tamil cinema.

What makes the film so appealing are the human elements permeating the story and the dynamic performances by the artistes, especially by Vijayakumari, whose electrifying quality of acting in the second half simply thrills the audience. Though the story of Kovalan and Kannagi—the former's infatuation for a danseuse Madhavi resulting in the neglect of his wife, his reunion with his wife when sanity dawns on him, his eventual death on a false charge of theft and the final ruin and destruction brought about by Kannagi to avenge her irreparable loss—is too well-known, the film sustains the interest of the audience on account of the imaginative treatment and deft touches by director P. Neelakantan.

The makers of 'Poomphukar' have no doubt deviated here and there from the original classic, but these deviations, have in no way detracted from the poignant appeal of the film. Even the romantic sequences connected with Kovalan and Madhavi, the comic relief provided now and then and the concluding emotional outbursts of Kannagi when she verily pours forth fire to vindicate her husband's innocence and avenge her loss—all of which appear to have been overdone—do not affect the overall quality of the film. The powerful dialogue, which have come from the pen of M. Karunanithi, have contributed a great deal to its success. The glory of Tamil literature, the greatness of the Tamil kings and the rich cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu have all been beautifully brought out.

Vijayakumari in the role of Kannagi is head and shoulders above everyone in the film. S. S. Rajendran as Kovalan makes a brilliant effort to live his part and almost succeeds. The next best artiste who catches the eye is Rajsri, who plays Madhavi. It is good to see her

coming out with flying colours in this rather difficult role. K. B. Sudarambal stages a welcome come-back after a lapse of several years in the role of Kaundhi Adigal. The verve with which she still delivers her lines and sings the songs, full of meaning and philosophy, is one of the features of the film. Able support comes from D. V. Narayanaswamy, O. A. K. Thevar, Nagesh and Manorama.

The music by R. Sudarsanam is of a high order. The lyrics, except for one duet rendered by Kovai and Madhavi—it falls far short of the dignity and standard of the theme—are quite pleasing. Camera work by G. Dorai and art direction by Govindarajan are praiseworthy. Producer Maran deserves to be congratulated indeed.

OUTSTANDING PLAYS

THEATRE-LOVERS in Madras gained a rare and exhilarating experience recently when they witnessed two outstanding Bengal plays, 'Raktakarabi' and 'Kanchan ranga', put on boards by Bohurupee, the reputed Bengali drama troupe, at Raja Annamalai Hall on September 21 and 22 before packed houses. Rabindranath Tagore's 'Raktakarabi' ('Red Oleanders') dealt with the greed for wealth and the heartless attitude of the "haves" towards the "have-nots", regardless of human values. The utilitarian decor, the imaginative lighting and the intelligent use of the musical and sound effects, all created from the back-stage, and the superb portrayals by all the players headed by Tripti Mitra as Nandini, who runs through a gamut of emotions, speak for the creative genius of Sombhu Mitra, who has directed the play.

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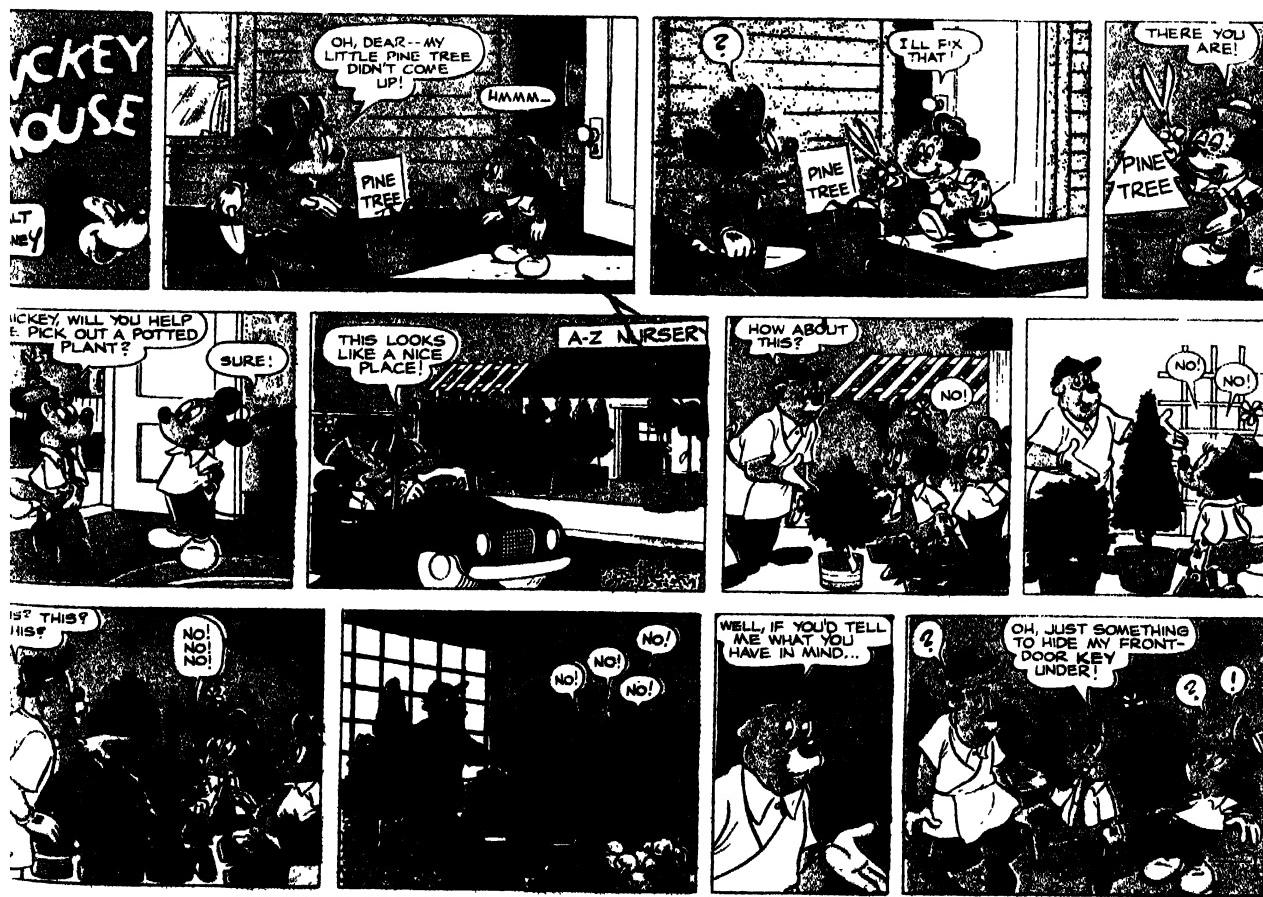
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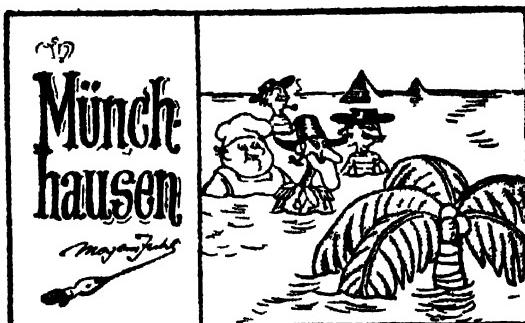


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FORTUNATELY we saved our lives clinging fast to something, which I first thought to be bush. But when I saw tops of some pyramids, it was obvious to me that we were in Egypt.



where the Nile had overflowed banks. There we sat and kept body and soul together by eating almonds. It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that we had more than sufficient drinking water.



Forty-two days after our shipwreck the water fell quickly.



When 46 days had passed, we were able to set our feet on the ground and go on our way.

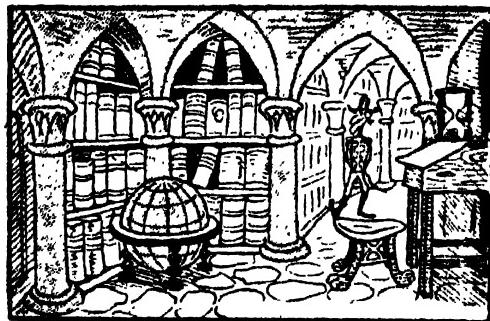


After we had gone quite some distance I suddenly felt the earth or rather an enormous arch, fall away under me, and I disappeared into the depths.

my boundless astonishment I ascertained that I had been dumped down in library in Alexandria, and now lay absolutely buried in a mountain of learning.



I decided to get out, and, full of venom, I wandered down through the library's immense passages, encompassed by rows of books.



During my ramblings I ran into a gathering of old philosophers, who were eagerly discussing ancient politics and science.



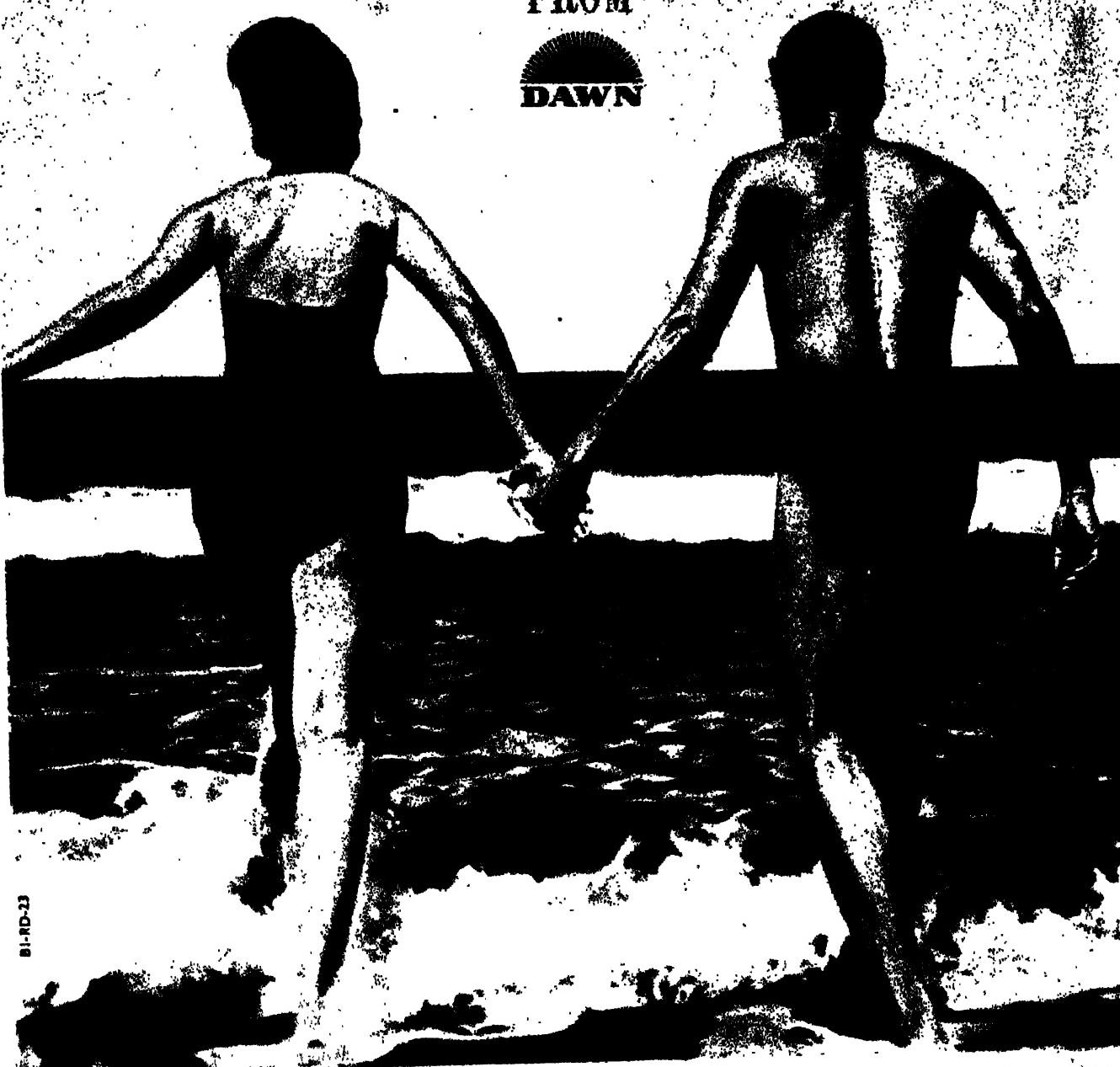
created a great sensation among them. In a few well-chosen words I informed them what had happened in the world since their time.



I decided to give the library to the museum in London, together with a few of the philosophers, who would have a wonderful time in the museum.—(To be continued)



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INDIA'S FOREMOST SPORTS MAGA

SPOR1

& PASTIME

OCT. 31, 1964.

BOMBAY TEST

Pictures & Review

CALCUTTA TEST

1st Day's Play - Pictures

38 Paise



Felicitations To Victors



**THE captain of the India
Stadium team,
Mumbai, Maharashtra, India**

rob of Patodi, and some members of the team are at the tickety of the cele-
tears of joy from the huge crowd after India had won the Second Test Match
between Manjrekar and Patodi), Chandrasekhar, Venkateswaran and
Kandpal are also seen in the album.

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SPORT & PASTIME

ek Ending Saturday,
ober 31, 1964.

THE COVER

er his successful debut in Test cricket last year against England, 21-year-old Chandrasekar gave further proof of his rising stature when he played a prominent part in India's 100 mph in the Second Test against the Australians at Bombay. His uncanny ability to mix the "flipper" with leg-breaks has caught some of the lead-batsmen on the wrong-foot time and again.

ICLES & FEATURES

N. Sundaresan	
Australians In India	19
J. Modi	
Test Reflections	21
S. Narasimhan	
nji Trophy	26
Ganesan	
er-Association Cricket	27
Special Correspondent	
New Awakening	30
it-Second	
rk is All Important —	
Says Parlakimedi	34
hard Barden	
ess	40
ree Isar	
oman's Eye-View	42
orge Zigmund	
mera Cameos	44
sell Bennett	
e Stamp World	46
M. Ramachandran	
uth Indian Stage and	
Screen	52
Correspondent	
mboy Cinema Letter	54
Inchhausen	55

TURES

icitations To Victors	2
lio's Test Triumph	5
a Calcutta Test	22
Colour	
M. Lowry	28
inam Singh	32

EXT WEEK

He Has Never Lacked
Confidence

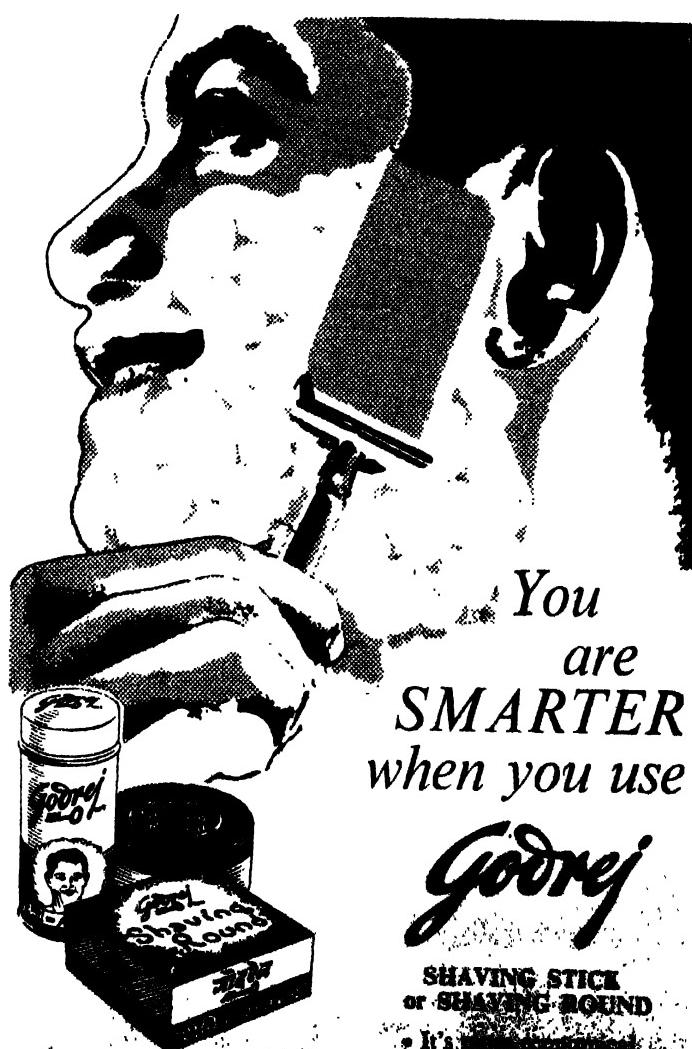
BOOK REVIEWS

LEARN CHESS: A New Way for All.
Vol. II. **Winning Methods:** By C. H. O. D. Alexander and T. J. Beach. (Pergamon Chess Series; Pergamon Press, Oxford. Price 12sh. 6d. net).

This is the companion volume to the one reviewed in **SPORT & PASTIME** of August 24, 1963 which dealt with the fundamentals of the game. Naturally this book takes the reader further on. As the sub-title implies it treats of methods of attack for winning purposes giving nearly 400 carefully selected graded diagrammatic examples from master play which are a delight to solve. There are 10 chapters; the first four deal mainly with double attack, forks (by knight and pawn), pins and sheevers. Chapter 5 deals with attack against castled King and chapter 6 on how to handle the ending. Chapters 7 and 8 deal with openings briefly while the last two contain general advice. The book concludes with a complete list of solutions to all the exercises and an index. Although primarily meant for boys and girls, anyone who has a knowledge of the moves and the notation can study it with immense profit. The printing and the diagrams are clear and in keeping with the publications issued under the Pergamon Chess Series.—S. V. R.

RACE AND SPORT: By Richard Thompson (Oxford University Press, London, E.C. 4). Price 7sh. 6d.

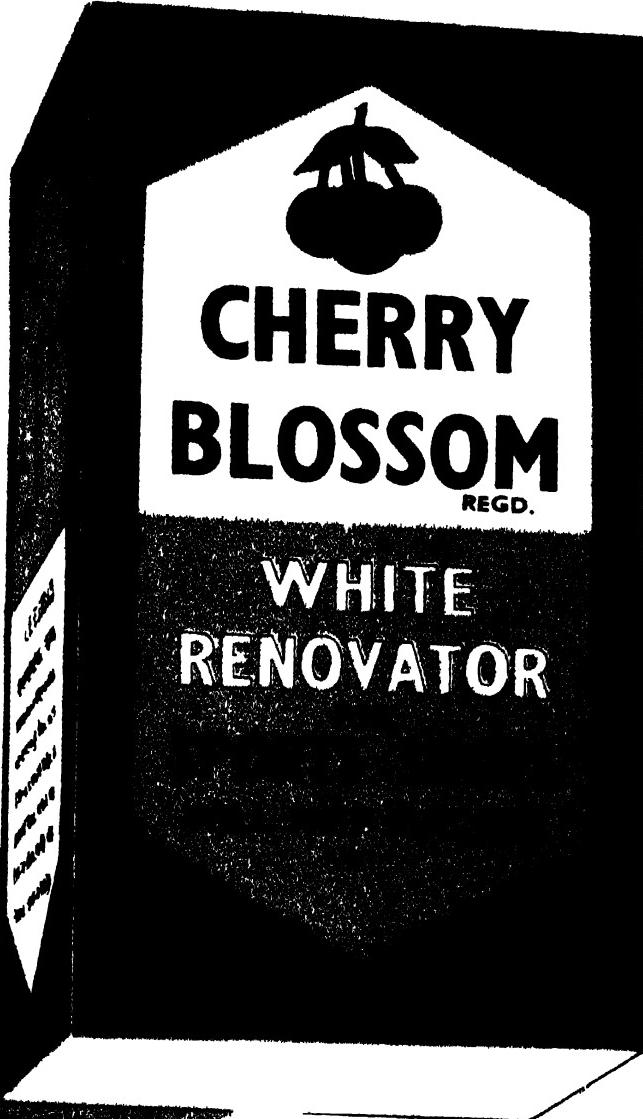
International sport in the modern world has become closely bound up with the evils of racism and chauvinism, those who object most vehemently to racialism sometimes being precisely those who are guilty of chauvinism. The Union of South Africa practises apartheid in all walks of life and some times even a country with good race relations like New Zealand yields to this insistence on racial segregation as when the famous All Blacks team of 1960 had to be all-white when touring South Africa! Good sportsmanship should be a powerful solvent of segregation and if this is practised by all countries, sport will be a bond of union, not a divisive force. This is the argument of this excellent, short book of less than 75 pages which, dealing with the problem in general terms, also examines in particular sport and apartheid, colour bar cricket and "the all-white All Blacks". South Africa is not participating in the Olympics this time, for there is no room for racialism in these international games. Unfortunately chauvinism still rears its ugly head from time to time at international games. —M.K.



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India's Test Triumph

India achieved a memorable two-wicket victory over the visiting Australian team in the Second Test at Bombay on October 15. India's skipper, Pataudi, gave a brilliant account of himself in both innings while the youngster Chandrasekar put up a creditable performance taking eight wickets in the match.

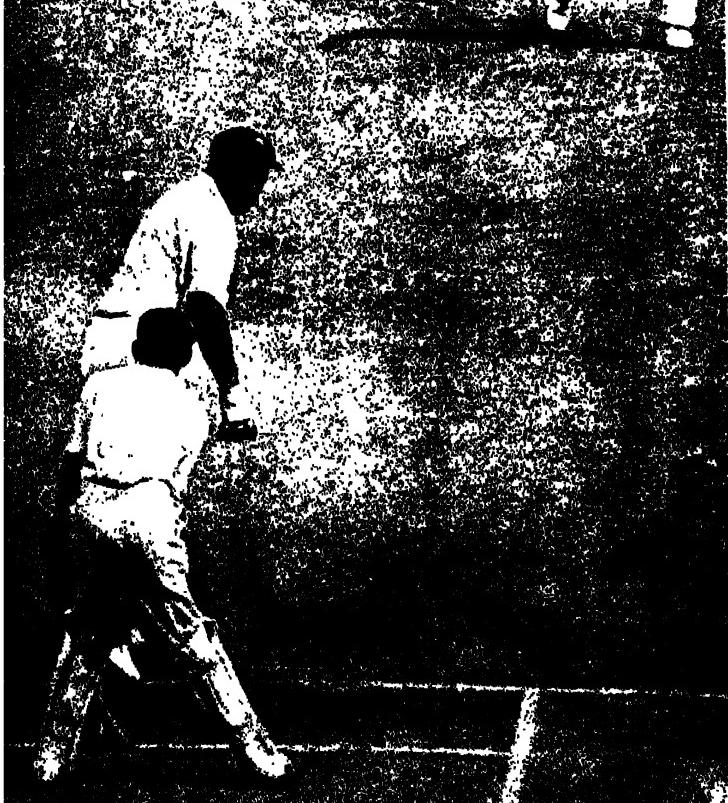


Pataudi comes out of his crease and drives McKenzie in the first innings. He scored 86 runs.

Nedkarni pushes Martin to point.



Simpson stretches himself to his left to take offered by Borda in the first innings



**PICTURES OF THE
BOMBAY TEST
ARE BY OUR
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Chandrasekar managed to send a ball through Burge's bat who turns back to see his off-stump falling in Australia's second Innings.

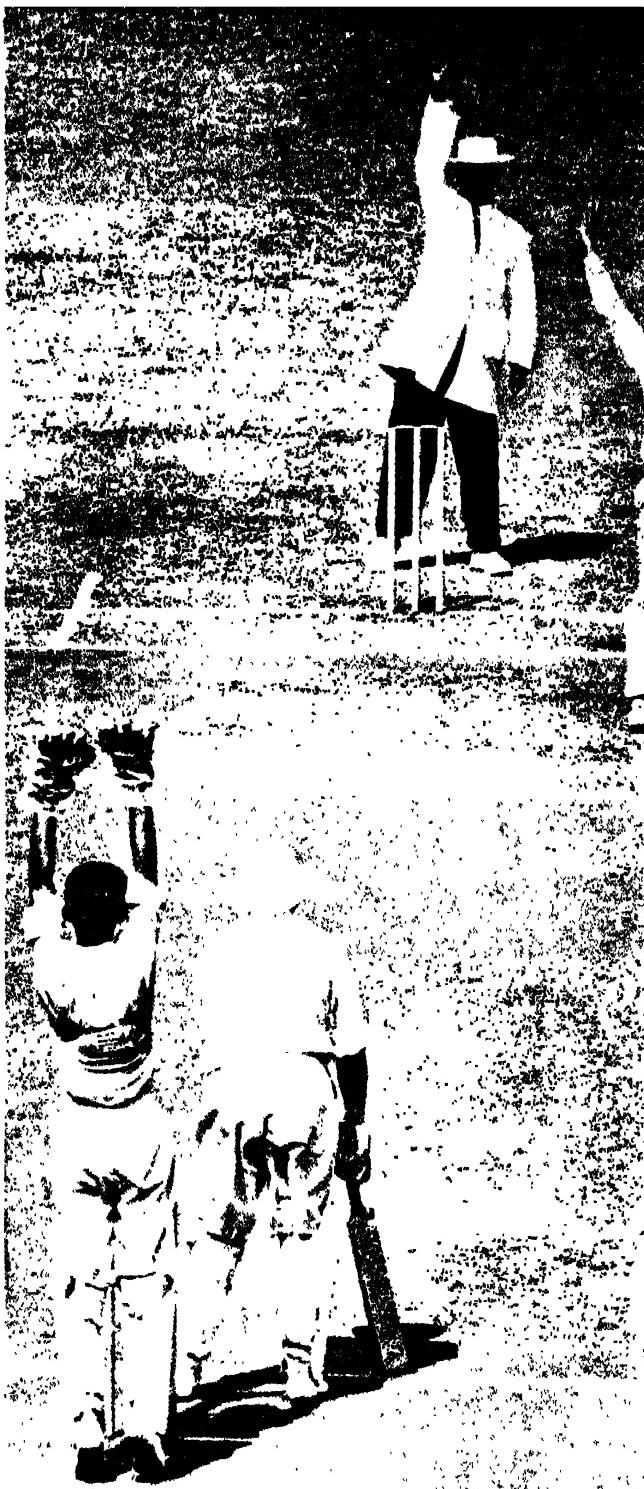
**TURN TO PAGE 19
FOR REVIEW &
SCORE BOARD**



An elegant cover-drive by Booth, who played a polished innings of 74 runs.

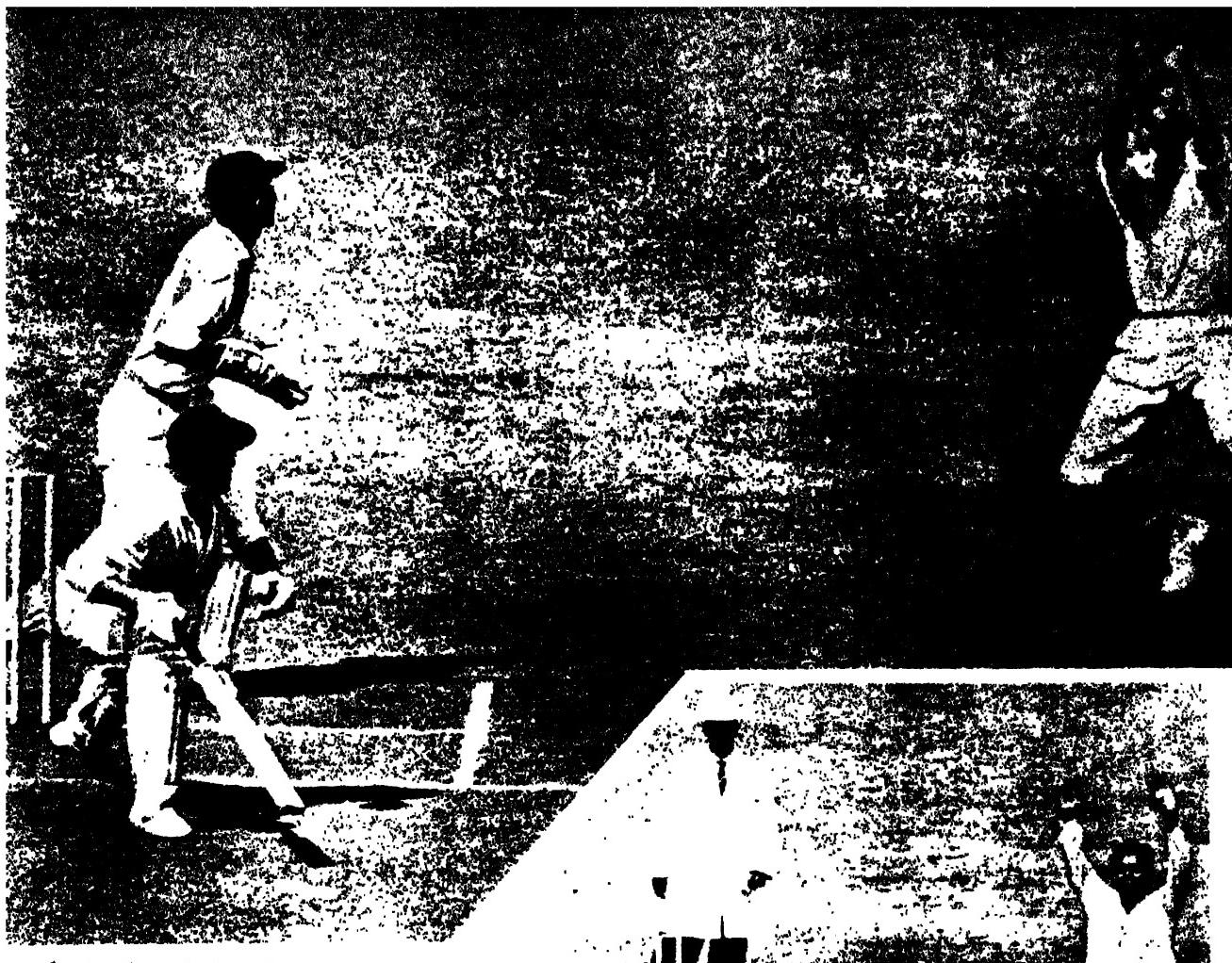
Booth stumped by Indrajitsinh off Chendrasekhar.

India's Test Triumph



The Umpire declares Veivers leg-before off Chandrasekhar.

Cowper hooking Surti.



Surti gathers the ball above his face to dismiss Martin off Nadkarni.



Jubilant Chandrasekar puts his arms up in excitement after he had beaten and bowled Jarman for no score.

India's Test Triumph



Chandrasekar's feat acclaimed! The Mysore youngster, who bagged eight Australian wickets in the match, being mobbed by enthusiastic spectators.



Wicket-keeper Jarman throws the ball high in glee after he had caught Jaisimha in India's



Determination writ large on his face,
Sardesai drives Martin to the extra-
cover.



Excited Australian fielders appeal for a
catch which Cowper (on the floor) failed
to take. Sardesai is the batsman and
Verviers is the bowler.

India's Test Triumph



Australian fielders who are close to the wicket watch Sardesai play the ball to point. (Right): Hanuman Singh's middle-stump is seen flying after he had been bowled by McKenzie. (Below): Sardesai pulling Martin in fine style.





Durrani cracking Martin off the back-foot to the long-off boundary.

Durrani and wicket-keeper Jarman watch Simpson anxiously as he fails to take the catch.

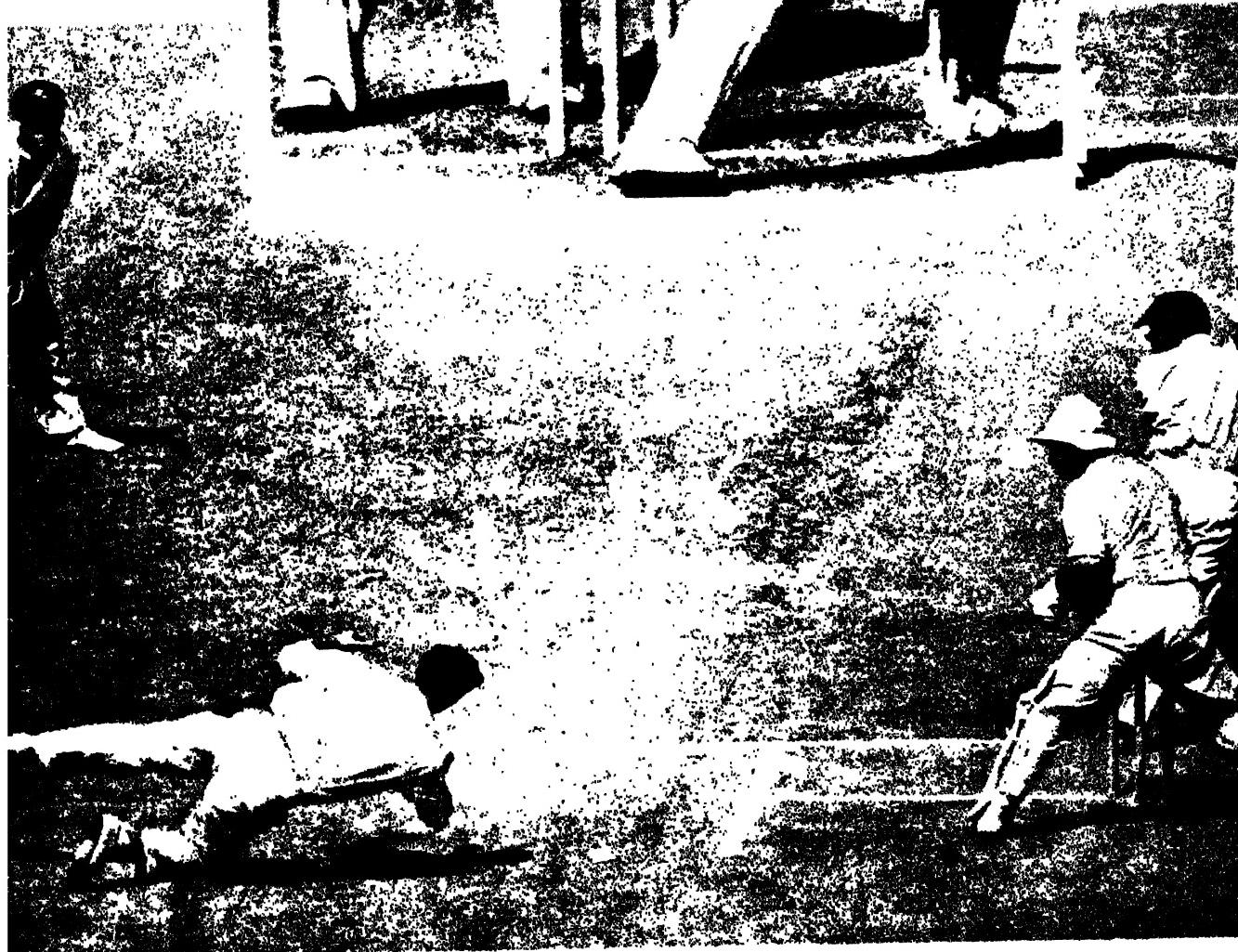


India's Series Triumph

A hero of many battles, Manjrekar played no mean part in India's victory. He is seen pulling Simpson to the leg-side.



Manjrekar survives an anxious moment as Copper fails to take a catch at the slip.



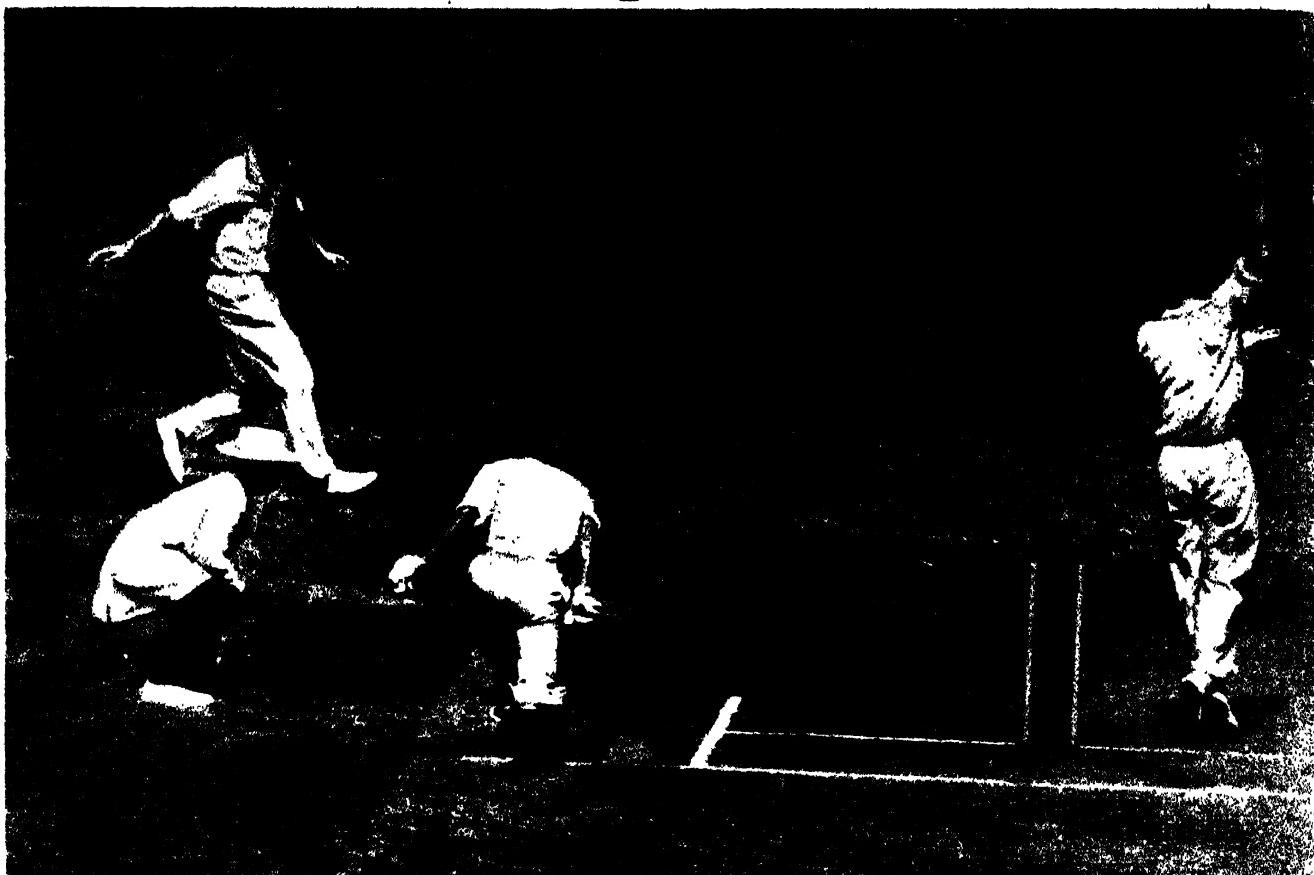


A handsome square-cut off the back-foot by Manjrekar off Simpson.

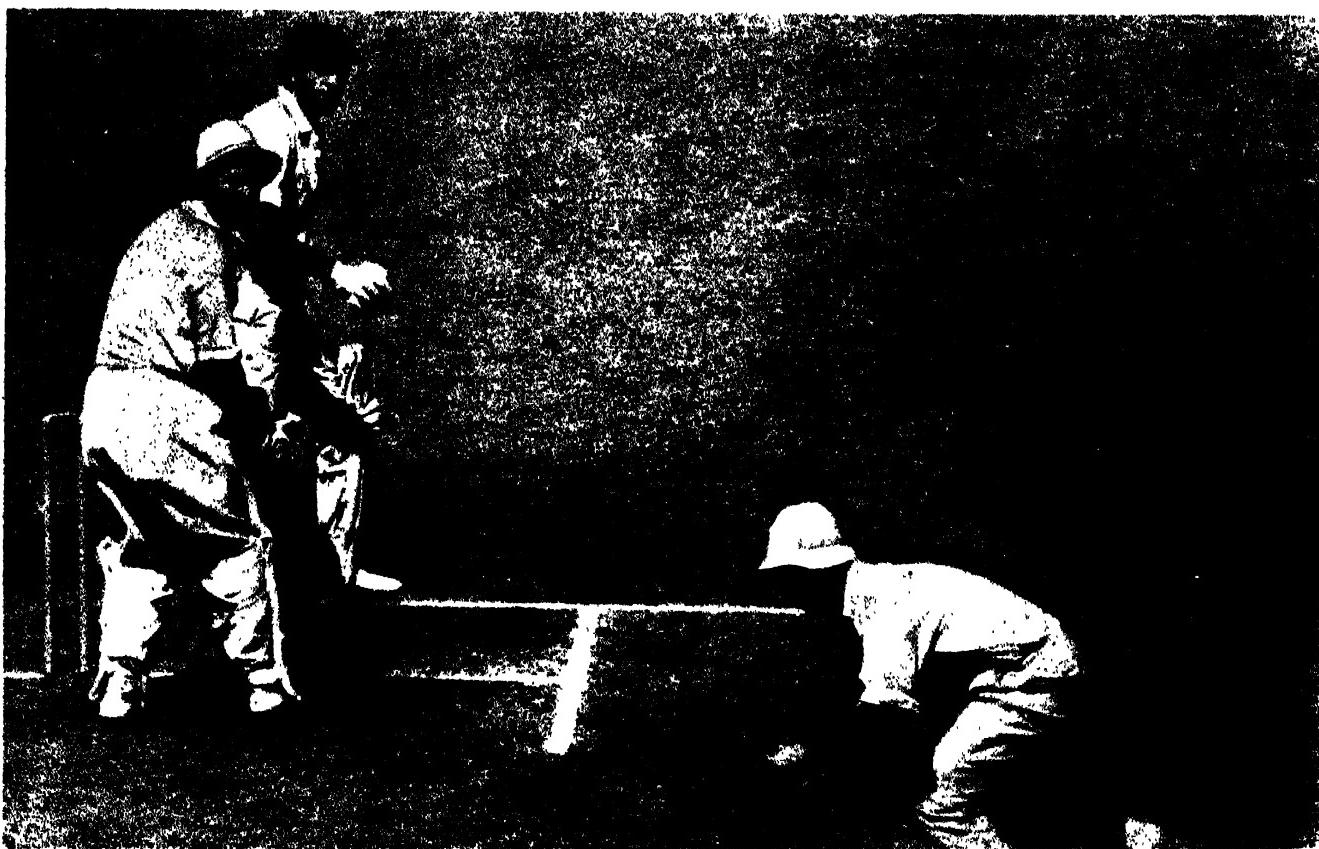


A section of the packed stands at the Brabourne Stadium on the final day of the match.

India's Test Triumph



Pataudi is just in time to reach his crease before the throw breaks the wicket.

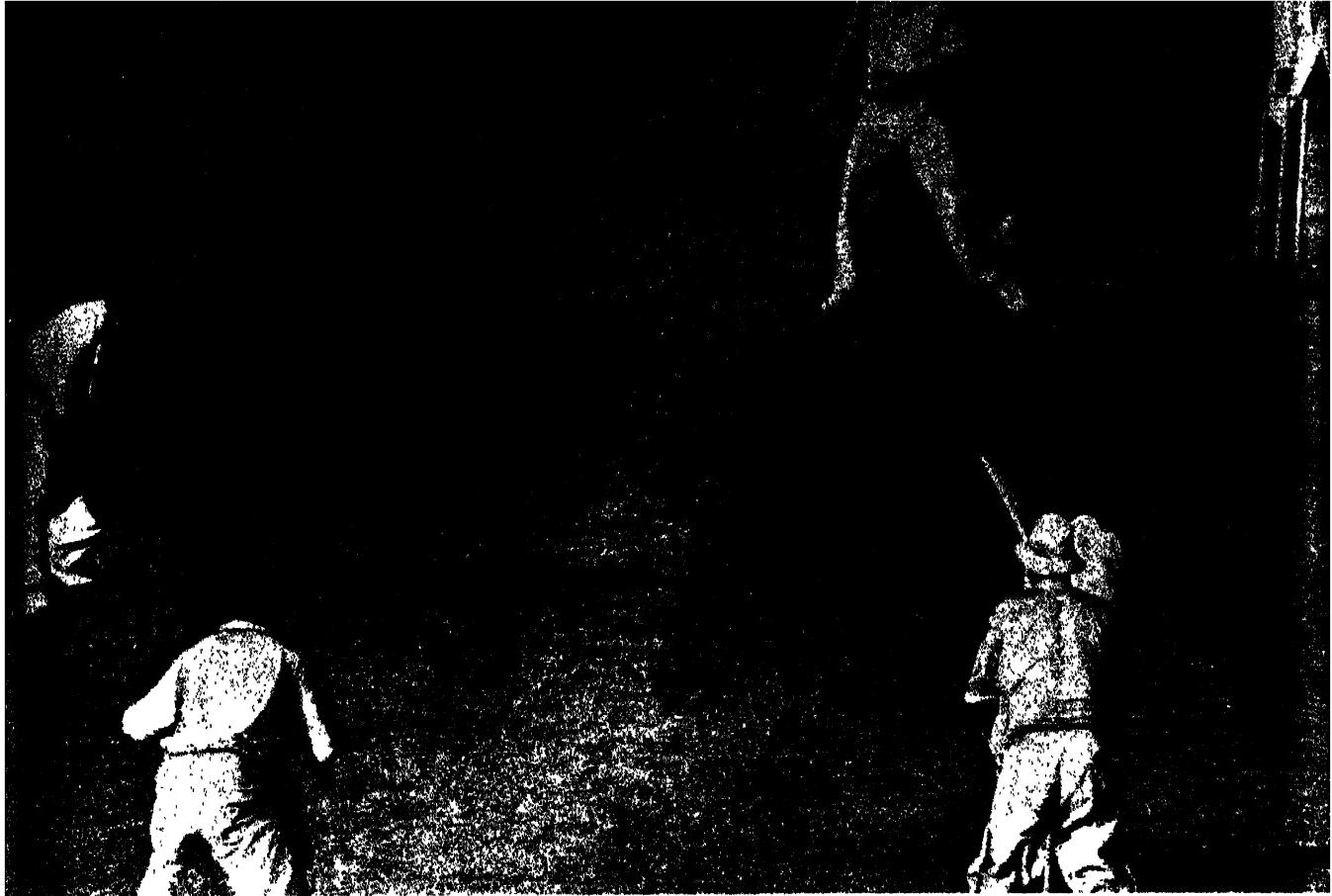


A costly miss! Simpson fails to snap up an easy catch offered by the Indian captain.

P. J. Burge who took a fine catch at gully to dismiss Pataudi is in a happy mood.



Anxious fans gathered in large numbers before the Kasturi Buildings, Madras, to follow the fortunes of the game through the score-board every day.



Borde pulls Veivers to mid-wicket to give India, a deserving two wicket-victory,



Indrajitsinh, and
Borda (both marked
X) are surrounded
by their admirers
after the victory.

Australians In India

MEMORABLE DAY FOR INDIAN CRICKET

By P. N. SUNDARESAN

OCTOBER 15, 1964 was a memorable day for Indian cricket. On that at the famous Brabourne Stadium Bombay, India, led by the Nawab Pataudi, achieved a great two-wicket win over Australia in the Second Test. This squared the scores in a three-Test series. India won at end of a bitter 297 minutes of ill-by-ball, run-by-run fight, against perative Australian fielding and bowling.

After Chandrasekhar had laid the undation for it by a fine bowling ell on the fourth day, everyone of Indian batsmen contributed his te to the victory. For every run that scored mattered in the final recking. There was Surti, who changed s bat in the morning; Sardesai, se in defence and attack; Hanumant nigh cover-driving Simpson with se; Pataudi, slim, nervous and strung the unusual role of defending; orde supremely confident in the most itical moments; and Inderjit holding s fort with the mien of an opening it. All these did their bit but none ayed his role better than stalwart ankrekar, whom many had begun to unt out of our Test teams. Manreir came to the crease at the fall of hanumant's wicket at 122 with victory far away. One mistake by him could have put his side out of the ht. But, with supreme confidence d a masterly defence, he kept the stralians away and swung the forne again to his side. The time ken for scoring the 180 odd runsere was only about half an hour's ay left when the winning hit was ade—is itself proof of the keenness the fight that India had to wage. At that is only part of the proof; the st had to be seen to be believed. e Australians have a great reputaon for fielding; sufficient had been en so far to prove that. But on the st day they rose to superlativeights with Burge's catch at gully to smiss Pataudi being its culminating int. Their fielding it was that was ore attacking than their bowling and e batsmen had to battle on more an one front. As such, it was not ly a great victory but a worthy one o.

Yet, paradoxically enough, it was out a couple of a missed chances at cost the Australians the match. Of l people, Simpson was guilty of the es. He failed to catch Pataudi twice while the latter was in his twen-; Burge also missed catching him gully off McKenzie at nine. It prov-

tined to lead India to victory. That is all that could be said about these blemishes.

Simpson won the toss for the second time in the series. But when he decided to bat there was speculation as to whether he was right in taking first strike. But in a short while he was proved correct. The pitch played absolutely easy; not only that, the ball

came at a comfortable height for stroke-making. The Australian batsmen enjoyed themselves and by stumps they had raised 301 runs for the loss of six wickets. It proved an entertainng day's play.

Lawry and Simpson put on 35 runs for the first wicket when the left-hander was out to a catch by Indrajit off Durrani. Then Chandrasekhar got rid of Simpson and Booth, who came in the place of O'Neill, who fell ill and did not take any part in the match, with his faster deliveries. Both batsmen played the ball on to the stumps. India seemed to have off-set the loss of the toss by sending back three batsmen for 53 runs.

Even though wickets fell one could not help feeling that the Australians had a grip on the proceedings. The bowling, except that of Chandrasekhar, was slack and runs came at a comfortable rate. In the first stage of

Continued on next page

SCORE-BOARD

AUSTRALIA

W. M. Lawry c Indrajitsinh b Durrani	16	lbw b Chandrasekar	..	68
E. B. Simpson b Chandrasekar	27	c Hanumant b Surti	..	20
B. C. Booth b Chandrasekar	1	st Indrajitsinh b Nadkarni	..	74
P. J. Burge c Chandrasekar b Borde	80	b Chandrasekar	..	0
R. W. Cowper lbw b Nadkarni	20	c Indrajitsinh b Nadkarni	..	81
B. N. Jarman c Durrani b Surti	78	b Chandrasekar	..	0
T. R. Veivers c Borde b Chandrasekar	67	lbw b Chandrasekar	..	0
J. W. Martin c Nadkarni b		Chandrasekar		
G. D. McKenzie b Nadkarni	0	c Surti b Nadkarni	..	16
A. Connolly not out	17	c Surti b Nadkarni	..	4
N. C. O'Neill absent ill	0	not out	..	
Extras .. 14		absent ill	..	
Total 320		Extras .. 11		
		Total 274		

Fall of Wickets : 1-35, 2-36, 3-53, 4-142, 5-146, 6-297, 7-303, 8-304.

Fall of Wickets : 1-59, 2-121, 3-121, 4-246, 5-247, 6-247, 7-257, 8-255, 9-274.

Bowling Analysis

Surti	18	1	70	1	21	5	77	1
Jalsimha	8	1	20	0	11	4	18	0
Durrani	20	5	78	1	15	3	48	0
Chandrasekar	26	10	50	4	30	11	73	4
Nadkarni	24.5	6	65	2	20.4	10	33	4
Borde	7	0	23	1	2	0	14	0

INDIA

M. L. Jalsimha b Veivers	..	66	c Jarman b Connolly	..	0
D. N. Sardesai c Simpson b Connolly	3	lbw b McKenzie	..	56	
S. A. Durrani c Jarman b Simpson	12	c Cowper b Simpson	..	31	
V. L. Manjrekar c Cowper b Veivers	59	c Simpson b Connolly	..	39	
Nawab of Pataudi c McKenzie b					
Veivers	..	86	c Burge b Connolly	..	53
Hanumant Singh b Veivers	..	14	b McKenzie	..	11
C. G. Borde c Simpson b Martin	..	4	not out	..	20
R. F. Surti c Jarman b Connolly	21	c Booth b Veivers	..	10	
R. G. Nadkarni c Jarman b Martin	34	c Simpson b Veivers	..	0	
Indrajitsinh c Redpath b Connolly	..	not out	..	3	
B. S. Chandrasekar not out	..	1	Extras .. 23		
Extras .. 18					
Total 341			for eight wickets	256	

Fall of Wickets : 1-7, 2-30, 3-142, 4-149, 5-181, 6-188, 7-255, 8-293, 9-331. Fall of Wickets : 1-4, 2-70, 3-71, 4-99, 5-113, 6-122, 7-215, 8-224.

Bowling Analysis

McKenzie	22	2	49	0	21	6	48	2
Connolly	22.5	5	66	3	18	6	24	3
Martin	24	11	72	2	14	2	35	0
Simpson	12	1	40	1	24	13	34	1
Veivers	48	20	68	6	43.4	12	52	2
Cowper	13	8	28	0	4	0	14	0
Booth	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	0

AUSTRALIANS IN INDIA

Continued from previous page

recovery were concerned Burge and Cowper, a left-hander. Burge was dynamic in his approach and his strokes carried great power. Two of his straight-drives went like pistol shots while his pulls were vicious. Burge was an entirely different player on this day; he had shown his fighting qualities in the First Test at Madras but revealed other traits that had made him famous in the cricketing world to-day.

Burge and Cowper took the score to 101 by lunch and to 142 after resumption of play. Pataudi, making his round of changes, then had Cowper dismissed through Nadkarni. Four runs later, another wicket fell, with Chandrasekhar taking a hand. The batsman to fall was Burge who was well within reach of his century. He made one of his terrific pulls of the morning, the ball sped through square-leg position but Chandrasekhar shot his right hand in its direction and the ball stuck. It was a splendid catch.

These two wickets, however, were not the result of any merit in the bowling, which was fully exposed when Veivers and Jarman were at the crease. They took the score to 221 by tea and on resumption set up a fast rate. Their task was made easier by the absence of Chandrasekhar who rested in the pavilion with cramps. Veivers played in a fluent style while Jarman made crisp strokes and together they set up a new fifth wicket record of 151 for Australia against India. In the final minutes, Indrajit-sinh was hit over his right-eye by a ball from Surti and retired with a cut. Manjrekar took over from him. India ended the day with one more wicket, that of Jarman. Somewhat tiredly he attempted a drive off Surti to give an easy catch to Durrani at cover.

The second day's play began excitingly with Australia being all out for 328 runs. Chandrasekhar, who had come back to the field, was responsible for this. He dismissed both Veivers and Martin in quick succession and Nadkarni took McKenzie's wicket. Chandrasekhar had bowled splendidly: his figures 26-10-50-4 proved this.

But the home team did not take advantage of this success. After the early dismissal of Sardesai and Durrani, Manjrekar and Jaismihal were too cautious and paid undue respect to the bowling that could get little help from the wicket. They added 86 runs between lunch and tea but it could have been much more if they had attacked the bowling. More runs during the stand would have enhanced India's position. Not only did they not do so but both were dismissed after adding 112 runs for the third wicket. Pataudi and Hanumant Singh struggled hard for more than an hour after tea. Veivers exploited a spot on the leg-stump and attacked them from round the wicket and a close-in field. Australia could have gained Pataudi's wicket but McKenzie dropped him at forward leg when the batsman had scored five and the total was 161.

The Australians rue this lapse, for Pataudi was quite a different player when the Test was resumed next day with India at 178 for four. He took both Hanumant Singh and Borde and the score slumped to 187 for six. But Pataudi retrieved the position by switching over to attack. He was more definite in his approach than at Madras and whipped the bowlers with little respect. He was severe on Martin as in the First Test and when he drove both McKenzie and Connolly superbly through the covers. His rapier thrusts had changed the atmosphere and India gained a sense of confidence that was lacking earlier.

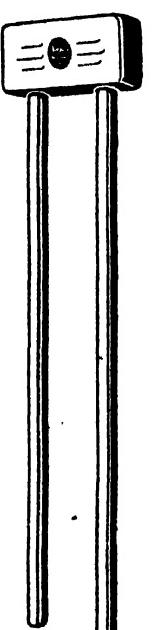
Surti too played well and when the new ball was taken clipped a ball from Connolly through extra-cover for four. He enjoyed cutting the pace men but it also led to his downfall. He flashed across a ball from Connolly and snicked the ball into Jarman's gloves. Nadkarni and Pataudi, with his score at 76, went back to lunch. However, soon after resumption the Indian captain was out. All along the morning he had timed his lofted shot beautifully and placed them beyond the fieldsmen's reach. But he mistimed a pull for the first time and hit the ball sky-high over mid-wicket. McKenzie at first overran the ball but veered round and took a fine, well-judged catch. Pataudi was out for 81 with the total at 293 but Nadkarni and Indrajit hit out to take the score past the Australian total of 320. The Indian innings ended after lunch for 341, with a lead of 21 runs.

But this small lead was wiped out in no time. In fact Australia were in a favourable position at close of the third day with a lead of 91 runs and with eight wickets—O'Neill was not to play intact. The first batsman to be dismissed was Simpson. He fell at 59 when he mistimed a ball from Surti to give Hanumant Singh at cover an easy catch.

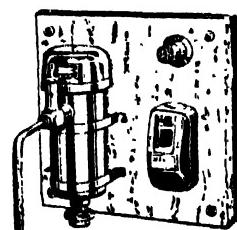
The third day's play was interesting with Pataudi's innings as centrepiece. But none could forget the fourth day's play after a day of rest. Things took place in such swift and dramatic manner that the spectators could not hold themselves in their

NOW IS THE RIGHT TIME

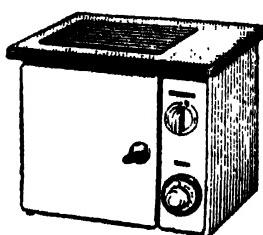
TO BUY



MUSICAL CHIME



DELUXE GEYSER



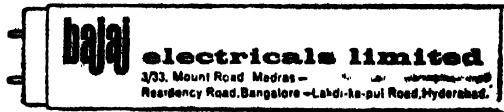
JUNIOR COOKING RANGE



AUTO SUPER IRON

bajaj
KAYCEE

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES



No. 10 DE-100

Continued on page 36

First Test Reflections

By RUSI MODI

Y adopting attacking tactics, Simpson beat India at the Nehru Stadium, Madras, in the First Test match by 139 runs. Even when the Australians lost a couple of quick wickets on the first day, Simpson ordered his men to go for the runs. In fact, his tire demeanour suggested aggression and it was indeed a refreshing welcome change from the trend of the last series against England, with the defensive Mike Smith at the helm.

There is always something exciting about the opening day of the First Test match of a series, and I must say that I, too, was seized by this feeling on the eve of the match, waiting for the toss, which was coveted by both captains. Simpson won it, and enjoyed it only upto the lunch interval when Australia were 117-1. A drop of moisture was evident everywhere on the wicket, and though the balls did come at varying heights, at no stage was the wicket really difficult. The only criticism I can offer about the wicket is that it

lacked pace and this, I am sure, can easily be remedied if "Subbu" accepts my suggestion to have more grass on the wicket. After all, a firm foundation and a good layer of grass are sufficient to produce fast true wickets. This should not be difficult for there is plenty of lush green turf at the Nehru Stadium. I have said so in the past and I emphatically repeat once again that, if wickets are fast and true, cricket will soon regain its lost prestige in international sport.

Simpson and Lawry played magnificently. Simpson was neat and compact. Lawry, tall and elegant, drove with effortless ease on both sides of the wicket. A few drives by Lawry past cover made plain to everyone present that there is much good cricket in him. All the same, Lawry must take the full blame for the Australian debacle in the first innings. Just as he was well set, he swung wildly at Nadkarni and was bowled for 62—a thoroughly uncultured stroke. From that moment, Australia lost grip on the game and managed to have the

upper hand only in the closing stages of the game on the fourth day.

Of the three Indian spinners, Durrani, Nadkarni and Kripal Singh, it was Durrani who turned the ball most. Nadkarni kept a tidy length and was the most successful bowler, taking 11-122. Kripal Singh also bowled well and fulfilled our expectations.

Australia, even when they were all out for 211, scored at the rate of 52 runs an hour, which is indeed commendable. The second day belonged entirely to Pataudi, and the Indian skipper wielded the willow magnificently. Borde, with a fine knock of 49, gave able support to his skipper, but both Borde and Manjrekar were completely outclassed by Pataudi and it was left to the Indian skipper to give to those gathered at the Nehru stadium an unforgettable lesson in the art of batsmanship. Pataudi's timing was perfect and he played the lofted drive, rarely to be seen these days, with perfection. When Pataudi is Pataudi, I have no doubt in my mind as to who is the best match-winning batsman in the Indian side. Unfortunately in India there is a tendency to run down talent, which is indeed a rare commodity in this country of ours. David Sheppard in his book *Parson's Pitch* is all praise for Mansur Pataudi, and says that he is a good player with one eye, but with both his eyes he would have been a great player. After seeing his innings of 128, one of the finest I have ever seen, I would go even a step further and say that Pataudi—even minus one eye—is undisputedly a great player.

Continued on page 37



Winners of the Olympic Essay Contest conducted by C. Itoh and Co., these eight Asian students were given an all expenses paid trip to Japan to see the Olympic Games. Second from left in the back row is K. Prakash of Madras, winner of the contest in India which was co-sponsored by "THE HINDU".

THE CALCUTTA TEST

We present this week pictures of the first day's play in the Third Test match between Australia and India at the Eden Gardens, Calcutta. Australia after a promising start collapsed against the spin bowling of Salim Durrani. The left-arm spinner claimed five of the six wickets that fell on the opening day. Simpson (67) and Lawry (50) were the main scorers for the visiting team. Australia scored 167 for six when play ended.



The Australian captain sweeping Durrani to the boundary.

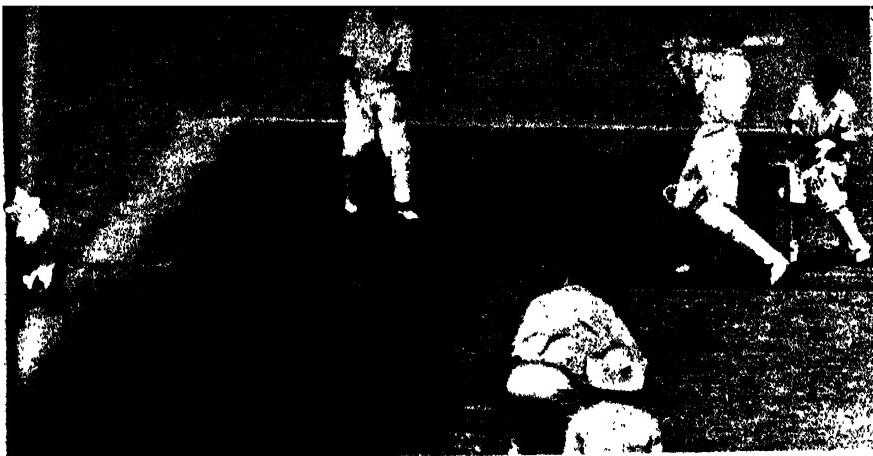


The Indian fielders jump for joy as Booth is bowled by Durrani.

**MORE PICTURES &
REVIEW WITH SCORES
NEXT WEEK**



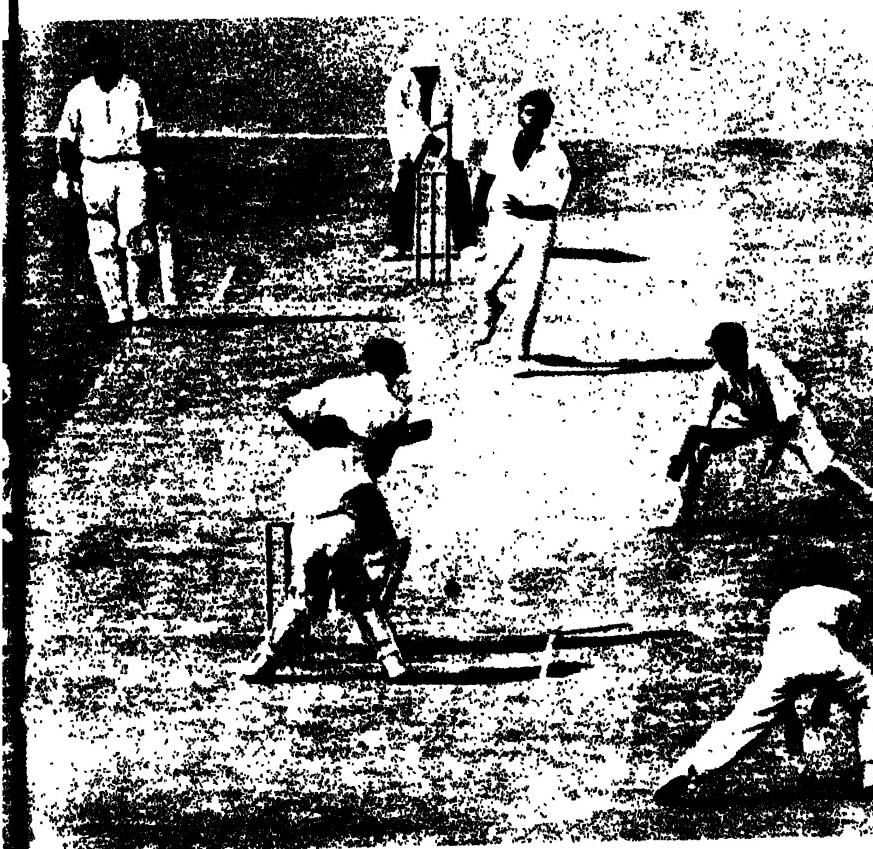
**EXCLUSIVE
PICTURES
BY OUR
STAFF
PHOTOGRAPHER**



Lawry pulling Durrani while the fielder at short-leg ducks for safety.



Durrani was the hero of the day capturing five wickets.



Durrani bowling to Redpath to an attacking field.

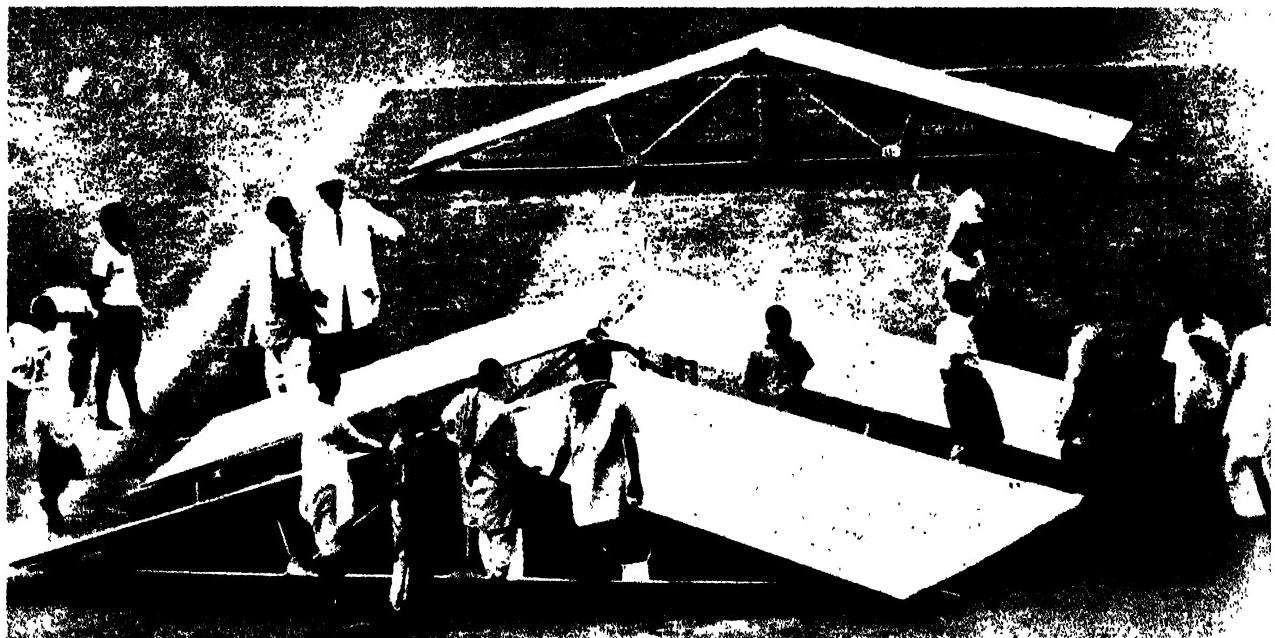


Surti (extreme right) and Nadkarni dive for the ball. Redpath is the batsman.



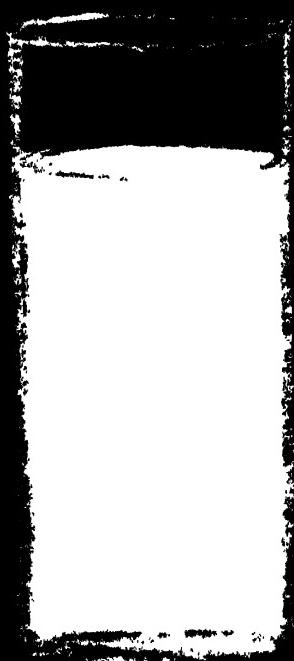
Indian fielders and German watch Durrani anxiously as he makes a vain attempt to catch the ball.

Players coming back to the Pavilion after play was suspended due to poor light.



The covers are being laid to protect the pitch from rain at the end of the day's play.

...there's all the
goodness of milk
in every block
of Cadbury's
milk chocolate



Ranji Trophy

KRIPAL LEADS MADRAS to VICTORY

EXACTLY 36 years after the inaugural match in the National cricket championship for the Ranji Trophy, history repeated itself at the Nehru Stadium, when, on the eve of the First Test against Australia, Madras scored a convincing innings win over the neighbouring State of Mysore. A. G. Kripal Singh led the home team to their triumph with not only astute captaincy, but also a grand performance with the ball, taking nine wickets in the match. He was ably helped by the other State off-spinner, young Venkataraghavan.

It was in 1934 that Madras played the first match in the Trophy and on the historic Chepauk green, the reputed C. P. Johnstone led the side to a sensational innings win over Mysore within one day. A. G. Ram Singh, with his spinners, being the architect of the local team's success. The proud father, who is now playing as worthy a part in the development of the game with his efficient work as an All-India coach, was perhaps the most happy spectator at the Stadium when his eldest son Kripal spun out the same State, and his fourth son Milka distinguished himself with a brilliant knock for 54, the highest individual score of the match. Unfortunately his other son, Satwender (Ram's is a unique experience of seeing three of his sons at play for the same side in the National) did not strike form. Mysore had turned the tables on Madras in the series more than once and had quite a strong side of youngsters this year, but caught in both innings on a soft pitch and facing Kripal and Venkataraghavan at their spinning best, the visitors collapsed on both occasions and could not in the aggregate exceed the comparatively moderate Madras total of 154. Mysore were skittled out for 46 in the first innings, their lowest total in the entire series against Madras.

The one silver lining in Mysore's display, was the excellent bowling of B. S. Chandrasekhar, their googly bowler, who reached remarkable form in his second spell and bagged four wickets. With his peculiar action, he non-plussed Madras, the abundance of the wrong 'un beating not only the batsmen but quite often his side's wicket-keeper too.

No wonder he proved such a tremendous success against England in the Tests early in the year and repeated the performance against the Australians.

On the opening day of the match, the pitch was so badly affected by heavy overnight rain that after repeated inspection, play could be started only after the scheduled tea interval. Kripal Singh struck the first blow for Madras when he beat V. Subramaniam in the toss and when, as was only to be ex-

By

K. S. NARASIMHAN

pected, he put in Mysore to face the music, he proceeded to call the tune with his spinning fingers and mesmerised Mysore into losing seven wickets for but 27 before stumps. With only six runs on the board, after the formal new ball attack shared by Prabhakar Rao and Milka Singh, Kripal broke the opening stand and in quick succession dismissed four batsmen, including skipper V. Subramaniam, who had proved a great success last year. The latter was beaten by his counterpart's variation of spin and in attempting a hit to leg, missed the ball and saw it hit the wicket.

From 27 for seven, Mysore could reach only 46 the next morning, by which time the wicket had considerably improved and Madras hit up 154, followed by Mysore's loss of four wickets in the second venture by close, making a total tally of 17 wickets for the day. This poor batting spectacle on the second day was more due to inept, timid and sometimes, inefficient batting than to the nature of the wicket as on the first day.

Only two batsmen entered double digits for Mysore in the first innings, D. Kamath (11) and Navinchandra (15). Kripal Singh wound up with the well-merited figures of five wickets for 20 runs, the result of excellent control of spin and flight. Venkataraghavan also suc-

ceeded with his steady off-spin take two wickets while Prabhakar claimed three.

Ramesh disappointed as opening bat for Madras, failing to observe the fundamental principle in facing in-swingers, and leaving a big gap between the bat and pad. He was beaten by Bhaskar Rao before opening his account. Belliappa fell for 21 while S. V. S. Mani played a patient and a somewhat unduly trained game for his 24. Milka Singh and Mani were responsible for the best partnership for the whole match—64 for the third wicket. Milka was in splendid form, hooking and driving with supreme confidence to make 54, before being bowled by beauty from Chandrasekhar. The Test spinner was far from impressive in his first spell from the pavilion end in the morning session, after lunch he changed ends and struck vital blows. From 100 three, Madras finished at 154, Chandrasekhar being given excellent support by the other spinner, Jam Hussain.

Most Madras batsmen included Kripal, Satwender and Venkataraghavan failed to come out and the spinners and lost their wicks in quick succession in ignoble manner. Doraiappan, the I.C.F.'s, a batsman, who made his debut wicket-keeper in the match, was disappointed with the bat. It was left to Ballal to show how the bowling should be punished. He scored 15 and finally Prabhakar used "longest handle" in the entire match to make an unbeaten 18 including a spectacular six. Chandrasekhar was unplayable in his second spell (three wickets in eight overs) and ended up with four for 32. His devastating spin, with a liberal dose of the googly, kept all batsmen guessing. Najam was accurate and steady with his spinners to take four for 31.

Mysore started the second innings disastrously when, with only one run on the board, Krishnamurthi was run out, thanks to a remarkable piece of fielding by Ramesh at cover. He picked up a hard hit and threw the ball, plumb to the wicket. Three more wickets fell before the end of the day, including that of Subramaniam. After giving hopes of compensating for his previous day's failure, he fell to Venkataraghavan's spin when attempting to hit to leg after making only four runs. On the final day, the visitors' second innings could reach only 14 runs. Kripal and Venkataraghavan took four wickets each. A. Jagannath provided bright spots with his lusty hitting to reach 50 including as many as seven 4's and one 6.

Madras secured eight points from the match and totalled 11 in four matches, with the three points from Hyderabad in the previous game compared to the latter's five. It was altogether a fine performance by Madras.

Inter-Association Cricket

A RAIN-SPOILT FINAL

By N. GANESAN

THE first-ever knock-out final of the Inter-Association junior cricket tournament, for the P. Ramachandra Trophy, ended without even a first innings result being obtained. A match between Hyderabad and Madras was dogged by rain, which shed off a total of nearly four hours play. The game started late every day on the first two days, the rain coming sooner than contemplated. Madras were not able to complete their innings after Hyderabad, the home team, were all out for 145. The visitors replied with 205 seven when the match ended.

The officials with the two sides did not say how the winners would be determined. They pointed out that this being the first year the tournament was run on a knock-out basis, such a situation was not thought of hence no provision was made in the rules. It would now be decided by the South Zone representatives. Applications, however, are that both may be declared joint-winners, while a spin of the coin would be resorted to, to determine the right to hold the trophy for the first six months.

Play on the first day started 75 minutes late. Hyderabad won the toss and had made 36 for one at lunch. After lunch, the Madras bowlers appeared to be getting into their form when they claimed two Hyderabad wickets rather quickly. Sultan Saleem and Santanakrishna got together and took the score to 197 without further damage. While Santanakrishna, who drove and hooked with delight, was out for 50 runs the next day Sultan

Saleem went on to score 145, inclusive of five 4's. Many a powerful hit stopped well short of the boundary because of the sodden outfield. He cut with relish and pulled with vigour and also made many pleasing shots in front of the wicket. Their 130-run



Sultan Saleem, who scored 145 runs for Hyderabad in the Ramachandra Rao Trophy final.

partnership for the fourth wicket helped Hyderabad reach the decent score of 311, for the others surrendered their wickets without much resistance.

A. C. Chandy and K. Ganapathy, who bowled long spells, claimed three wickets each for 52 and 55 runs respectively.

Madras began their reply disastrously when they lost P. S. Rama-chandran with only six runs on the board. Padmanabhan (27) and M. Arunachalam (22) shaped well and gave notice of a long innings but both fell one after the other. At the end of the second day, K. S. Vaidyanathan and K. Ganapathy were together with the total of 57 for three.

Play started late on the third day and in the seventy minutes before lunch, the two batsmen did not surrender their wickets. They pushed the score to 99 for three. Hyderabad made a costly mistake when Mumtaz dropped Vaidyanathan (17) in the slips off Laxman. Perhaps the match would have ended on a different note had that catch been taken, for Vaidyanathan never made a false stroke thereafter. Quite understandably he played defensively, only now and then coming out of his shell to show that he did have some nice strokes. The two held on for 130 minutes, adding 75 runs for the fourth wicket. That was an invaluable partnership. They not only pushed the score but also consumed valuable time. When Ganapathy left for 28 runs at 131, Hyderabad's captain G. Laxman, obtained two quick wickets to make the score read 149 for six. When tea was taken at 156 for six, there was some hope in the Hyderabad camp of securing the first innings' lead, but they reckoned without A. C. Chandy though he offered two chances in the 100 minutes during which he hit up 30 runs. When he made his exit, just a little before close, he had made the issue safe for Madras. With Vaidyanathan he added 53 runs for the seventh wicket. Vaidyanathan and Krishnan played out time. The former was unbeaten with 79 runs. Indeed, Madras were greatly indebted to him for remaining unbeaten.



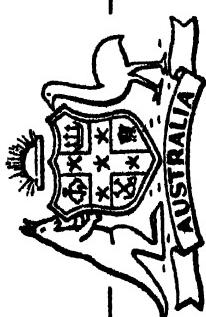
The Madras team.



The Hyderabad team.

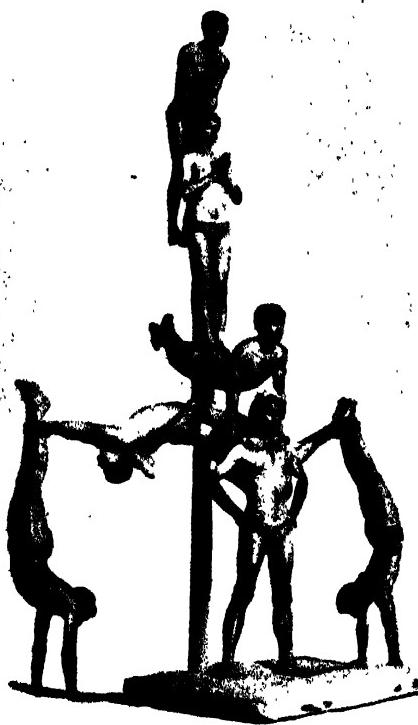


OCT. 31, 1964.





M. LAWRY, one of the fine opening batsmen in Australia to-day, is endowed with powerful strokes on the leg-side. A consistent scorer in the series against India, he played some very useful knocks.



N. D. S. trainees at exercise on the
Malkhamb.

A NEW AWAKENING

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GRWING awareness of the need to make the country's youth physically fit and strong so that they can become better citizens and custodians of our freedom has resulted in a spate of activity in the field of physical education and a number of youth training programmes under State and private auspices have been developed. This gave rise to a multiplicity of schemes and programmes which became confusing to heads of schools and students alike and affected the academic time-table and even the harmonious and balanced development of physical education.

The Union Ministry of Education, on the advice of experts, have now

formulated an integrated programme of National Discipline and Physical Education which seeks to co-ordinate the existing schemes of physical fitness into a National Programme for the school children in the 9 to 16 age group. This integrated programme combines in it all the best features of Physical Education, the A.C.C., and the National Discipline Scheme and replaces all these individual schemes in schools.

Twin Responsibilities

The integrated programme of National Discipline and Physical Education has been devised to bring to our young men and women a conscious-



Facts of physical activities.



A balancing feat.

ness of two prime responsibilities—the need for passionate love of the country and its people and the need to realise the great dangers that threaten or are likely to threaten the country and the maintenance of its freedom and prosperity from both inside and outside. To produce a spirit of earnest patriotism which shows itself in readiness to place the country above self and willingness to serve the motherland through an arduous training for such service and to ensure unswerving loyalty to the country in the face of every danger we need three important aids—tradition, idealism and the most exacting discipline.

As in all character-building programmes, so in this Integrated Programme also, success depends to a large extent upon competent instructors. The two Central Training Institutes, one at Sariska (Rajasthan) and the other at Barwaha (Madhya Pradesh) train each about 600 young men and women in a vigorous training course of nine months' duration. The trainees are drawn from different regions of the country and are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 85 each. While under training, they live and act as members of one community at the institute and get acquainted with one another's traditions and customs. On successful completion of the training they are accredited to schools in various States and Union Territories as N.D.S. Instructors for imparting instructions.

are also arranged at suitable intervals for improving their functional efficiency and educating them in new ideas. Each instructor is expected to look after the training of a group of 250 to 400 school children and their strength being 6,060, the scheme is in operation in about 4,000 schools in the country covering as many as 20 lakh children.

Gigantic Task

The services of qualified and trained physical education teachers of secondary schools are also being geared to this gigantic nation building task. They are deputed to the centres for a three-month intensive training course for which they are paid a stipend of Rs. 60/- p.m. in addition to their usual pay and allowances that they get from their schools. On successful completion of the training they are employed whole time in implementing the scheme syllabus.

riegated training programme which includes drill, marching, physical activities and more strenuous games like *lezim* and *malkamb*. Training in folk dances of various regions and community singing of inspiring patriotic songs are some of the other important activities included in the integrated programme. The object is to make the students physically strong, tough and resilient, to develop in them endurance, courage, discipline and patriotic fervour.

The most significant feature of the scheme and, indeed, its appeal and strength, is in the unique absence of compulsion in its varied activities. It is non-political in character and carefully avoids regimentation of any kind.

In short it awakens the youth from their slumberous unconcern and leads them to the large vistas of participation in national reconstruction



An instructor-trainee on the parallel bars



Kabaddi has an important place in the integrated programme.



A rope-bridge.



HANUMANT SINGH

A HARD-HITTING batsman possessing a wide repertoire of strokes, Hanumant Singh touched splendid form in the second innings of the First Test against Australia scoring 94 runs. This 25-year-old cricketer from Rajasthan has an impressive record in Ranji Trophy matches too. He is also an excellent fielder.

G.T.A. REGAIN ALLAHABAD

SOCER TITLE

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

GEORGE TOWN ASSOCIATION

regained the Senior Division football league championship of Allahabad, defeating Cantonment Sporting Club in the crucial play-off match held at the Government Press ground before the biggest crowd of the season, by the odd goal in five in extra period. The teams had finished in the league each with 11 points in seven matches.

George Town Association had first won the senior league under the captaincy of Amal Sen Gupta. They had been runners-up on four occasions. In 1962 the league was abandoned. In 1963, G.T.A. were considerably handicapped by the absence of several star players, who had to play for other institutions. Even then they put up a good fight and occupied the third position with Youngsters Club. E. M. E. Station Workshop were the winners and Rama Club the runners-up then.

G.T.A. had the most balanced side in the league with a number of seasoned stars and up-and-coming youngsters. They had six State caps in their team—custodian Hardy David, left-half Amal Sen Gupta, right winger Ranjit Singh, inside-right Waqar Ahmad, inside-left Mohammad Nazir and right-half Intiaz Ahmad. Aloke Sarkar, Wilver David and Mohammad Iqbal, stopper, had represented the U.P. junior team in the National championship last year.

G.T.A. defeated Allahabad Sporting 2-0, Eleven Brothers 4-0, Hilful Arabs 1-0, Lukerganj Club 2-1 and Cantonment Sporting 1-0. They shared honours with youngsters Club 1-1 and lost to Rama Sporting Club 1-2. Cantonment Sporting defeated Rama Sporting 1-0, Youngsters Club 2-0, Hilful Arabs 4-2, Eleven Brothers 1-0 and Allahabad Sporting Club 1-0; shared honours with Lukerganj Club 1-1 and lost to G.T.A. by a solitary goal.

A grand hat-trick by G.T.A. centre-forward Mahendra Dube highlighted the play-off match. Dube was the top scorer of the league with 11 goals including hat-tricks

against Eleven Brothers and Cantonment Sporting.

If Mahendra Dube was the opportunist par excellence, veteran Waqar Ahmad, a versatile all-rounder equally good in hockey and cricket, was the brain of the attack. Gifted with good stamina, and showing excellent ball control, he initiated clever moves with his passes. Waqar's combination with right winger Chaman Lal always spelt danger to the opposition.

Stopper Iqbal Ahmad was undoubtedly the best seen this season at Allahabad. He put up a consistently good display. He got good support from right-half Jamuna Soni and left-half Aloke Sarkar. M. Shafiq and Wilver David formed a safe pair of backs. Shafiq, with his fine tackling and Wilver David, with his hefty clearances, headwork and quick recovery, often pulled their side out of trouble. Imdadullah also gave a good display in the defence. Custodian Hardy David made some very good saves.

For the Cantonment, their custodian Vasudevan made many sparkling saves. Narbad and D. K. Sen-Gupta were a safe pair of backs

D. K. Sen Gupta kicked and tackled well. Raj Behari and Ganesh Lal were the best in the intermediate line. Hiralal (Sr.), Bhopalan and Ramsanjiwan were the pick of the vanguard. D. K. Sen Gupta and Dhilin netted for them.

Youngsters Club had a strong attacking line consisting of centre-forward Somnath Chanda who shared the top scorers' berth with Mahendra Dube of George Town Association, Mohammad Hanif, Saukat Kable and Abdul Jalil. But they had a weak defence. Youngsters' most creditable win was against Rama Sporting, whom they beat 5-2. Somnath Chanda (2) and Hanif (3) were the scorers for the winners. Probhant Bhagat and Mathews netted for the losers. Youngsters did well in sharing honours with George Town Association but lost to Cantonment Sporting 0-2. They were also held to a 2-2 draw by Eleven Brothers.

Allahabad Sporting Club, who have won the senior soccer league championship more than any other team of Allahabad, finished at the bottom without any point. They fought well in all the matches but luck deserted them from the very first match. After wasting two penalties and two positive sitters, they lost to Youngsters Club in the opening match by suicidal self-goals by left-back R. R. Dey and centre-forward Somnath Chanda in the last four minutes. They never recovered from this initial setback and went down to G.T.A. 0-2, Cantonment Sporting 0-1 and Rama Club 1-2.

There were four hat-tricks in the senior league. Somnath Chanda scored four goals against Lukerganj Club; Bhopalan scored three for Cantonment against Hilful Arabs and G.T.A.'s Mahendra Dube performed hat-tricks against Eleven Brothers and Cantonment Club.



Skipper Nazir of the G.T.A., holding aloft the soccer league trophy, is lifted high by his comrades.

"LUCK IS ALL IMPORTANT"

—SAYS PARLAKIMEDI

By SPLIT-SECOND

RACING is a business full of chance. With the best bred horse you may not win a single classic or even a plate. With the cheapest buy you may sweep all the classics. The Maharaja of Parlakimedi, a well-known race horse owner, has been extremely lucky. With small strings he has won big stakes. He himself confessed this to the writer in the course of an interesting chat at his Bangalore residence. Said he: "I entirely believe that good horses are never bought for big prices. One should have a lot of luck. Of course, selection of the horse is important. Blood lines have a definite bearing on the capabilities of the horse". Balchand, winner of the Indian 2,000 Guineas and the Derby, was bought for only Rs. 20,000. A like sum was paid for Philanthropist who, he said, was the best Indianbred he ever had. He was the first Indianbred to win the King Emperor's Cup (1945). Ridden by Sibbritt he clocked 1m. 40s. over the mile trip. The Maharaja of Parlakimedi referred to his repeated attempts to win this cup before. Back in 1940 he had two contenders for this cup, Good Fare and Terror. Good Fare had staked his claim by winning the Hilliard Plate in a previous outing. Good Fare received a kick from Baqlava but Good Fare and Terror went on to set such a scorching pace that Baqlava was called up to give of his very best and Mr. Musry's horse proved a well-deserved winner in the record time of 1m. 38 1/5s. from a field of 16 horses. Baqlava won this event in the previous year too. And when he triumphed in 1941 it was a glorious hat-trick.

Great Hopes

Wansfell whom he bought for only Rs. 6,000, the Maharaja was confident, would win the King's Cup in 1942. He was imported from England. With World War II in progress the ship had to come via the Cape of Good Hope and after eleven weeks of sea travel Wansfell landed in a surprisingly fit state. With a fair home record, which included a good second to a sprint champion, Wansfell was Parlakimedi's best candidate for the King's Cup. Unfortunately he was taken away by Mr. F. C. J. Stuart for a fancy price and Wansfell justified that price. He won the cup. The Maharaja was hard put to it to console his trainer Balfour who was indeed annoyed at being denied

an opportunity to saddle a King's Cup winner.

In 1937, Gay Lover roused great hopes of winning this coveted prize for Parlakimedi. The Australian horse acclimatised himself very quickly and, sooner than thought possible, began to win races in India. Everything was well set for a victory at Calcutta. However a week before the race when the Maharaja went to see Gay Lover at his stable the sight depressed him very much. His poor condition convinced his owner that Gay Lover would not win. And he did not. The trainer was changed. In his next outing, the Coronation Cup (also over a mile), Gay Lover beat a strong field to compel racegoers to ask among themselves, "where had this form gone in the King Emperor's Cup"? Wally Sibbritt rode him on this occasion. He pointed out this to emphasise that one cannot be sure of results in the equine sport. In 1952, for instance, his Eastern Sea, who finished behind The Fiddler in the King George VI Cup, was declared the winner after The Fiddler lost the race following a disqualification.

Love for Horses

The Maharaja's love for horses is hereditary. His father, who was the President of the District Board, had to do a lot of travelling on horseback. The family owned scores of horses for this purpose. The young prince's first experience of riding was memorable. He was put on a horse who had been taught to start galloping once his sides were pressed by the stirrups. Without knowing this, the seven-year-old prince pressed the sides and the horse began to accelerate. There was a terrific commotion among the people as the horse tore his way through the busy bazaar of Parlakimedi and head towards the hill. People started chasing the runaway horse carrying the young "boss". This created more panic in the animal. Just when danger to the rider seemed imminent the horse stopped atop the hill and one bold man caught hold of the rein and led him back to the palace stable.

A frequent participant in paper chase he had a good a hunter in The Star. A popular figure in Ooty and Madras his interest in flat racing was confined to witnessing only. He had no idea of owning any racehorse until

Major Hurley, Director of Animal Husbandry, put this idea into him. After long deliberations he decided to embark on the hazardous sea of ownership. He started buying horses in 1918. His first purchase, Stuck fast won the Governor's Cup at Ooty. Lord Goschen, the then Governor, was very happy that Parlakimedi's horse won. But the owner himself was not present to receive the trophy. At that time he was on a pilgrimage to Badrinath! He had a similar experience when Rock of Gibraltar won the Maharaja's Cup a few years ago at Bangalore. The Maharaja was in New Delhi and got the happy news through the Delhi office of The Hindu. At the mention of Rock of Gibraltar his face beamed with pride and he recalled his almost-fantastic weight-carrying performances in his brilliant career. With 9-8 on his back he ran 2,800 metres (1957) in the record time of 2m. 57 4/5s. at Bombay. Bought for Rs. 30,000 as a 3-year-old at the sales in England this son of Rockefeller has been doing very well at the stud also. His crop includes Rockie, winner of the Indian Derby and Lady Gibraltar, winner of the Maharaja's Cup at Bangalore (1963).



The Maharaja of Parlakimedi leading in Prabalo after the colt's victory in the Maharaja's Gold Cup at Bangalore.

Prabalo, another son of Rock of Gibraltar, won this cup this year. A sensible horse, Rock of Gibraltar was so overjoyed at seeing his master in the stud that he broke away from the syce who was exercising him in the farm and ran towards the Maharaja for his carrots. After a brief re-union between master and horse, Rock of Gibraltar was taken back to his box. "Horses are extremely sensible. The

DEER 31, 1964.

"sensitive too" the Maharaja said and went on to recount how the incarceration of a jockey cost him the Ceroy's Cup. The horse was Ocean Way. His favourite jockey was Lee Davis. The combination had won several races, including the King's Cup race and the Governor-General's Cup. A gentleman every inch, Ocean Way hardly relished whipping. In the Ceroy's Cup race Ocean Way did not have the services of his favourite jockey who was injured in a previous race. Another English jockey代替ed for Lee Davis. He did not know that Ocean Way was allergic to the use of the whale bone. And so when at the starting gate Ocean Way did not come in a line the first time, a jockey gave him a crack. "At every moment I dropped my biccular" the Maharaja said, "I knew at the headstrong colt would not start. I was not surprised that he ran where". Ocean Way's stud record common knowledge. A number of sons and daughters have added stre to the Indian turf. Noble Way (Rs. 2,000 Guineas) and the seductive Lady Josephine are his worthy representatives.

Lovable Sportsman

The Maharaja is very proud of the performances of his other horses about Balchand, winner of the Indian 2,000 Guineas and the Indian Derby, he said his strong point was his will to fight. Bought for only Rs. 1,000 he landed good prizes. Our own was a poor looker. But the speed and stamina he displayed during his racing career was amazing. He won 11 races (Rs. 1,93,793). He won the Queen Elizabeth Cup twice and the Calcutta Gold Cup once.

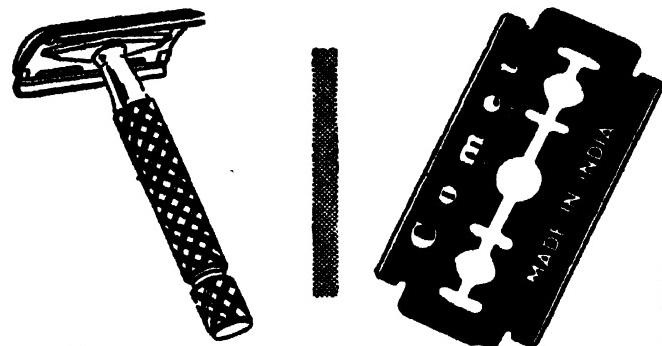
"What about Courageous"? I asked him. He agreed that the list will never be complete without mention of that stout-hearted customer. He won the Calcutta Gold Cup twice. Even to list my good horses will take a lot of space, he said and added that he was always grateful to these distinguished members of the equestrian world for giving so many thrilling moments.

He recalled with pleasure his visit to Epsom when the peerless Hyperion won the Derby. He was also present when Rajpipla's Windsor Lad won the event.

A familiar figure at the morning's track work, he is a shrewd observer of horses' movements. In this connection I want to recall how correctly he predicted Prabalo would win the Maharaja's Cup at Bangalore. He watched the colt's test gallop on heavy going and told Split-Second that the horse was well within himself and with slight luck should win the Cup. Prabalo lived up to his owner's confidence. As though to prove that it was a flash in the pan he later won the Mahatrapati Cup at Poona.

A lovable sportsman he is a good tikari and has many trophies. But his first love is the horse. That is the most dominant impression that one gets of the Maharaja of Parikimedi.

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SPORT & PASTIME

AUSTRALIANS IN INDIA

Continued from page 20

seats. They roared and yelled th throats out. They applauded Char rasekhar vociferously as with gr bowling he wrested the initiative India's favour. He struck at Law and Burge in the morning and Veivers and Jarman in the afterno Burge, Veivers and Jarman were out for a blob. Nadkarni joined ha and dismissed Cowper and the tail equal Chandrasekhar's tally of 4 wickets. It was splendid bowling the spinners.

In between these disasters Cow and Booth were associated in a four wicket stand of 125 runs. Cow hit up 81. He was not secure in forward defence but was happy whenever the ball was pitched short. cut and hooked them with wrist. Booth played a polished innings of 61. He moved on his feet beautifully and took the ball at its pitch. His technique was so excellent that one could not discern the power in his stroke till the ball sped to the boundary.

Australia were out for 274 in the second innings with a lead of 2 runs. India were in the happy position of having 445 minutes to go for victory. But there was a setback when Jaisimha lost his head and made irresponsible stroke in the first over he faced from Connolly. He flashed his blade for a cut, got only a ton and Jarman gobbled up the catch. However, Durrani, who was lucky to be let off when he was 17 by Simpson, of all people, in the slips, Sardesai took the score to 70. They were playing quite comfortably but Durrani could not curb his impetuosity too long and swung at a ball from Simpson without reference to its pitch and edged an easy catch to Cowper in the slips. There were about fifteen minutes to go and the Australia pressed hard for more victims. F Surti after an uncomfortable stay a Sardesai were unbeaten with the score at 74 for three to carry on the fight on the final day.

Play opened on the fifth and final day in a highly speculative atmosphere. But Surti put hope even in the worst pessimist when he straightaway attacked the bowling and took quick runs off Veivers. But his flashing blade was halted when Booth took a good catch at mid-wicket off the same bowler. However, Sardesai, back in form when it was most needed, pushed the score along with crisp strokes. Hanuman started promisingly with two boundaries, a cover drive and a hook both off Simpson.

The score had moved steadily to 150 when Sardesai, who had reached 50 and looked well set, missed a ball from McKenzie to be out lbw. This reverse damped the enthusiasm of the crowd and when Hanuman Suri was clean bowled by McKenzie in the next few runs later India were definitely put in the shade.

Manjrekar then joined Pataudi and began his great retrieving job. The score crawled to 146 by lunch and 215 by tea. Through the combat between bat and ball Manjrekar stood on a pedestal of his own. The struggle

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watched with bated breath as the Indians gave no quarter and it a job to take even a single. So when the score board moved by, the crowd broke into cheers; it taken India one step nearer victory.

The picture had become once more by tea. Only 39 runs were needed for a win and it was everybody's that Manjrekar and Pataudi, rested after the break, would hit up. But the Australians were tested too and Connolly, who was taking with a mixture of fast and deliveries, dismissed both of them.

Manjrekar edged an easy catch off Simpson and he made no mistake. Pataudi, eager for runs, let go a rasping off Connolly but Burge moved nimbly across and hugged the speed-ball; it was a brilliant catch and a lone.

Inderjit joined Borde with 30 runs needed for a win. The spectators kept fingers crossed as every ball bowled. But Borde and Inderjit were quite competent. In fact the former seemed to relish the fight. He more confident in his strokes than had been during times of lesser stress in the series. He turned the ball the toes, drove and cut elegantly the crowd cheered him on. Runs came in singles and twos and India crept slowly to the target. Ten runs were needed when Borde faced up to Simpson, who flighted and spun the ball craftily. Borde tried to swing his ball to leg but missed it. Jardine too and four byes reduced the margin to six.

At two deliveries were enough to rock India's hopes. In the pavilion Pataudi was restless in his chair. But Inderjit defended an over from McKenzie and conceded a maiden. Then Veivers bowled to Borde who just pat-down the first two balls. He then back and square-cut him to the boundary. The crowd rose to their feet singing victory. Borde moved swiftly his feet to the next ball and clipped it to the unguarded mid-wicket ion. As the ball was speeding to boundary Simpson and his men fled back pavilionwards and the crowd let go the biggest roar of the match. India had won! It was Vijayamami Day and our cricketers. Pataudi, Manjrekar, Chandrasekhar and could not have celebrated it better.

"WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT"

In the article under the heading "Women in Parliament" by Bhanu, published in the issue of SPORT & PASTIME, dated 18th May, 1962, the description of Gayatri Devi, who was opposing Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur in the 1962 elections to the Lok Sabha, as a sweeper woman, is incorrect. The reference was made inadvertently and unintentionally in our columns.

FIRST TEST REFLECTIONS

Continued from page 21

Hanumant Singh, who scored a century against England on his first appearance, nearly repeated the performance against Australia as well. Neither pace nor spin disturbed Hanumant's concentration and determination, which are his main assets. Hanumant played a gallant role in India's second innings and, in spite of heavy odds, he attacked the bowling from the word go, with beautifully timed flicks on the on-side and occasional cover-drive.

World's Greatest To-day

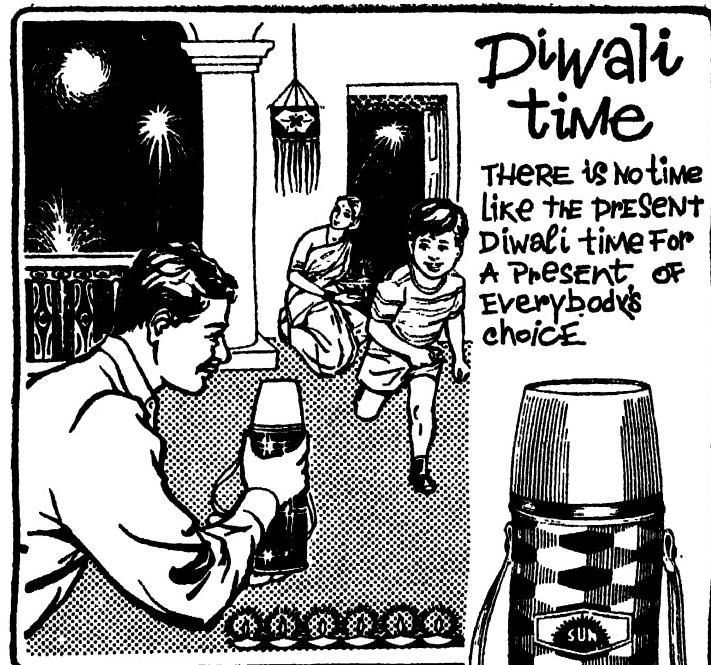
Now coming to the Australian attack Hawke gets plenty of pace off the wicket, and is an awkward bowler to play. He is likely to be a stock bowler. Martin, Simpson and Veivers, who make up the Australian spin attack, leave much to be desired. In fact, Simpson with his shrewd cricket acumen will, I am sure, soon realise that his spin attack is quite inadequate to make any impression on the Indian batting. The spearhead of the Australian attack is McKenzie whose run comprises 9 strides and has the most dangerous out-swinger in the world. With his correct length and direction, McKenzie impressed me the most. In fact, Australia owe their victory entirely to McKenzie for his magnificent bowling. Without doubt I consider this Australian fast

bowler as the greatest quick bowler in the world to-day. I rate him higher than Hall, because Hall starts swinging the ball the moment the ball leaves his hand which, in the highest class, is not effective. McKenzie, on the other hand, has greater control over swing and direction, and has that rare art of moving the ball just a little and late enough to cause concern to the best of batsmen.

Hat-Trick

A debatable incident occurred in the second innings, and in certain quarters the sportsmanship of Durrani has been questioned. Simpson played a ball towards extra-cover and was outside the crease, when Durrani picked it up and threw it back to Indrajitsinh and Simpson was run out. But had Durrani misfielded the ball, would not Simpson have taken a run? In that case, should we blame Durrani for running out Simpson?

On all the three occasions when Australia have played India at Madras, they have beaten India, and have thus completed the hat-trick. The recently-concluded encounter provided good fare. It was interesting throughout. But on account of greater all-round skill and greater ability to put in their very best when the chips are down, the Australians won the First Test match at Madras. India without a regular opening pair and with far too many all-rounders thrown in were an unbalanced side.



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THREE TITLES FOR MANINDER SIDHU

A NEW State table tennis champion emerged when the Punjab championships were held at Rohtak. Fighting his way to the final, after eliminating top-seeded Surinder Singh, young B. S. Negi, outclassed his team-mate from Patiala, Amrik Singh Bassi, in the final in three games. Mr. V. P. Nanda, President, District Table Tennis Association, Rohtak, gave away the prizes. Miss Maninder Sidhu of Ludhiana, India's No. 6, established a new record by retaining the women's title for the fourth year in succession. In the final she had to call upon all the strokes in her vast repertoire to get the better of her old rival, Miss Prabha Chowdhry, after five games. Both these then combined to win the doubles against Neena Kapur and Prabha Bhatnagar without much difficulty. Maninder got her third title when, in partnership with her brother Deepak, she won the mixed doubles defeating Neena Kapur and Surinder Singh after five contested games. Fifteen-year old Desh Deepak won two more titles—juniors' singles and doubles. Miss Meenakshi Bhatnagar became the new junior girls' champion. The open doubles title was retained by Mahesh Bhasin and Bri-

Sharma. Ludhiana District won the over-all championship trophy.

Mr. Bhim Sen Behl, Principal, D. A. V. College, Jullundur, has been elected President of the Punjab University Sports Committee in place of Principal A. R. Khanna, who has re-

tired from service. Born on Oct. 12, 1912, at Kalabagh, Mianwali district (now in Pakistan), Bhim has played an important role in development of sports in Punjab various capacities. D.A.V. Coll Jullundur, under his principals attained the topmost position in University Sports by winning the round championship.

Government College, Ludhi emerged as the new Punjab University swimming and basketball champions in the competitions held Chandigarh.

Women's tug-of-war was an and interesting event in the F Gymkhana of the Dogras, held in Simla Hills. The Jawans' wives defeated the J. C.C.s.' wives.—M. L. pur.



Maninder Sidhu gets her prize from Mr. Nanda.



B. S. Behl, new President of the Punjab University Sports Committee.

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Chess

By LEONARD BARDEN

A GAMBIT FOR CLUB PLAYERS-II

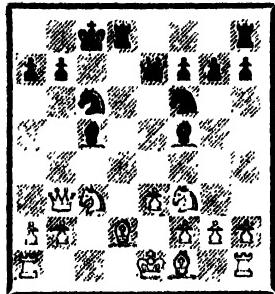
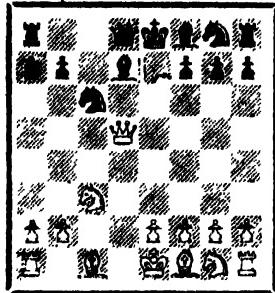
MY previous article was the first of a series analysing a lively gambit against 1.PQ4, which was suggested as a suitable idea for match players to use during the coming season. To-day's article considers some other replies which White may choose against this gambit.

Game No. 354

(Soviet Union, 1955)

White: Chanov.
Black: Gusev.

1.PQ4,PQ4; 2.PQB4,PK3; 3.NQB3,PQB4; 4.BPxP,BPxP; 5.QR4 ch.BQ2; 6.QxQPxP; 7.QxQP,NQB3 (see first diagram below); 8.NB3(a),NB3; 9.QQ1(b),BQB4; 10.PK3, QK2; 11.BQ2,(c),O-O-O; 12.QN3,BB4 (see second diagram below); 13.RB1(d),KN1; 14.NQR4,BQN5(e); 15.PQR3,BxB ch; 16.NxB,NQ5; 17.QB3,RQB1; 18.BB4,KRQ1; 19.NN3,NK5; 20.QN4(f),QxQ ch; 21.Resigns (g).



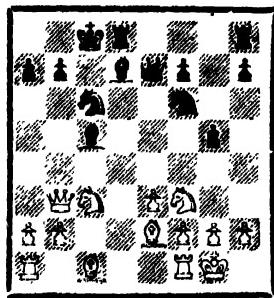
(a) 8.PK4 here, as well as White alternatives on earlier moves, was analysed in the previous article. Another move which is sometimes played from the first diagram is 8.BN5,NB3; and now if 9.BxN? a plausible and neat finish is 9...QxB; 10.PK3,O-O-O; 11.O-O-O,BKB4; 12.QB3,QxN ch!; 13.PxQ, BR6 mate.

Hence (8.BN5,NB3) 9.QQ2 is the best line. A well-known game Pirc-Alekhine (Bled, 1931) went on 9...PKR3; 10.BxN,QxB; 11.PK3,O-O-O. White now played 12.O-O-O? after which Alekhine got a winning attack, but the world champion mentioned that 12.NQ5.QN3; 13.NK2 followed by N(K2)B3 or B4 gives a reasonable game.

In recent Soviet tournaments, Black has therefore preferred (8.BN5,NB3; 9.QQ2) QBa, e.g., 10.BxN.PxB, 11.PK3,

O-O-O; 12.NB3,BKB4; 13.NQ4,NxN; 14.PxN,BB4 with a strong position.

(b) Many books on chess theory recommend 9.QN3, although in practice 9.QQ1 is more usual. 9.QN3 can also be met in a similar way to the main plan, e.g., 9...BQB4; 10.PK3 (10.QxP, NQ5 is too dangerous) QK2; 11.BK2, O-O-O; 12.O-O,PKN4 (see third diagram).



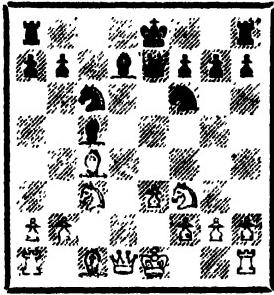
White can now choose among three lines:

(1) 13.NxP,KKN1; 14.NxBP,QRB1; 15.NR6,RN3; 16.PK4,NxP with a winning attack.

(2) 13.NxP,KRN1, 14.NB3,RN2; 15.PN3,PKR4; 16.RQ1,PR5; 17.NxP,RR1; 18.NB3,NKN5 with the threat of 19...NxRP; 20.NxN,QR5.

(3) 13.PKR3,PN5; 14.PxP,NxP and Black can continue the attack either by the advance of the KRP or by.... QB3-R3.

(c) The most important moves here are the straightforward 11.BK2 and 11.PQR3, intending a queen's side pawn advance: these will be analysed in the final article. An inferior move is 11.BB4 (see fourth diagram) which was played in B.H. Wood-A. J. Sutton (British championship, 1960).



Play continued from the fourth diagram: 11...O-O-O; 12.QK2,PKN4; 13.P.QR3,PN5; 14.NQ2,NK4; 15.PQN4 BN3; 16.BN2,BB3; 17.RQB1,KN1; 18.RK1,KN1; 19.NN5,NxB; 20.QxN, BxKP!; 21.BxN,BxNch; 22.KB1,QxB; 23.Resigns.

(d) White's original intention was 13.O-O-O, but he now realises that 13 NQ5, 14.NK1.NN5 could not be met adequately.

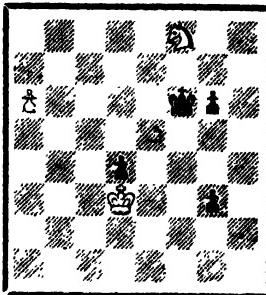
(e) White's strategy of keeping his king away from the pawn attack after king's side castling has clearly failed. His king in the centre is decisively exposed.

(f) Losing a piece, but his position also collapses after 20.QQ3,NxP.
(g) If 21.PxQ,NxN.

Chess News: For the first time since the Russians became supreme chess, a final match for a world title being contested by a non-Russian. Yugoslav woman champion Milu Lazarevic was in brilliant form in women's Candidates' tournament Sukhumi, Soviet Union. With only round left, she stood one and a half points ahead of her nearest rival and was sure to qualify for a match with the world champion Nona Gapashvili.

Fischer Refuses Again: Once again the 21-year-old U.S. champion has turned down a chance of international competition. He was asked to play for United States in the coming world championship in Israel, but asked an unprecedented fee of \$5,000 dollars to take part. The American Chess Federation, sponsors of the U.S. team, refused to pay this amount, and no compromise could be reached. Fischer now not competed in any international event since the Varna Olympics 1962.

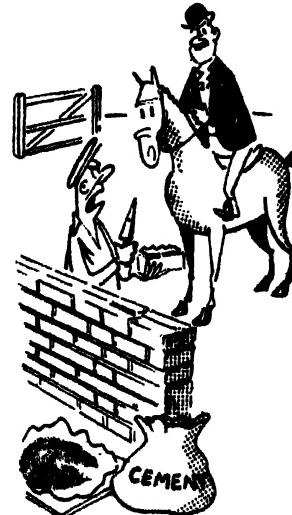
Problem No. 196



White is to play and force a win this endgame study. Can you see it?

Solution to Problem 195: 1.KR3,PB2.QxBch, KR2; and White resigns since he cannot meet...QN5 mate. 1.KR4,BK4!! wins, since if 2.PNP4ch forces mate, and otherwise White cannot meet...BB3ch.

SPORTSQUIP by Doug. Smith



"Let's see you knock it down THIS time!"



BOBBY DAZZLER



SPORTSQUIP

by Doug. Smith



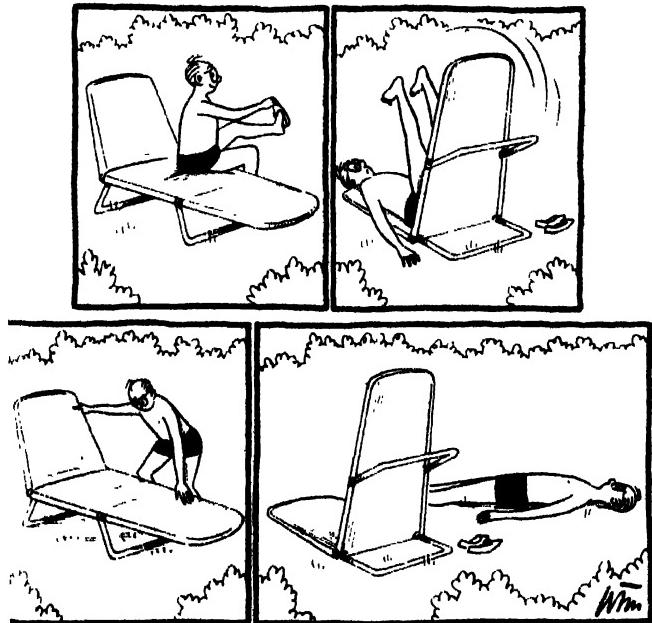
"So you don't think it WAS a penalty?"

SPORTING SAM

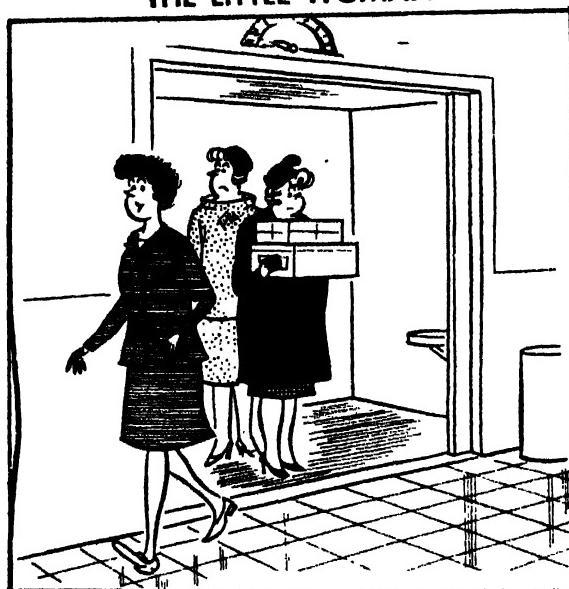
by Reg. Wootten



MR. SIMPLE MAN



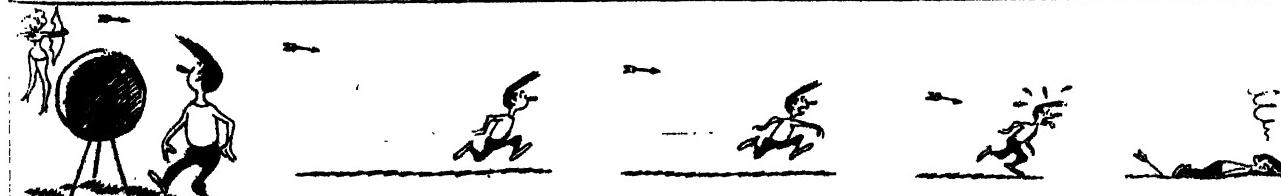
THE LITTLE WOMAN



"Sorry, ladies, it's my coffee break."

LITTLE SPORT

By Rouson



Leave Slacks Alone!

By RENEE ISAR

LEAT'S face it, there is not one woman in a thousand—nor one man for that matter—who looks absolutely fabulous in trousers. They are the most fearfully revealing, sag-seat exhibiting and knock-knee defining give-away in the past century of fashion.

The men are stuck with them—unless they wear dhotis or kilts. Don't get me wrong, I don't want men to wear skirts or saris. Mine is just a plea to any woman who is not well over average height and well under average weight to leave slacks alone.

It's so much better to look mysterious in silks than to stride out in pants and confirm all the imperfections your enemies have always suspected you had. Admitted that there are among us a fortunate few who can wear pants. And in the right place and at the right time they are fine. But it is quite painful to see women in the main streets, the short, fat ones (the bushshirt doesn't cover up a large behind as much as they think it does), the large broad ones, the Christmas-tree-shaped ones—goodness, what thankful camouflage a sari or a well-cut skirt is!

A BLACK-OUT

HOMES aren't what they used to be. I have come to this conclusion after enduring one of our long electricity black-outs. You'd think a household could get on without power for a day—after all, millions of households did for thousands of years—but not ours. The light went off dramatically just after dinner and stayed off! Not having had a black-out for quite awhile, I'd allowed the candle supply to go down to one pitiful stub.

We suddenly remembered there was a large torch somewhere, but nobody had seen it, nobody had touched it, nobody had moved it, yet it wasn't there! After much lighting of matches (most of them broke) a small one was found.

Cut off the power and you cut off almost all the family's occupation. You can't read, you can't sew, you can't play the modern sort of gramophone, you can't write letters, you can't even have your bath. If you

lie long enough in a hot bath in a dark house, you begin to have gloomy thoughts about civilisation. Of course one could have highminded thoughts about how degenerate we are, how dependent on comfort and ease. But I hate enforced early nights, I like comfort and a bedside light that comes on when I press the switch. With Ogden Nash I admit:

*"When I consider how my life is spent
I hardly ever repent."*

IMPORTANCE OF HAIRCUTS

WITH Diwali approaching you might pay a visit to the hairdresser. The average woman in this country hasn't much of an idea what a good haircut is.

If all you want is to have your hair two inches shorter, you should get hold of a pair of scissors and do it yourself. It will take about ten seconds, and if this is all the hairdresser does, you are being robbed.

With modern styles, it is even more essential that the hair should be tapered or thinned properly—and that involves more than just taking out bits here and there. It must be done in strict proportion. If the hair has been badly tapered, it makes the job of styling so much more difficult. Worse still, if the hair hasn't been cut

or tapered for several months, I like trying to brush out a mat.

A woman goes to the hairdresser without having had a cut for a long time, picks up a magazine and says "This is what I want". Often she has long hair, she sees what appears to be a long style and thinks she can have it. But appearances are deceptive. What looks like a long style is probably the result of big rollers and good brushwork. When she is told her hair is two inches too long, she finds it hard to believe. If she insists, the hairdresser will do his best, but heavy and thick—and the style doesn't last next day. Of course she blames the poor hairdresser.

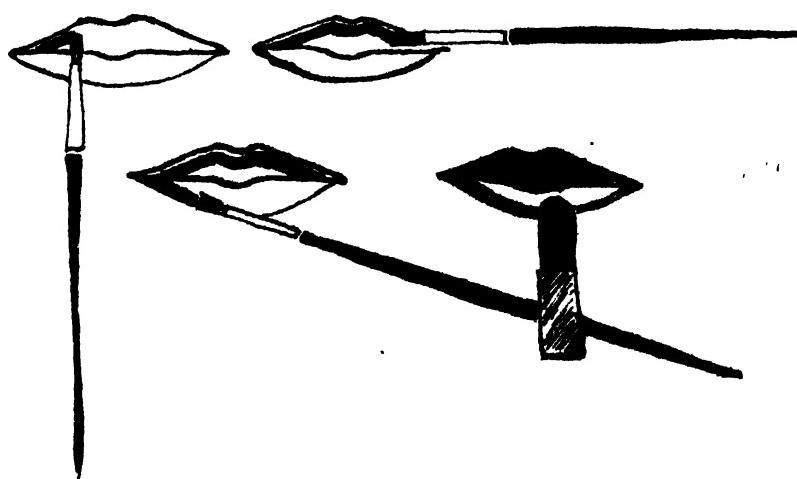
A good haircutter will shape and taper, taking into account the features of his client. His cut should not be a style in itself, but the basis for scores of styles. With a good cut a woman can wear her hair in half a dozen different styles from one



to the next. If she can get only one style from her hair cut, she'd better change her hairdresser!

MAGIC OF THE LIPSTICK

MONTH by month, year by year cosmetic manufacturers spend time, effort and money striving to perfect their products—to give in



lity without permanent stain; creamy texture in a stick that withstands pressure in use; colour in enormous variety that looks good only when it's first applied, but lasts later too.

Blending of colour has become so over that to-day it's nonsense to talk about one family of lipstickours being suitable for blondes and other for brunettes.

Even teaming lipsticks with fashion colours has become rather a cliche. It's certainly safe to use blue-red stick with all the fashion colours containing blue; orange-red with the trim of the yellow section of the spectrum. But the new soft corals and clear reds look luscious with blue, neutral pinks and clear rose tones make eyecatching combinations with brown. When wearing red, the lipstick must always tone—preferably on the lighter side—with black always a bright colour. Dark lipsticks at present look dated, heavy.

The popular lipline is rounded lips, tinted lines and sharp corners. The result is a sleek, clean-cut appearance. The way to success is to draw the lip outline accurately. Do this with a fine brush tracing the normal mouth shape. Line up the points so that they are directly below the nostrils. Next, draw a straight line from the top of the corner, slightly "quaring" the outline at the corner. Most of fashion models carry this zor-sharp line to the lip points. If a slightly rounded point is generally more flattering to the average face shape. The rest

the mouth is filled in with a brush or right from the lipstick-tube itself. If you find your line is a bit ragged, dip a cotton ball-tipped stick in foundation base and camouflage the outline from uneven to ruler-sharp in one stroke. A brush not only gives a glamorous finish but it also enables you to get more out of your lipstick, because you can use it right down to the end.

Powdering lips, reapplying colour and blotting the mouth will keep it in shape for hours.

SOME TIPS

HOW do you restore a knitted garment which has gone baggy and out of shape?

Put it on a flat surface and cover with a wet towel. After two or three hours, it will be damp enough to mould back into shape. Use another similar knitted or fabric garment as a guide and smooth out with a firm hand. Leave until dry.

How can you make buttons stay on children's clothes longer?

By using buttons with four holes instead of two, and sewing each two holes with a separate thread.

How would you remove stains on upholstery made by a hair oil?

Spread generously on the marks a mixture of French chalk and carbon tetrachloride. When properly dry, brush off with a firm-bristled brush.

NEW WRITERS WRITE FOR YOU IN INDIAN CRICKET 1964

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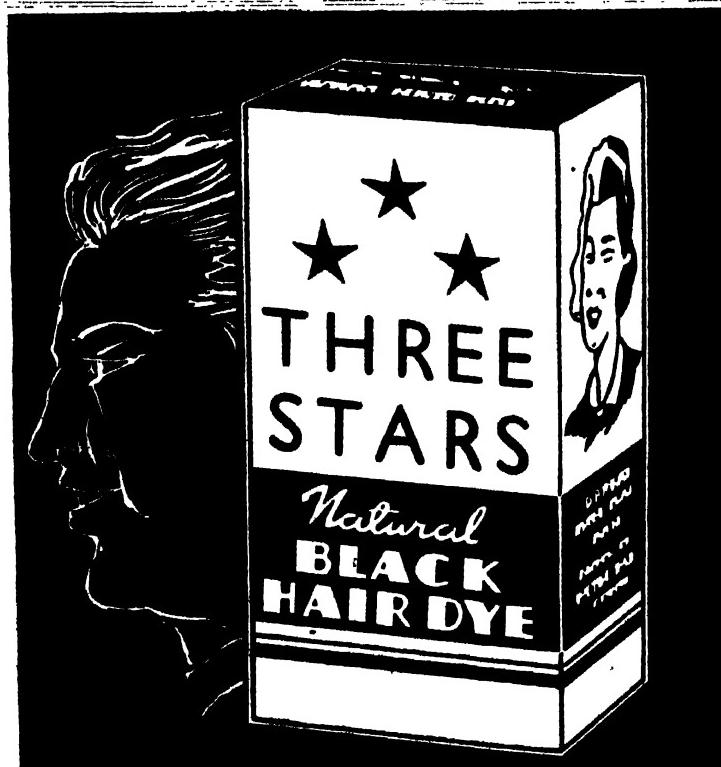
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Camera Cameos

HYPERFOCAL DISTANCE

By GEORGE ZYGMUND

PROBABLY 75% of all amateur photographers have never heard of hyperfocal distance, and even many of those who have would have a hard time explaining just what it is.

In fact, photographers use hyperfocal distance every day, without realising it. The snapshotter who uses a fixed focus box camera obtains sharp focus over a wide camera-to-subject distance variation; the amateur who sets the focussing scale of his camera so that one limit of the depth-of-field scale just touches infinity—they are using hyperfocal distance, without knowing it.

Before going any further, let me explain exactly what hyperfocal distance is. Basically, it is the nearest limit of the zone-of-sharpness when the lens is focussed on infinity. Since the zone-of-sharpness is dependent upon lens aperture and focal length, the hyperfocal distance changes as each of these is varied.

If this were all, hyperfocal distance would be one of those things

that are vaguely interesting in a theoretical way, but of hardly any practical value. But it is through a knowledge of hyperfocal distance that we can obtain the largest possible zone-of-sharpness for picture taking.

Not Definite

Let's see why. As you know, when you focus the lens on a given distance, depth-of-field gives you a zone-of-sharpness on either side of the distance focussed on. Now if you focus the camera on infinity, which stretches on indefinitely, it is obvious that you are wasting part of the zone-of-sharpness. So if you want to get the largest possible zone-of-sharpness at long distance, instead of focussing on infinity you set the focussing scale to the hyperfocal distance for the particular lens focal length and aperture. In this case, your zone-of-sharpness will extend from half the hyperfocal distance to infinity.

Before going any further, it is only fair to mention that the limits of

depth-of-field are not something definite. As you move further from the exact distance focussed on, sharpness gradually deteriorates. Therefore, we must assign arbitrary limits to determine where the loss of sharpness becomes so severe that it becomes out-of-focus. Note these depth-of-field limits depend on what we plan to use the negative for—it makes considerable difference if the prints will be postcard size or 20 x 16. If you look at the depth-of-field scales on different mm. cameras, you will find there is considerable variation. The lens on Leica will appear to have a smaller zone-of-sharpness than one fitted to an inexpensive camera.

Theoretical Disadvantage

To go into the technical side of depth-of-field, including circles of confusion, would probably be mea-

For this type of shot the lens is best set at its hyperfocal distance. It is essential that the background be sharp, yet also the nearby wing

ingless. There are a number of depth-of-field tables available and it is much easier to use these.

In the meantime, let's get back to hyperfocal distance. Taking the usual standards for depth-of-field with a camera taking 2 1/4 in. x 3 1/4 in. negatives, we find that with a twin-lens reflex fitted with a 75mm. lens at f/3.5 the hyperfocal distance will be about 7 1/2 feet, 31 feet 1 1/2 ft. and 11 1/2 ft. at f/22.

Here we come upon another problem in using hyperfocal distance on the focussing scale of a 75mm. lens, 7 1/2 feet is almost impossible to locate. It's not even very easy to find 31 feet, although the scale will probably have a mark indicating 30 ft and we can move slightly towards the infinity side of that.

So we find that hyperfocal distance isn't very much good at wider apertures with lenses of average focal length. But since most of our pictorial shots, where we need to use hyperfocal distance to maintain both foreground and background in acceptable focus, are taken indoors at apertures smaller than f/8, this becomes more a theoretic rather than practical disadvantage.

Extra Crispness

In practice, when I want maximum depth-of-field I use the scale on the lens, rather than any separate table. By simply lining up infinity on the depth-of-field scale against the aperture in use, I have automatically set the camera lens to the hyperfocal distance. Or have I? In fact, not. Through bitter experience I have learnt that manufacturers calculated the depth-of-field scales according to standards of sharpness that are acceptable in small prints, but not the large ones which I occasionally make.

Therefore, when I am doing serious work—as opposed to snapshots

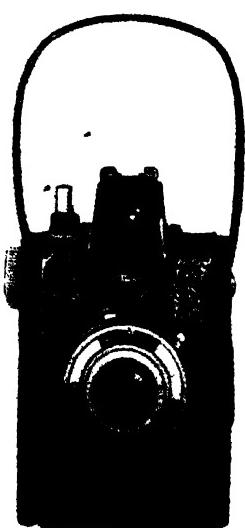
Continued on page 52

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The Stamp World

MORE ABOUT RUSSIAN ISSUES

By RUSSELL BENNETT

ANOTHER two sporting series highly popular among philatelists in all countries were issued to mark the two major international sports contests held in Moscow in 1957—the 23rd World Ice-hockey championship and the 3rd University Games. Particularly attractive are the latter series consisting of five rhomboidal stamps of a fine artistic design.

Early in 1959, one stamp from the 1954 issue dedicated to basketball was overprinted with this legend: "Victory of the USSR Basketball Team. Chile. 1959". This stamp is a reminder of an interesting occasion. At the 1959 World Basketball Championship in Chile, the Soviet team emerged victorious, but, since they refused to play the team of Taiwan, they were demoted, and the world title was awarded to the Brazilian team who had twice been defeated by the Russians.

In 1960 the attention of sports fans the world over was focussed on two major international contests: the Winter Olympics of Squaw Valley and the Summer Olympics in Rome. The year was equally interesting for philatelists, since many countries issued postage stamp series devot-

ed to the Games. The Soviet Union in particular, put on sale five stamps for the Winter Olympics and ten stamps for the Summer Games. The original shape and fine artistic quality of these stamps put them on a par with some of the world's best specimens in this field. They certainly deserve a place in any thematic collection of sports stamps and are, of course, quite indispensable in one devoted to the Olympic Games.

Highly interesting are the Soviet stamps issued in 1963 on the occasion of the World Chess title match between M. Botvinnik and T. Petrosian, the world and European ice-hockey and boxing championships and the Third USSR Tournament of Nations.

It can truly be said that Russian stamps depicting sports will enrich any collection.

Bulgarian Insects

In order to publicise the insect life of Bulgaria, a multicoloured set of stamps were issued in 1962, entitled "Butterflies".

Another set on the same subject have now appeared under the title "Insects", featuring rare representatives of this interesting sphere,

safeguarded by the Bulgarian Act on Protection of Nature.

There are six stamps of various denominations and themes in this set.

1. stotinka: Brown, red, grey yellow and black, showing the rare insect—*Ascalaphus otomanus*, which inhabits Southern Bulgaria. It belongs to the gossamer-winged species and is to be found in meadows with a rich floral vegetation.

2. stotinki: Brown and black against a light green background—*Nemoptera coa*, of the same species. This insect inhabits the area of the Strouma river basin and the Rhodope valleys.

3. stotinki: Dark green, background grey, inscription black—*Saga natalia*, a strange species of grasshopper of southern origin, inhabiting the area of the Strouma river basin as far as the Lyulin Mountains.

5. stotinki: Olive-green, violet and black—*Rosalia alpina*, a beautiful beetle of the sheath-winged species, which is rare in Bulgaria and is protected with special care all over Europe.

13. stotinki: Brown and black against a violet background—*Anisoplia austnaca*, a small beetle which devours the wheat ears. It inhabits all parts of the country.

20. stotinki: Grey-blue, ochre and black—*Scolia flavifrons*, a hornet-like insect of the gossamer-winged species, inhabiting sunny places.

Thirty-thousand complete sets were printed. They were designed by Milka Peikova and Vessa Vessileva. Ten thousand illustrated envelopes were issued for this set, with a special first day seal, 8,000 of them carrying the design in black and 2,000 in red.—(To be continued).

A Word With The Doctor - 93

THE FELON ON THE FINGER

THEY used to call a whitlow a felon—and it's not a bad name for it, either.

A whitlow—an infection on the side of a nail—comes on fairly rapidly, often in the middle of the night. The "felon" which causes it is usually one known as the *staphylococcus*. He gets in through a minute crack or wound at the side of a nail and starts rearing a family there. By breakfast time, if this forced entry takes place during the night, the finger around the nail has become red, angry looking, and tender, and in 24 hours a yellow head may have appeared. This is due to pus caused by dead germs plus white blood cells killed in combat. So as soon as breakfast is over get along to the doctor's if you possibly can. A whitlow calls out for antibiotic treatment from the start. In

addition, the doctor may need to make an incision to let out any pus.

If a whitlow is neglected (and this isn't very likely but getting expert treatment often may be) the finger can become permanently damaged. The first joint can become infected and stiff or the sheath in which the tendon running to that joint lies can become infected and glued up. In either case the finger-end joint can be left permanently affected.

Into The Blood

Meanwhile, toxins from the invading germs can get into the blood. After incision, while the antibiotic is doing its stuff, the doctor may keep the finger immobilised on a splint.

The first few unpleasant hours which may elapse before you get to the doctor's are best spent in soaking the finger in hot water to which common salt has been added. Keep adding hot water and salt to the first basinful until the lotion becomes almost unbearably hot. The lotion is made by adding one tablespoonful of salt to a pint of water.

In between soaking, keep the hand well up in a sling. If you let it dangle more blood goes into the affected finger, the tension rises and

the pain increases. Pain can be relieved, but not cured, by an occasional codeine tablet.

Once you've had a whitlow you won't be anxious to repeat the experience. You will always have be careful when you get a fine cut or cut around a nail. Keep it wrapped up for a couple of days with a few turns of a one-inch dry bandage.

Never pull off any skin hanging around the nail; you can't do this without causing a small wound. Cut it off with a pair of clean, sharp scissors. If your fingertips tend to get dry and cracked always wipe them carefully after any immersion in water.

Don't use a lot of cheap or strongly-scented soap; wash frequently with warm water and keep the hands and fingers soft with a daily application of a hand lotion containing some glycerine. Your chemist will suggest a good one.

Never put your hands in detergent; either wear rubber gloves or let your husband do the washing! Finally, be extra careful about cleaning your hands when you've been in the garden.—(To be continued).

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By S. K. GURUNATHAN

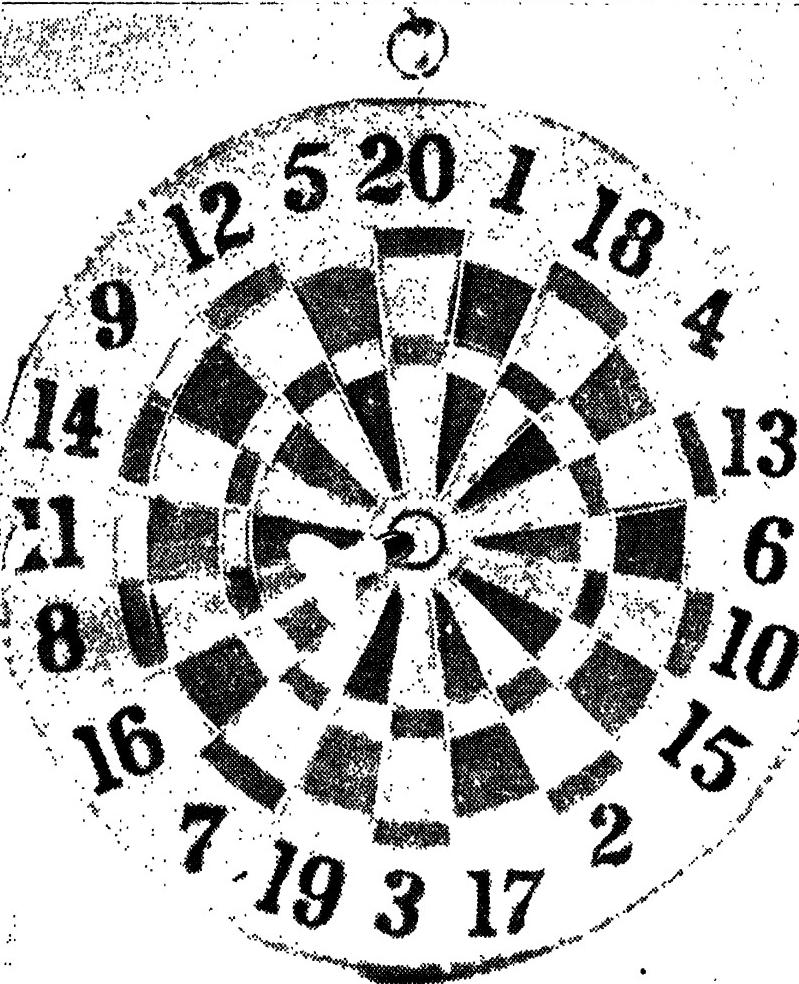
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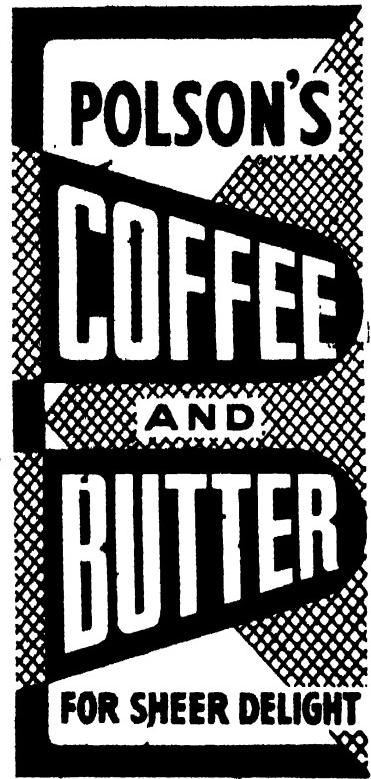
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Bridge

DECEPTIVE SETTING

By TERENCE REESE

ONE moral to be drawn from the deal below is that setting hands for a par contest can be highly deceiving. The hand was designed for the annual intercollegiate contest in America.

Dealer, East. Love all.

S	K J 10 8 4	N	S	9 7 2
H	K Q 6 3	W	H	Q 8 4
D	3	E	D	Q 10 8
C	A J 6	S	C	8 7 5 2
		S. Q 8		
		H. A 10 7 8		
		D. K 8 4		
		C. 10 9 8		

The directed contract of 3NT is not so easy to reach after West has opened the bidding. This is a possible route:

SPORT & PASTIME Crossword No. 389

CLUES ACROSS

- Possible source of Pop's tint? (4-4).
- Hardly the time to make a tassie—or is it? (6).
- Conscious, no doubt of it (8).
- Complete—this equipment (3-3).
- Eye—facetiously? (5).
- Not a lounge lizard, far too old and big! (9).
- That know All mortal—have pronoun'd me thus" (Macbeth) (12).
- It's obvious enough like this (8).
- Having a golden relationship! (8).
- Handy, this, to employ for a start (6).
- "And Wisdom's self oft seeks

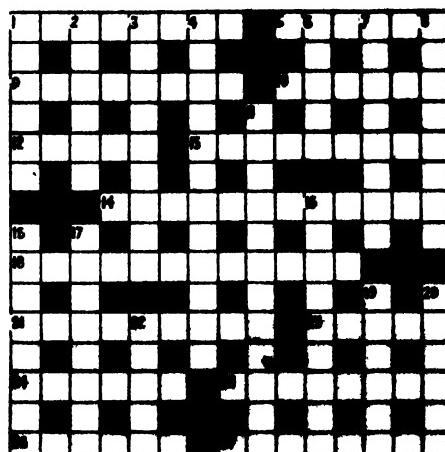
It's a pleasurable doctrine to produce in prime cause like this (12). 18. "The spirits that know All mortal—have pronoun'd me thus" (Macbeth) (12).

21. It's obvious enough like this (8). 23. Having a golden relationship! (8). 24. Handy, this, to employ for a start (6). 25. "And Wisdom's self oft seeks

to sweet retired—" (Milton) (8). 26. With which one's certainly let in (8). 27. See gear near enough to establish the colour (3-5).

CLUES DOWN

- Ancient friend of Falstaff—all for a farce (8).
- Beginning of an anxious period for a bat (8).
- "Protection is not a —, but an expedient" (Disraeli) (8).
- In these the striker may receive good service (6, 6).
- Like Troy of old (5).
- Long sort of foot (8).
- In a way it could be called self control (8).
- A paper of some worth (8, 4).
- Haver agin, Geordie—you have to be getting mean value here! (9).
- Table of sorts for particular use (8).
- Falling on something? Well, it's liable to occur (8).
- Discountant perhaps on the morrow (8).
- Shield against observation, could prove a riddle (8).
- Make a strategic escape (8).



Solution on page 34

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
No	1 S	2 D	No
3 D	No	3 S	No
3 NT	No	No	No

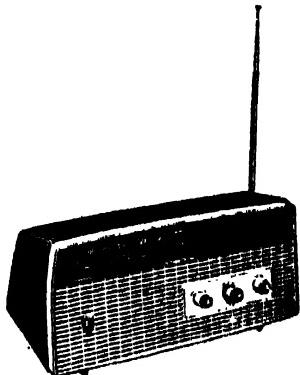
North's Three Spades is a directional asking bid, looking for 3NT if South can produce an auxiliary guard in spades.

West leads S.J and South wins with the Queen. An experienced player will quickly perceive that this is a case where the short suit must be attacked first, to remove West's entry. To win, the par award. South must play a club at trick 2. West wins and presumably continues with a high spade. Dummy takes the third round and thereafter South has no problem.

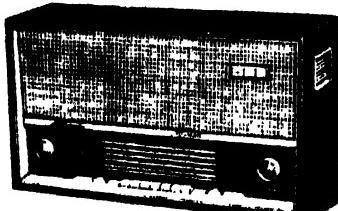
It appears to be a fault in construction that declarer can succeed even if he starts with two rounds of diamonds. A switch to clubs then has the same effect. The composer may fairly reply that if West follows to the second diamond, South has to guess the diamond distribution. If he has knocked out the Ace of clubs first, he can play the diamonds for safety, not letting West into the lead.

Not one hopes, the college students but the more pernicious analysts were there with a different objection. After the recommended play of the club at trick 2 the defence can still beat the contract. West wins with C. A and plays a low spade which declarer must duck. East wins and plays a heart. South must duck again, and then a switch back to clubs establishes a fifth trick for the defence.

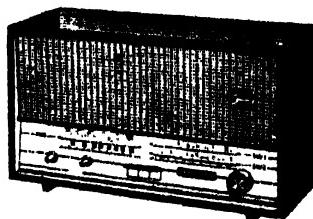
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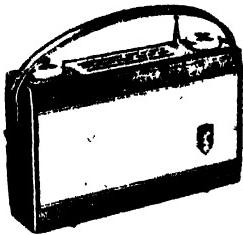
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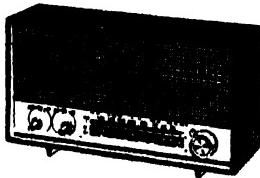
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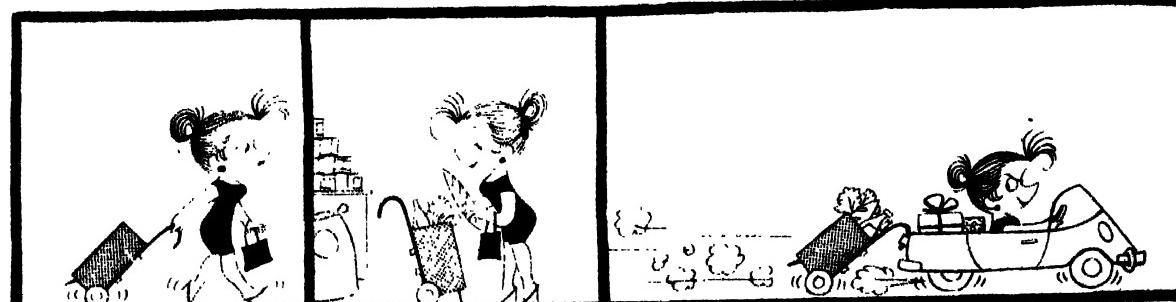
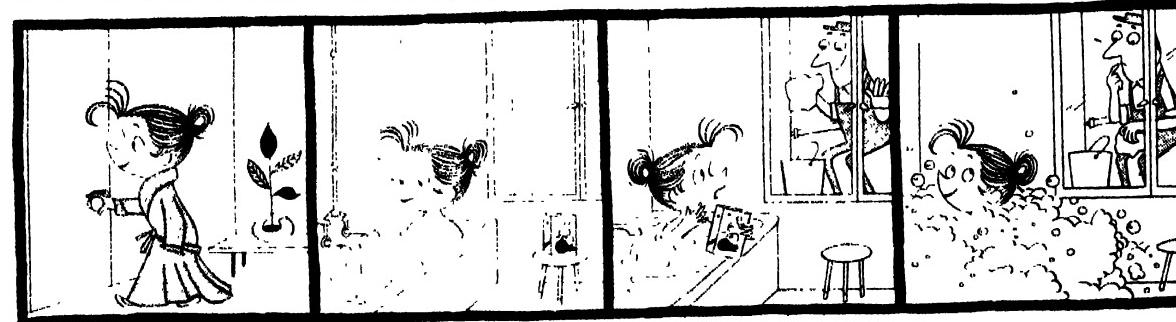
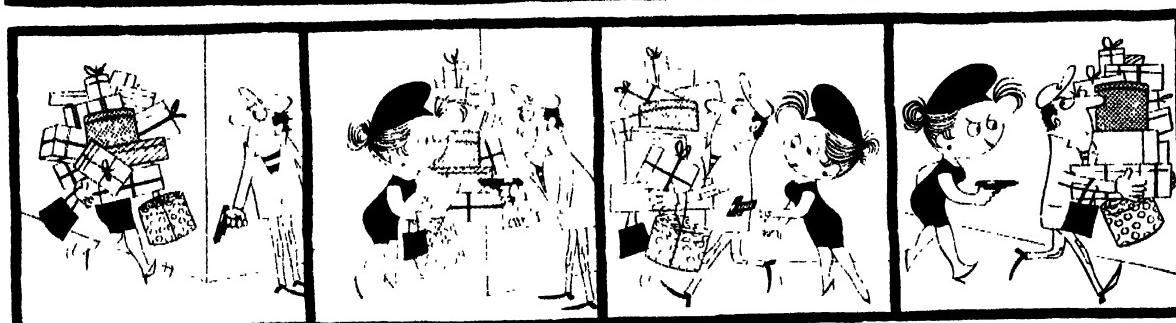
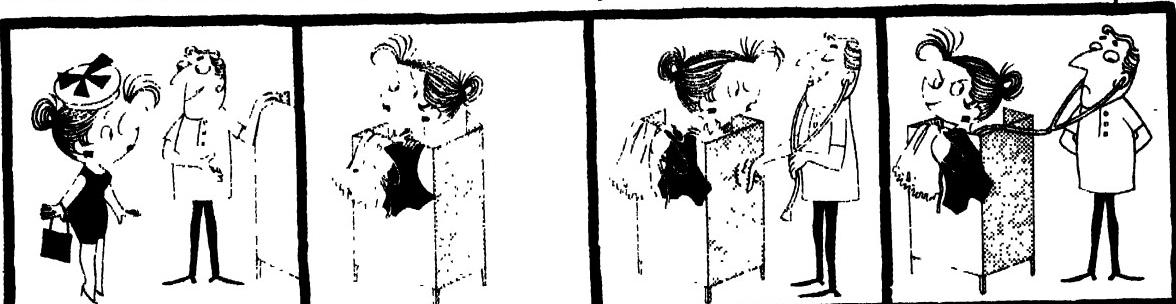
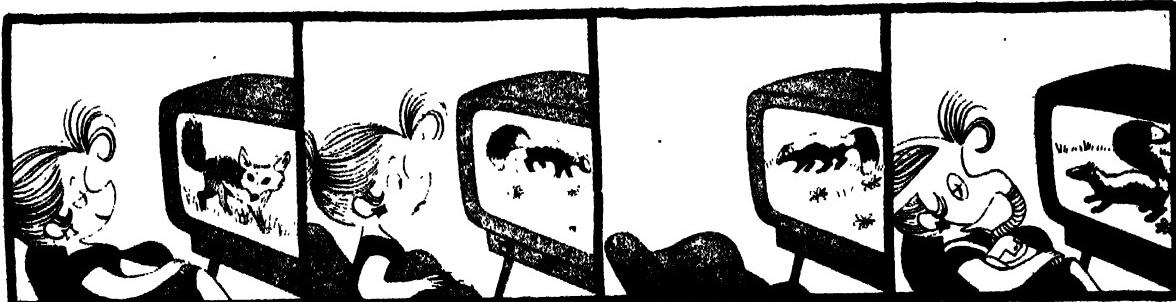


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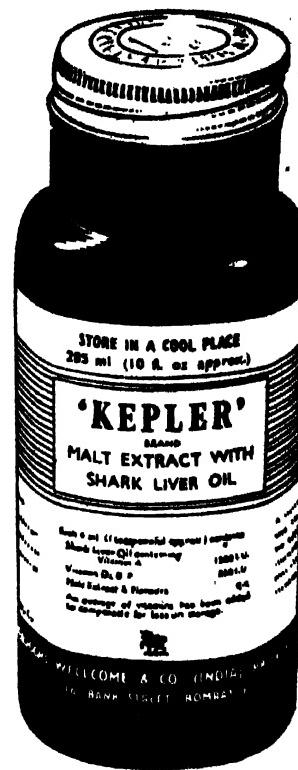


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South Indian Stage and Screen

Thevar Does It Again!

By T. M. RAMACHANDRAN

SANDOW M. M. A. Chinnappa Thevar, who makes it a point to release a new film every three months, has come out with his latest 'Thozhilali', in which also he has used his box-office formula, for which he has earned a name, this time, of course, in a larger measure. As in the past, he is sure to succeed in his present venture. It provides good entertainment, and carries a message too. A purposeful film providing escapist fare is a rarity. As such, the picture can claim a prominent place among productions considered above average.

The dignity of labour, the rewards one can get by intensive study, hard work and sincerity, the perils that beset the path of an honest man when love and jealousy gain the upper hand and the ultimate triumph of a co-operative venture, symbolising the victory that can be achieved in all such projects, are depicted in a competent manner by director M. A. Thirumugam, who has shown much improvement in skill and ability as a box-office wizard. In the technical aspect also, there is a marked advance, thanks to flawless camera work by N. S. Varma, audiography by G. V. Ramanan and T. S. Rangaswamy, choreography by P. S. Gopalakrishnan and art direction by C. Raghavan.

'Thozhilali', tells of a poor worker who, by intensive study, hard work and sincerity, attains the position of a manager in a bus transport company. Love steps into his life and when he reciprocates, he finds another girl also claiming his love. This leads to complications in his life, which he is obliged to start all over again. The picture ends on a happy note with the worker, Raju, the central character, forming a co-operative bus transport.

CAMERA CAMEOS

Continued from Page 44

ing—I set the depth-of-field indicator to one f stop wider than I am using. For example, if I am taking a picture at f/11, when using the depth-of-field scale to calculate the hyperfocal distance I align infinity with f/8. This gives me the extra crispness in the distance which I would otherwise lose.

Fewer Failures

Because of the wide zone-of-sharpness, I normally keep my ca-

M. G. Ramachandran, who portrays Raju, makes an effective contribution to the success of the film with his life-like performance, both in the romantic scenes as in the dramatic ones. New-comer Rathna, who appears as his beloved and music teacher, creates a fine impression with her looks and nonchalant acting. K. R. Vijaya as the "other girl", jilted in love, gives a brilliant account of herself. Those lending creditable support are M. N. Nambyar, the villain of the piece, M. R. Radha, S. A. Asokan, Nagesh, Manorama, S. N. Lakshmi and M. M. A. Chinnappa Thevar, who has also been responsible for the story.

A complaint levelled against 'Thozhilali' is that the romantic scenes in it have been overdone but evidently it has been done to ensure its success at the box-office. It is, of course, a matter for censorship.

FILM FESTIVAL IN INDIA

THE forthcoming International Film Festival of India, scheduled to open in New Delhi on January 8, 1965, to which the International Federation of Film Producers' Association, Paris, have given recognition, has indirectly led to the Government of India permitting the import of 30 full-length feature films from countries other than the U.K. and the U.S.A., besides outstanding films which have won awards at various International Film Festivals abroad, per year. This was announced by Mr. P. C. Bhagat, Director of the Festival, when he gave details of the arrangements being made for the festival, at the inaugural meeting of the Regional Organising Committee of the International Film Week to be conducted in Madras as an adjunct to

mera set to the hyperfocal distance. That way, if a picture opportunity suddenly arises, I have a better chance of getting the picture sharp first time. Naturally, when working at closer distances—such as in crowded city streets—where a infinity shot is unlikely, I forget all about hyperfocal distance and set the lens to 10 or 15 ft.—depending on the f stop in use.

This pre-setting is important to me, because my technique, when I come upon an unexpected picture opportunity, is to aim and shoot as fast as possible—without bothering about f stop, focus or shutter speed.

the main festival. The meeting was presided over by Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, who has been appointed Chairman of the Committee. The films to be shown at the festival would be exempt from censorship and the different States have waived the entertainment and show taxes at the cinemas where they would be screened.

The Government of India had sent invitations to 88 countries, of which 24 have already signified their acceptance to participate in the festival. The countries, who have so far indicated their willingness to enter their films at the festival, are Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Rumania, Syria, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Hongkong is also sending its entry.

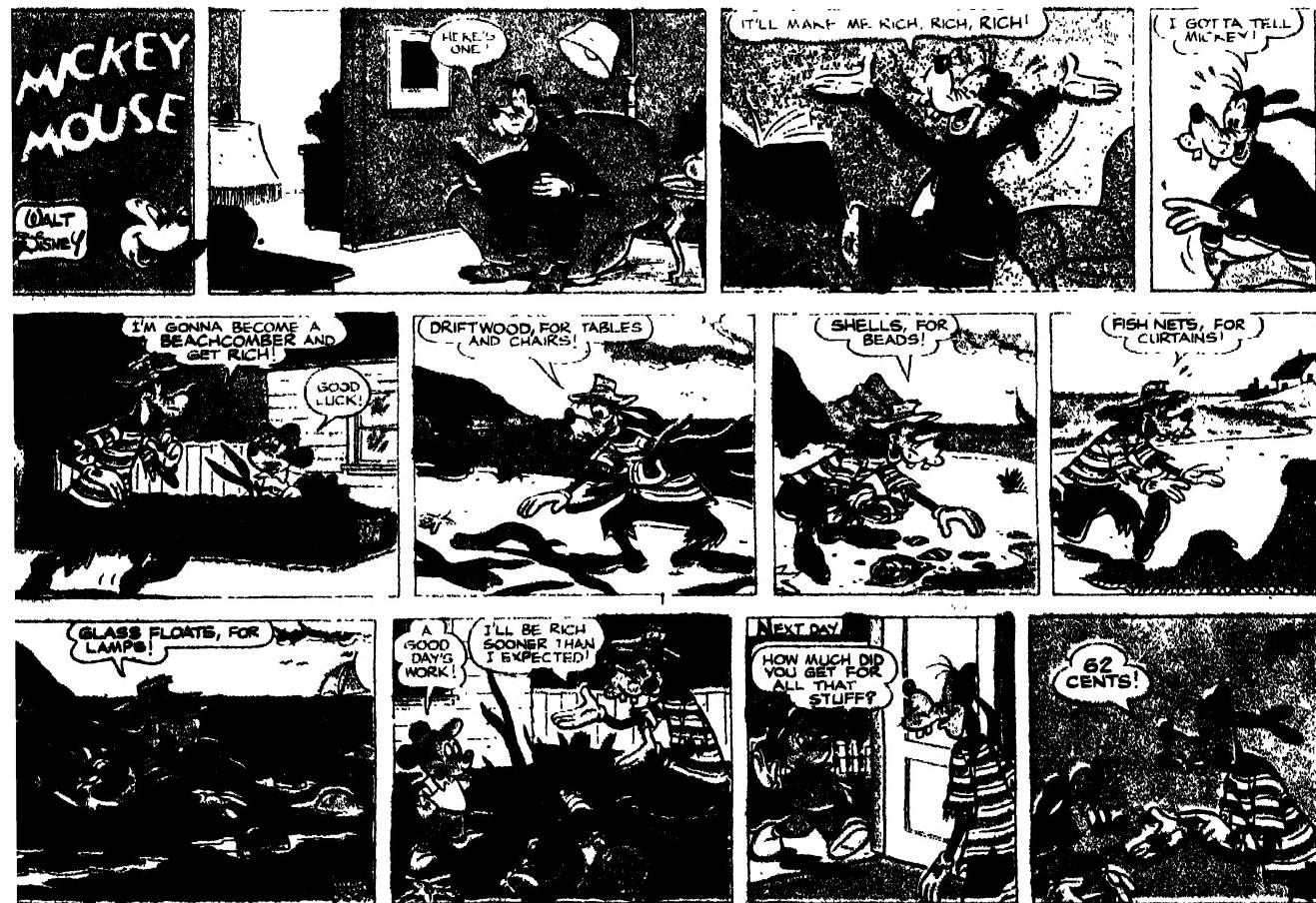
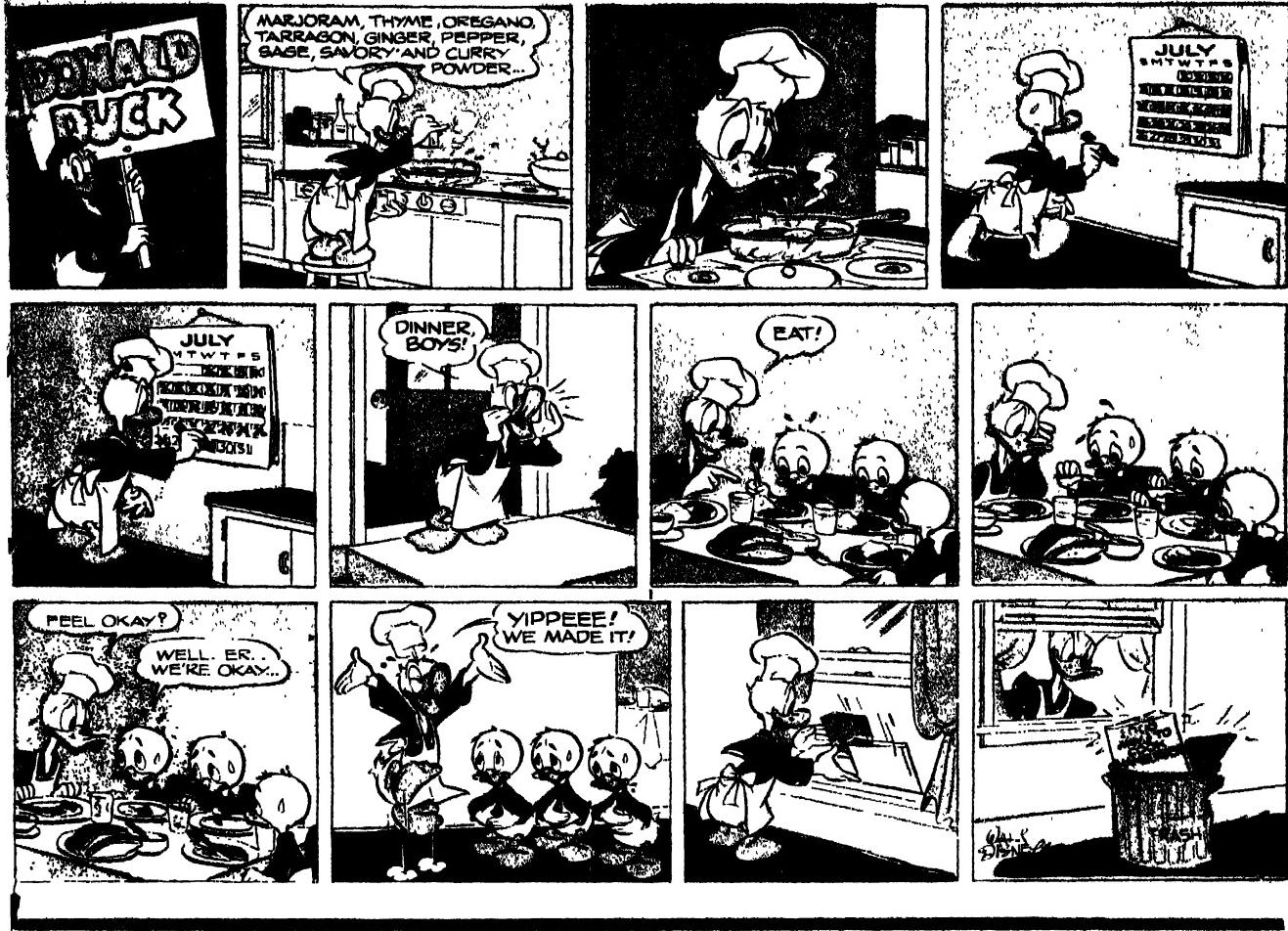
Satyajit Ray is likely to be the chairman of the International Film Jury for feature films, in which such well-known personalities like Stanley Kramer (U.S.A.), Grigory Chukhrai (U.S.S.R.), Andrzej Wajda (Poland), Prof. Brousil (Czechoslovakia), Madam Kawakita (Japan), David Lean (U.K.), Michelangelo Antonioni (Italy), Georges Sadoul (France), Mrs. Magda (U.A.R.), and K. A. Abbas (India) are expected to be included. The Jury for documentary films is likely to be headed by J. S. Bhowmik, the documentary expert, and such specialists as Bert Haanstra of the Netherlands are to be included in it.

The subjects chosen for the Symposium, which would be held during the festival are (1) The film as a reflection of national and cultural life; (2) Documentary as a medium of publicity and education; (3) Indian films abroad and foreign films in India; (4) The role of acting in feature films and the star system; and (5) Children's films.

The film week in Madras would be held from January 22 to 28. The Regional Organising Committee have appointed three sub-committees called Reception Committee, Screening Committee and Publicity Committee under the chairmanship respectively of Mr. B. Nagi Reddi, Mr. V. C. Subramanian and Mr. K. Kasipati, Regional Censor Officer.

Then, if there is enough time, I take a second shot which is accurately focused, with aperture and shutter speed set exactly to match prevailing light conditions.

Unfortunately, more than 50% of the time I don't get the chance for a second shot. Therefore I must depend on the latitude of the film, and latitude to cover focussing inaccuracy, to get an acceptable shot. I do have a good proportion of failures, but as I almost unconsciously change the f stop and focus each time the light level alters, I find the failures much fewer than in the past. —(To be continued).



A Well-Made Film

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

BASED on a semi-historical theme, Light & Shade's 'Jahan Ara' is a well-made film in several respects. It is well-written and comparatively well-directed.

With its soothing colours and appealing set decor, the film has become a visual treat. At places highly poetic, it captures the nuances of a sublime romance between a Moghul princess and an accomplished poet.

The character of Jahan Ara, Shahjehan's daughter, is, no doubt, based on historical evidence, but many cinematic liberties have been acknowledgedly taken by producers in its presentation. Her romance with a poet called Mirza Changezi is purely imaginary but it is well developed in the story. The film narrates this story of love's sacrifice by interweaving it with several famous historical events in the era of Shahjehan and Aurangzeb.

Though there is an air of artificiality about several key situations, director Vinod Kumar deserves credit for a dignified presentation from a slender plot. His delineation is free from the tinge of the bizarre pedestrian approach that mars some of our so-called historicals. By way of minor criticism it should be said that sets and decor dominate the earlier portion so much that the human drama gathers its real momentum only in the later portion.

Among the highlights of the film are G. Singh's commendable colour photography, Vinod Kumar's brilliant dialogue, Sant Singh's polished art direction and Mala Sinha's superb acting in the title-role.

Madan Mohan's musical score lends the right lyrical appeal to the picture. Rajinder Krishan's songs contain several poetical gems.

Mala Sinha steals the acting hours through her sensitive portrayal of Jahan Ara. As Mirza Changezi, Bharat Bhosha impresses with becoming dignity. Prithviraj Kapoor is appropriately awe-inspiring as Shahjehan. Shashikala and Minu Mumtaz give a good account of themselves in major supporting roles. Chandrashekhar, Siddhu and Om Prakash catch the eye among others.

With its technical polish and impressive literary flourish, 'Jahan Ara' is a notable film.

FAIR ENTERTAINMENT

REMINISCENT in parts of Prabhuram Pictures' 'Rakhi,' Filmasia's 'Dooj Ka Chaand' (pro-

duced by star Bharat Bhosha) is full of ingredients of common appeal. Competently directed at places by the wizard, Nitin Bose, the film has fairly good music, popular overtones and, on the whole, appealing performances.

The main drawback of the film is, however, its long-winding story full of superfluous characters and situations. K. P. Kottarakara, who has to his credit the story of 'Rakhi', has fumbled badly here in trying to repeat the formula of his earlier celluloid yarn.

The hero of the story is Gopu. After his failure in a love affair with a city-bred girl, he falls in love with a rustic maid. He picks up a quarrel with his elder brother (an honest Police Inspector), Mahendra Singh and leaves him.

The elderly village Zamindar, to whom Mahendra Singh is indebted, wants to marry Lalita, a young sister of Gopu and Mahendra Singh, under economic duress. Gopu, who tries to stop this marriage, is accused of murdering the Zamindar. Gopu's friend, Anand, who is the judge trying the case, resigns to defend Gopu who is sentenced to death. As Gopu is about to be hanged, a confession from the real murderer saves him from the gallows!

Many superfluities and avoidable sequences mar the narrative which moves with jerks and jolts. Due to the omnibus character of the story, the picture often fails to get out of the routine dramatic pattern.

The direction by Nitin Bose often reveals the mature grasp of the veteran over cinematic technique. Music by Roshan is quite tuneful.

Bharat Bhosha impresses with his true-to-life sang froid. Ashok Kumar also acts with his usual ease. Saroja Devi appears charming, but her Hindi diction requires polish. Routine support is provided by Chandrashekhar, Azra, Murad, Agha, Ratna, etc.

In spite of its unconvincing story, 'Dooj Ka Chaand' provides fair entertainment.

TIT-BITS

TOP-NOTCH leading man of the Indian screen Dilip Kumar, Raj Kapoor, Dev Anand, Rajendra Kumar and others have got together and formed a new organisation styled Screen Actors' Guild. Dev Anand, who is believed to be the prime mov-

er behind this body, is being tipped as the first President. Journalist turned-producer B. Reuben has been appointed General Secretary.

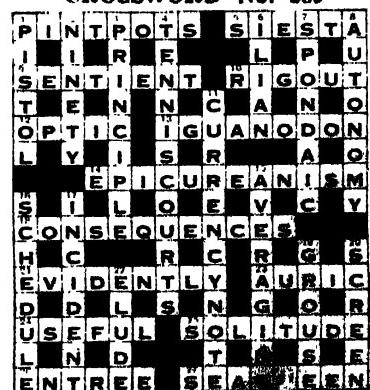
The aims and objects of the Screen Actors' Guild include unification of the tribe of screen actors under a common banner in order to "centralise the myriad services commonly needed by the fraternity", to provide a common platform and work towards better relations with the Government. The new association will also strive to achieve more dynamic participation of its members in the civic and social life of the country and steer clear of the existing "vacuum".

FOR location shooting in foreign countries, one more unit has left Bombay. The unit, headed by the Filmalaya boss S. Mukherji, will capture vivid glimpses of Europe for R. K. Nayyar Films' 'Yeh Zindagi Kithi Haseen Hai'—in Eastman colour. Besides director R. K. Nayyar the unit includes the heroine Sajri Banu and hero Joy Mukerji.

VETERAN PRODUCER-DIRECTOR J. B. H. Wadia has taken the unit of his film 'Tasveer' to Kashmir for location shooting. Faroz Khan and Kalpana play the main romantic lead. Wadia hopes to make the film half ready after completing one-and-a-half month shooting scheme in Kashmir.

THE Bharatiya Kala Manram, or of Bombay's popular cultural organisations, hosted an impromptu farewell party in honour of Mr. L. Srinivasan during the latter's brief stay in the city prior to leaving for the U.S.A. as a member of the four-man team to explore possibilities of export promotion of our films in America. Mr. T. S. Krishnan on behalf of the Manram, paid tributes to Mr. Srinivasan and expressed the hope that the mission on which he and his colleagues were embarking would prove fruitful. Sadashiv Rao J. Kavi, well-known producer and director, also spoke.

SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD No. 389





I RUSHED UP to the top of a cliff at tremendous speed, with the bomb in my hand, and saw at once that a crowd of the enemy had gathered together on a hill.



I looked through my telescope and saw that the enemy had captured two of our men, who had sneaked in to their camp, and were now in danger of being hung as spies.



With the strength of a Goliath, I threw the bomb with my free hand, over in the midst of the enemy.



At the same moment as it struck the ground, it exploded and dispatched all the people present, except our two men, who had already been hanged



A couple of pieces of the bomb struck the gallows, which collapsed. As soon as our two friends found the firm ground under their feet, they helped each other out of the rope which naturally inconvenienced them quite a bit and sailed in a boat back to us ... (29).



I NOW decided to do something to end the siege of Gibraltar. I therefore dressed myself as a Catholic priest and quietly crept out of the fortress.



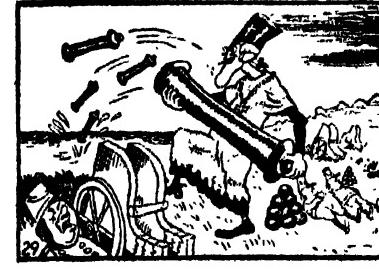
I was fortunate enough to get into the enemy's camp, and I immediately went to the tent of the army chief where a number of officers were preparing plans for an attack on our fortress the following day.



My disguise protected me so well, that not one of the officers guessed that I could comfortably hear everything that was being discussed and arranged.



Shortly afterwards the meeting ended. It was not long before the officers and the whole army, the sentries included, were in a deep sleep. I did not waste a moment...



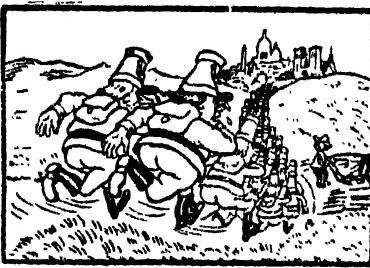
... but lifted all the 300 cannons out of their gun-carriages, and threw them about a mile out to sea. I venture to suggest that it was the most exhausting thing I have ever accomplished. ... (30).



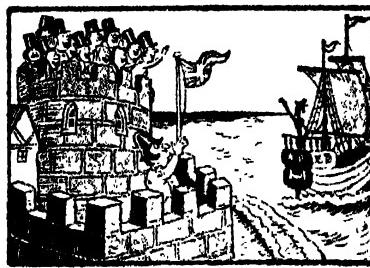
TO clear myself of any suspicion, I was the first to give the alarm. The army was petrified with horror...



... and were convinced, that the men from the fortress had launched an attack. All the soldiers and officers therefore ran from the camp in a panic, and they did not stop for 14 days ...



... until they arrived in Paris. That was how I saved—I alone—Gibraltar that night.



Surrounded by enthusiasm I went down to the ship, which had been put at my disposal as thanks for my feat, and I set a course for England.



After a couple of days sea journey, London's towers rose out of the mist, and I was looking forward to setting my feet on old England's soil.—(To be continued)....(30).

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